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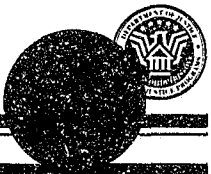

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SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS—1993

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Edited by

Kathleen Maguire
Ann L. Pastore

Assistant Editors

Timothy O. Ireland
Charles S. Lanier
Eric C. Riksheim
Mark D. Gorthy

Editorial Assistants

Kim Abbott
Marcy O'Connor

Production Assistant

Marilyn Hubbard

The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center
The University at Albany
State University of New York
Albany, New York

NCJRS

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Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Acting Director

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Foreword

This ***Sourcebook*** provides a window on crime, the operations of the criminal justice system, and the public's attitudes toward both. Now in its 21st year, the ***Sourcebook*** series continues to be widely used by practitioners and scholars alike. It is, by far, the most complete inventory and reference source on crime and criminal justice available.

In the coming years, BJS is planning to introduce electronic access to ***Sourcebook*** data. Many users of the ***Sourcebook*** will be able to access tables on topics of specific interest and import them to standard spreadsheet files. In addition, we hope to make the ***Sourcebook*** available through many bulletin boards and other telecommunications systems.

I invite your suggestions and ideas for disseminating the ***Sourcebook***. Please write or telephone:

Ms. Sue Lindgren
Assistant Deputy Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-0760

I want to express my appreciation for another outstanding volume of information to both the staff of the ***Sourcebook*** and the many contributors who make it possible.

Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Acting Director

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For your information

This is the 21st annual ***Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics***. It brings together in a single volume nationwide data of interest to the criminal justice community.

Statistical information about crime and criminal justice in the United States is published by hundreds of public and private agencies, academic institutions, research organizations, public opinion polling firms, and other groups. All levels of government collect and disseminate such data.

The objective of ***Sourcebook*** is to compile information from a variety of sources and to make it accessible to a wide audience. In order to be included in ***Sourcebook***, the data must meet two standards. First, the information must be national in scope or of nationwide relevance. Nearly all the data presented are nationwide in scope and, where possible, they are displayed by regions, States, and cities to increase their value for local decisionmakers and for comparative analyses. Data available for limited groups of cities, States, or jurisdictions are included if they pertain to a topic of major concern. Second, the data must be methodologically sound with respect to sampling procedures, data collection methods, estimation procedures, and reliability of the information.

Organization of the *Sourcebook*

This book has six sections:

(1) Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems presents data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, workload of agency personnel, and so on. It also includes tables that summarize, State by State, the statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics and practices of criminal justice agencies.

(2) Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-related Topics presents the results of nationwide public opinion polls on such matters as fear of victimization; the death penalty; gun control; drug use; and ratings of law enforcement and judicial system performance.

(3) Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses presents data from several indicators of the extent of illegal activities. They include surveys of individuals and households that may have been victims of crime; proportions of persons reporting that they have used various drugs or participated in other illegal activities; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them.

(4) Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested includes tabulations of arrestees by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods and assets seized.

(5) Judicial Processing of Defendants presents data on the number of juveniles and adults processed through the courts and on the characteristics, dispositions, and sentences of defendants.

(6) Persons Under Correctional Supervision presents data about persons on probation and parole, juveniles in custody, persons in local jails, population and movement of inmates of State and Federal prisons, and characteristics of State and Federal prison inmates. The section also presents data on offenders executed and offenders currently under sentence of death.

Each of the six sections opens with an overview of its contents.

Annotated sources and list of publishers

Publications from which tables or figures have been selected for presentation in ***Sourcebook*** are described in annotations that precede the appendices. The annotations include standard bibliographic information, periodicity of publication, dates of tabular information appearing in the publication (many sources, even some annual reports, contain data for a number of years), a brief summary of the publication's contents, and a list of ***Sourcebook*** tables and figures taken from the sources. Addresses of the publishers follow the annotations.

Explanatory appendices

For sources that use complex survey methods or that require a long list of definitions of terms, explanatory text is presented in the ***Sourcebook***. These appendices add information or clarify the data presented, but readers should consult the original sources for more detailed and complete explanations.

Reliability of the data

Data in this book are no more reliable or complete than the sources from which they are taken. Responsibility for the quality of data is borne by the original source; responsibility for its selection and presentation rests with the ***Sourcebook*** staff.

Reporting periods

The aim for each edition of the ***Sourcebook*** is to combine the most recent data available with earlier data to show trends. Unfortunately, many reports are based on data already several years old at the time of publication.

It is sometimes impossible or imprecise to compare data from different sources. For example, data in one source may be expressed only in fiscal years while those in another are expressed only in calendar years. It is best to check a table's explanatory note to verify the precise periods covered by data presented. Readers should be extremely cautious in combining or comparing data from different sources or in examining data from the same source over time.

Table and figure preparation

Updating. For tables and figures from annual publications, such as the FBI's ***Crime in the United States*** and BJS's ***Criminal Victimization in the United States***, updating involves replacing older with newer data, taking care to note any changes in methodology or reporting procedures that should be brought to the reader's attention.

For tables and figures from nonannual and special publications (such as surveys, research reports, and public opinion polls), updating and expansion involves searches for new or more recent data. Sometimes, data from previous editions of the ***Sourcebook*** are retained, either alone or along with more recent data.

Bodies of tables. The bodies of most ***Sourcebook*** tables appear exactly as in the original sources. This presentation is consistent with the ***Sourcebook***'s main function--to bring together data from diverse sources for presentation as originally published, rather than to transform or recompute the original data.

However, the ***Sourcebook*** staff has:
(a) constructed some tables based on printed narrative or machine-readable data from the source; and
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Notes. ***Sourcebook*** tables carry three types of explanatory and cautionary notes:

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(3) Some are footnotes reprinted as they appeared in the original source. Most of these

footnotes are keyed to specific table entries or to variables that require explanation.

A note on definitions of terms

Because the ***Sourcebook*** includes data from so many sources, similar or identical terms sometimes have different referents when used in different sources. For example, the precise meaning of terms such as "case," "caseload," "rate," and "race/ethnicity," differs among sources. To clarify the meaning of terms as they are used by various sources, definitions are provided in notes on tables and in appendices to which table notes refer.

However, in a compilation such as this it is impossible to provide an exhaustive list of definitions and explanations for each table that will satisfy the needs of all readers. Users with strong interest in particular tables are advised to consult the original source for a fuller explanation of subtleties with respect to data collection procedures, data exclusions, definitions of terms, and so on.

Cross-references to last year's edition

The figure and table list (which follows the table of contents) indicates whether last year's edition contained exactly the same table or an equivalent table with data from an earlier year.

Your input requested

Your critical comments and suggested changes will help us to improve future editions of the ***Sourcebook***.

Please tell us about appropriate sources of criminal justice statistics you believe we have overlooked. Of special interest are sources of data--preferably, but not necessarily, national in scope--that have not been drawn upon for this edition.

It would help us to know for what purposes you have used the ***Sourcebook*** and how much it has helped in achieving those purposes.

A special page for your comments and suggestions appears at the end of the book, just after the index. Please use this self-mailer to give us the benefit of your comments and suggestions for a more useful ***Sourcebook***.

Guide to symbols used in tables

The following symbols have been used uniformly, unless otherwise noted in specific tables:

0 Represents the quantity zero or rounds to less than half the unit of measurement shown.

NA Data not separately enumerated, tabulated, or otherwise available.

X Figure not applicable because column heading, stub line, or other contingencies make an entry impossible, absurd, or meaningless.

B Not computed because the base figure is too small from which to generate a derived figure that meets statistical standards for reliability.

( ) Figure in parentheses is the base on which percentages or other statistics in the table column or row have been calculated. A lower case letter in parentheses in a table cell is a footnote entry.

-- No entry in original source; reason not differentiated in original source.

Y Indicates that the relevant attribute is present.

Where a different symbol meaning is used in order to maintain clarity within the context of a given table, this is noted for that particular table.

Acknowledgments

This 21st edition of the ***Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*** is the result of a collaboration involving many people throughout the United States.

The staff at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center deserve many thanks. They are an outstanding team and we are grateful for their commitment to the project.

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Section 1

Characteristics of the criminal justice systems

The data presented in this section describe the organization, structure, financial expenditures, and employment of criminal justice systems in the United States. This section includes information on the functioning of criminal justice systems at the local, county, State, and Federal levels. Selected legislation relating to criminal justice matters also is included.

The first part of the section presents data from surveys conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Tables provide detailed information on justice system expenditures at the Federal, State, and local levels. Data on expenditures for police functions, judicial activities, and corrections activities are presented. Expenditure trends for the Federal drug control budget are presented as are data on State and local spending on drug control activities. Several tables also focus on the number of persons employed by police departments, the courts, and correctional systems.

The second segment of the section provides information on the characteristics of police agencies. Data from the Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies and the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, both sponsored by BJS, describe the employment, expenditures, and characteristics of law enforcement personnel and departments at the State and local levels. Data from a survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association also provide information on police personnel, salaries, and expenditures. Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program provide the number and rate of law enforcement employees for geographic regions of the country. Information on the duties of the U.S. Marshals Service is provided; these include property seizures, the execution of warrants and court orders, witness security, and the transportation of Federal prisoners.

The next portion presents information relating to the courts and the judiciary. Information on appropriations for the Federal judiciary, salaries, and personnel is presented, as are data on criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts and duties performed by U.S. magistrates. Characteristics of State court judges such as qualifications, salaries, and length of term are included. In addition, a number of tables describe judicial conduct commissions, juror expenditures and utilization, and investigative reports by Federal probation officers.

The fourth part of the section presents a series of tables focusing on correctional facilities in the United States. Information on jails and detention centers is presented as well as data on characteristics of State, Federal, and private correctional facilities. Information is presented on correctional personnel and facilities in adult and juvenile systems. This includes details on State and Federal correctional officers, such as demographic characteristics and training requirements as well as information on wardens and superintendents. Data on correctional facilities housing females, prison boot camp programs, and private correctional facilities also are included. Additionally, information on drug interdiction activities in correctional facilities and correctional departments under court order is included. Characteristics of State intensive parole supervision programs are presented as are the workload of and decisions made by the U.S. Parole Commission.

The final set of tables presents statutory provisions relating to a number of issues such as capital offenses, restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court, sex offender programs, and statutory restrictions relating to firearms. Finally, information on drinking and driving statutes for the 50 States is provided.

Table 1.1

Justice system expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1990

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Corrections	Other justice activities
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
All expenditures	$74,249,120	$31,804,913	$16,549,151	$9,306,975	$5,500,139	$1,742,037	$24,960,606	$934,450
Federal	10,058,735	4,020,474	3,477,040	1,553,171	1,518,098	405,771	1,596,765	964,456
Direct	9,330,923	4,020,474	3,477,030	1,553,161	1,518,098	405,771	1,456,405	377,014
Intergovernmental	727,812	0	10	10	0	0	140,360	587,442
All State and local	64,918,198	27,784,438	13,072,121	7,753,814	3,982,041	1,336,266	23,504,200	557,436
State	28,004,591	5,197,067	5,532,918	3,478,174	1,451,070	603,674	16,692,827	581,779
Direct	25,413,826	4,714,460	5,009,884	3,165,321	1,296,078	548,485	15,364,609	324,872
Intergovernmental	2,590,766	482,607	523,034	312,853	154,992	55,189	1,328,218	256,907
Total, local	39,666,809	23,080,597	8,109,302	4,634,528	2,686,337	788,437	8,244,131	232,779
Direct	39,504,372	23,069,979	8,062,237	4,588,493	2,685,963	787,781	8,139,592	232,564
Intergovernmental	162,437	10,618	47,065	46,035	374	656	104,539	215
County	17,598,878	5,497,619	5,925,165	3,709,371	1,610,086	605,708	5,990,381	185,713
Direct	17,454,242	5,478,220	5,890,116	3,677,208	1,609,341	603,567	5,901,893	184,013
Intergovernmental	144,636	19,399	35,049	32,163	745	2,141	88,488	1,700
Municipal	22,550,436	17,947,913	2,215,116	947,430	1,078,324	189,362	2,338,221	49,186
Direct	22,050,134	17,591,760	2,172,122	911,286	1,076,622	184,214	2,237,700	48,552
Intergovernmental	500,302	356,153	42,994	36,144	1,702	5,148	100,521	634

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Federal Government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the survey. Since not all local governments were included in the survey, these data are subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might result if a different sample were used). The category "Other justice activities" includes data not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories (e.g., crime commissions, neighborhood crime councils, and State criminal justice coordinating councils).

Intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another. Such expenditure eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. Duplicative transactions between levels of governments are excluded from the totals for all governments, all State and local governments, and total local governments.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 2.

Table 1.2

Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1990

Level of government	Total[a]	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Corrections	Other justice activities
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
All governments	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Federal	12.6	12.6	21.0	16.7	27.6	23.3	5.8	40.3
State	34.2	14.8	30.3	34.0	23.6	31.5	61.6	34.8
Total, local	53.2	72.5	48.7	49.3	48.8	45.2	32.6	24.9
County	23.5	17.2	35.6	39.5	29.3	34.6	23.6	19.7
Municipal	29.7	55.3	13.1	9.8	19.6	10.6	9.0	5.2
Percent by activity								
All governments	100.0	42.8	22.3	12.5	7.4	2.3	33.6	1.3
Federal	100.0	43.1	37.3	16.6	16.3	4.3	15.6	4.0
State	100.0	18.6	19.7	12.5	5.1	2.2	60.5	1.3
Total, local	100.0	58.4	20.4	11.6	6.8	2.0	20.6	0.6
County	100.0	31.4	33.7	21.1	9.2	3.5	33.8	1.1
Municipal	100.0	79.8	9.9	4.1	4.9	0.8	10.1	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 3.

Table 1.3

Percent change in direct expenditures for justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, United States, 1971-90, 1979-90, and 1985-90

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Correc-tions
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	
1971-90							
All governments	606.0 %	415.9 %	736.6 %	585.2 %	1,019.4 %	1,255.2 %	989.5 %
Federal	668.1	400.3	1,124.9	1,058.9	1,610.6	564.2	1,214.4
State and local total	597.9	418.2	671.5	533.3	889.1	1,881.1	978.0
State	847.8	439.7	1,043.8	909.0	1,102.3	3,226.0	1,061.3
Total, local	496.7	414.1	541.8	403.9	811.2	1,445.9	849.6
County	710.9	650.4	587.4	470.4	840.5	1,369.4	947.0
Municipal	393.5	368.1	443.8	242.7	770.6	1,763.4	662.5
1979-90							
All governments	185.3	128.5	194.0	175.3	233.3	191.7	313.3
Federal	176.2	95.9	297.0	320.3	470.4	68.9	311.5
State and local total	186.6	134.2	175.1	157.5	187.7	274.3	313.4
State	243.8	137.1	186.6	163.9	201.0	364.8	335.1
Total, local	158.9	133.6	168.3	153.2	181.7	229.6	277.8
County	188.7	169.6	167.6	157.3	179.0	208.9	257.0
Municipal	139.4	124.3	170.4	137.9	185.9	322.4	346.6
1985-90							
All governments	62.8	44.5	64.3	61.0	70.0	65.2	91.5
Federal	64.2	45.3	73.9	82.3	88.9	18.2	106.1
State and local total	62.6	44.4	62.0	57.3	63.7	87.9	90.7
State	73.3	46.1	57.9	49.2	68.0	97.0	90.1
Total, local	56.4	44.0	64.6	63.5	61.8	82.0	91.7
County	66.8	48.9	67.0	69.3	60.3	72.6	84.6
Municipal	49.0	42.6	58.2	43.8	64.1	121.6	113.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Data for the Federal government were extracted from ***Budget of the United States Government, FY 1992, Appendix.*** Beginning with the 1985 survey that document allowed the classification of appropriate expenditure and employment amounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service as "prosecution and legal services." In earlier years, those amounts could not be broken out of the "police protection" category. (Source, p. 12.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990,*** Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 4.

Table 1.4

State and local justice system total expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1990[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			Corrections	Other justice activities
			Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	$64,918,200	$27,784,439	$7,753,813	$3,982,041	$1,336,265	$23,504,204	$557,435
Alabama	643,016	310,275	88,291	35,172	8,297	196,906	4,075
Alaska	334,148	126,693	31,569	74,429	6,179	95,279	0
Arizona	1,169,547	481,220	144,380	83,747	27,302	420,139	12,758
Arkansas	271,045	130,347	31,141	15,197	2,066	90,162	2,133
California	11,191,558	4,290,445	1,449,214	770,828	323,478	4,265,013	92,580
Colorado	800,904	351,194	87,053	65,707	17,360	278,198	1,392
Connecticut	973,884	446,482	102,196	53,737	12,711	348,506	10,252
Delaware	201,463	84,974	35,369	8,183	3,046	65,977	3,914
District of Columbia	726,156	234,473	72,864	12,771	23,532	380,614	1,902
Florida	3,727,778	1,574,483	395,706	207,468	88,852	1,399,525	61,744
Georgia	1,547,021	584,832	191,849	65,398	12,424	681,994	10,526
Hawaii	322,614	138,393	55,990	38,338	5,401	81,855	2,637
Idaho	164,310	79,093	26,194	12,261	2,809	43,368	585
Illinois	2,658,624	1,429,752	302,225	144,854	38,126	728,357	15,311
Indiana	791,236	371,701	90,126	47,929	8,701	267,125	5,653
Iowa	444,440	201,059	54,689	33,777	17,163	136,687	1,063
Kansas	550,052	213,810	57,440	31,897	7,256	220,864	18,784
Kentucky	560,597	231,172	73,639	38,412	7,380	205,612	4,382
Louisiana	828,321	381,015	104,413	49,577	484	289,736	3,096
Maine	207,449	98,828	23,314	11,568	4,293	69,371	75
Maryland	1,439,882	602,592	170,619	65,586	24,655	513,854	62,575
Massachusetts	1,822,763	774,819	214,953	86,929	51,832	685,031	9,199
Michigan	2,416,554	989,835	320,566	118,017	37,578	947,587	2,971
Minnesota	821,228	387,009	112,222	77,941	17,425	225,517	1,113
Mississippi	315,355	152,470	39,006	17,789	2,616	102,997	477
Missouri	920,313	484,616	113,332	43,814	12,738	263,032	2,780
Montana	117,287	53,329	14,949	9,005	2,278	34,942	2,783
Nebraska	247,984	119,162	31,813	17,103	3,884	70,866	5,157
Nevada	431,946	161,684	50,772	29,602	7,838	179,317	2,733
New Hampshire	227,431	112,345	32,961	13,554	7,245	61,236	90
New Jersey	2,562,284	1,192,795	271,580	201,200	49,459	842,909	4,341
New Mexico	355,156	148,527	33,441	24,805	7,752	138,875	1,756
New York	8,641,418	3,662,389	932,314	461,790	197,194	3,301,055	86,677
North Carolina	1,234,074	574,006	117,234	46,455	21,864	459,941	14,574
North Dakota	78,505	39,096	14,352	6,781	998	17,230	48
Ohio	2,016,729	853,786	313,415	132,824	36,133	676,457	4,115
Oklahoma	544,326	239,922	48,350	48,317	3,590	204,046	100
Oregon	691,039	267,918	69,189	62,095	30,707	250,989	10,141
Pennsylvania	2,230,924	987,130	339,896	122,449	30,745	738,401	12,302
Rhode Island	249,997	127,242	33,024	20,909	3,433	64,315	1,073
South Carolina	657,726	288,816	60,072	20,887	3,726	279,087	5,138
South Dakota	93,420	45,597	11,655	6,571	1,826	27,763	8
Tennessee	944,351	379,940	100,980	40,642	16,260	404,506	2,024
Texas	3,565,587	1,498,291	386,409	248,126	43,208	1,339,159	50,394
Utah	283,897	126,702	39,506	22,273	3,317	90,837	1,261
Vermont	101,144	43,548	15,505	8,032	3,733	29,840	487
Virginia	1,453,777	626,100	170,412	58,595	23,868	558,445	16,358
Washington	1,031,411	452,143	119,088	79,296	30,221	349,853	809
West Virginia	174,458	81,753	34,086	10,401	6,440	41,326	451
Wisconsin	1,021,085	493,982	110,749	70,160	34,958	308,683	2,553
Wyoming	111,986	56,654	13,701	8,843	1,884	30,820	85

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These figures include both direct and intergovernmental expenditures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 10.

Table 1.5

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1990[a]

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State	Population on April 1, 1990[b] (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			Corrections	Other justice activities
				Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	248,710	$261.02	$111.71	$31.18	$16.01	$5.37	$94.50	$2.24
Alabama	4,041	159.12	76.78	21.85	8.70	2.05	48.73	1.01
Alaska	550	607.54	230.35	57.40	135.33	11.23	173.23	-
Arizona	3,665	319.11	131.30	39.39	22.85	7.45	114.64	3.48
Arkansas	2,351	115.29	55.44	13.25	6.46	.88	38.35	.91
California	29,760	376.06	144.17	48.70	25.90	10.87	143.31	3.11
Colorado	3,294	243.14	106.62	26.43	19.95	5.27	84.46	.42
Connecticut	3,287	296.28	135.83	31.09	16.35	3.87	106.03	3.12
Delaware	666	302.50	127.59	53.11	12.29	4.57	99.06	5.88
District of Columbia	607	1196.30	386.28	120.04	21.04	38.77	627.04	3.13
Florida	12,938	288.13	121.69	30.58	16.04	6.87	108.17	4.77
Georgia	6,478	238.81	90.28	29.62	10.10	1.92	105.28	1.62
Hawaii	1,108	291.17	124.90	50.53	34.60	4.87	73.88	2.38
Idaho	1,007	163.17	78.54	26.01	12.18	2.79	43.07	.58
Illinois	11,431	232.58	125.08	26.44	12.67	3.34	63.72	1.34
Indiana	5,544	142.72	67.05	16.26	8.65	1.57	48.18	1.02
Iowa	2,777	160.04	72.40	19.69	12.16	6.18	49.22	.38
Kansas	2,478	221.97	86.28	23.18	12.87	2.93	89.13	7.58
Kentucky	3,685	152.13	62.73	19.98	10.42	2.00	55.80	1.19
Louisiana	4,220	196.28	90.29	24.74	11.75	.11	68.66	.73
Maine	1,228	168.93	80.48	18.99	9.42	3.50	56.49	.06
Maryland	4,781	301.17	126.04	35.69	13.72	5.16	107.48	13.09
Massachusetts	6,016	302.99	128.79	35.73	14.45	8.62	113.87	1.53
Michigan	9,295	259.98	106.49	34.49	12.70	4.04	101.95	.32
Minnesota	4,375	187.71	88.46	25.65	17.82	3.98	51.55	.25
Mississippi	2,573	122.56	59.26	15.16	6.91	1.02	40.03	.19
Missouri	5,117	179.85	94.71	22.15	8.56	2.49	51.40	.54
Montana	799	146.79	66.75	18.71	11.27	2.85	43.73	3.48
Nebraska	1,578	157.15	75.51	20.16	10.84	2.46	44.91	3.27
Nevada	1,202	359.36	134.51	42.24	24.63	6.52	149.18	2.27
New Hampshire	1,109	205.08	101.30	29.72	12.22	6.53	55.22	.08
New Jersey	7,730	331.47	154.31	35.13	26.03	6.40	109.04	.56
New Mexico	1,515	234.43	98.04	22.07	16.37	5.12	91.67	1.16
New York	17,990	480.35	203.58	51.82	25.67	10.96	183.49	4.82
North Carolina	6,629	186.16	86.59	17.69	7.01	3.30	69.38	2.20
North Dakota	639	122.86	61.18	22.46	10.61	1.56	26.96	.07
Ohio	10,847	185.93	78.71	28.89	12.25	3.33	62.36	.38
Oklahoma	3,146	173.02	76.26	15.37	15.36	1.14	64.86	.03
Oregon	2,842	243.15	94.27	24.35	21.85	10.80	88.31	3.57
Pennsylvania	11,882	187.76	83.08	28.61	10.31	2.59	62.14	1.04
Rhode Island	1,003	249.25	126.86	32.93	20.85	3.42	64.12	1.07
South Carolina	3,487	188.62	82.83	17.23	5.99	1.07	80.04	1.47
South Dakota	696	134.22	65.51	16.75	9.44	2.62	39.89	.01
Tennessee	4,877	193.63	77.90	20.71	8.33	3.33	82.94	.41
Texas	16,987	209.90	88.20	22.75	14.61	2.54	78.83	2.97
Utah	1,723	164.77	73.54	22.93	12.93	1.93	52.72	.73
Vermont	563	179.65	77.35	27.54	14.27	6.63	53.00	.87
Virginia	6,187	234.97	101.20	27.54	9.47	3.86	90.26	2.64
Washington	4,867	211.92	92.90	24.47	16.29	6.21	71.88	.17
West Virginia	1,793	97.30	45.60	19.01	5.80	3.59	23.05	.25
Wisconsin	4,892	208.73	100.98	22.64	14.34	7.15	63.10	.52
Wyoming	454	246.66	124.79	30.18	19.48	4.15	67.89	.19

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Represents resident U.S. populations as of April 1, 1990 from the 1990 Decennial Census of Population and Housing.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990***, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table 9.

Table 1.6

Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities

By type of court and State, fiscal year 1990[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State[b]	Total direct current expenditure	Appellate courts			Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts			
Total	$3,074,839	$422,551	$165,186	$257,365	$1,514,214	$665,015	$473,059
Alabama	57,427	5,960	3,521	2,439	48,523	-	2,944
Alaska	30,651	2,242	2,242	-	23,022	-	5,387
Arizona	18,590	9,466	3,841	5,625	5,643	-	3,481
Arkansas	11,746	2,894	1,652	1,242	7,875	-	977
California	142,347	56,345	7,907	48,438	64,300	-	21,702
Colorado	61,774	5,013	1,896	3,117	27,455	20,712	8,594
Connecticut	98,137	3,782	1,382	2,400	39,050	4,867	50,438
Delaware	29,685	1,336	1,336	-	8,072	15,808	4,469
Florida	113,434	23,868	7,504	16,364	50,134	21,867	17,565
Georgia	27,965	7,288	3,483	3,805	17,320	-	3,357
Hawaii	54,356	2,596	1,906	690	21,658	17,696	12,406
Idaho	13,305	1,748	1,167	581	8,664	1,849	1,044
Illinois	117,895	30,490	12,686	17,804	60,566	808	26,031
Indiana	21,341	6,183	3,357	2,826	14,400	-	758
Iowa	49,643	2,295	1,529	766	38,213	981	8,154
Kansas	41,063	3,462	1,085	2,377	35,025	-	2,576
Kentucky	63,607	5,583	1,938	3,645	39,747	9,651	8,626
Louisiana	36,932	15,505	2,516	12,989	18,414	1,498	1,515
Maine	21,690	1,314	1,314	-	6,302	9,022	5,052
Maryland	100,038	5,417	1,937	3,480	37,966	47,491	9,164
Massachusetts	187,955	9,951	6,605	3,346	170,526	-	7,478
Michigan	106,380	19,702	6,945	12,757	42,047	32,085	12,546
Minnesota	33,903	12,258	8,580	3,678	20,153	-	1,492
Mississippi	9,527	3,098	3,098	-	5,985	-	444
Missouri	67,586	9,201	2,888	6,313	55,723	-	2,662
Montana	4,542	1,307	1,307	-	2,034	-	1,201
Nebraska	17,829	535	535	-	4,608	10,150	2,536
Nevada	6,421	2,295	2,295	-	2,417	-	1,709
New Hampshire	26,601	1,201	1,201	-	9,724	14,164	1,512
New Jersey	90,710	13,171	3,396	9,775	43,950	-	33,589
New Mexico	29,962	2,472	1,015	1,457	13,299	8,951	5,240
New York	714,361	38,592	8,082	30,510	283,190	281,035	111,544
North Carolina	99,638	4,748	2,089	2,659	60,007	25,321	9,562
North Dakota	7,713	1,784	1,784	-	5,603	-	326
Ohio	40,950	10,602	751	9,851	17,468	7,590	5,290
Oklahoma	25,746	7,463	5,504	1,959	17,996	-	287
Oregon	49,821	2,703	1,012	1,691	17,176	19,568	10,374
Pennsylvania	81,628	20,263	7,821	12,442	29,439	23,492	8,434
Rhode Island	31,206	7,438	7,438	-	6,363	11,547	5,858
South Carolina	17,744	4,383	2,540	1,843	5,120	6,073	2,168
South Dakota	9,553	940	940	-	7,851	-	762
Tennessee	20,078	4,027	1,343	2,684	10,853	-	5,198
Texas	52,563	20,355	5,227	15,128	30,055	-	2,153
Utah	30,350	2,348	1,250	1,098	14,637	3,930	9,435
Vermont	13,738	783	783	-	3,000	8,346	1,609
Virginia	92,783	9,416	6,856	2,560	20,028	49,363	13,976
Washington	29,802	9,226	3,425	5,801	6,175	-	14,401
West Virginia	21,734	2,943	2,943	-	8,587	8,035	2,169
Wisconsin	34,306	5,180	1,955	3,225	24,512	-	4,614
Wyoming	8,083	1,379	1,379	-	3,339	3,115	250

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990***, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table 27.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
States-local, total	$23,504,200	36.2 %	$19,954,487	84.9 %	$2,584,648	11.0 %	$965,068	4.1 %
States	15,364,609	60.5	12,928,990	84.1	1,470,551	9.6	965,068	6.3
Local, total	8,139,592	20.6	7,025,497	86.3	1,114,095	13.7	X	X
Counties	5,901,893	33.8	4,935,745	83.6	966,149	16.4	X	X
Municipalities	2,237,700	10.1	2,089,753	93.4	147,947	6.6	X	X
Alabama	196,906	30.6	162,954	82.8	21,560	10.9	12,392	6.3
State	141,392	46.4	118,237	83.6	10,763	7.6	12,392	8.8
Local, total	55,514	16.4	44,717	80.6	10,797	19.4	X	X
Counties	46,568	36.8	36,177	77.7	10,391	22.3	X	X
Municipalities	8,945	4.2	8,540	95.5	406	4.5	X	X
Alaska	95,279	28.5	83,834	88.0	7,726	8.1	3,719	3.9
State	93,667	36.8	82,222	87.8	7,726	8.2	3,719	4.0
Local, total	1,612	2.0	1,612	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	1,612	2.2	1,612	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	420,139	35.9	331,299	78.9	70,685	16.8	18,155	4.3
State	274,852	65.1	233,369	84.9	23,328	8.5	18,155	6.6
Local, total	145,287	19.4	97,930	67.4	47,357	32.6	X	X
Counties	144,965	36.7	97,816	67.5	47,149	32.5	X	X
Municipalities	322	0.1	114	35.4	208	64.6	X	X
Arkansas	90,162	33.3	78,937	87.6	5,688	6.3	5,537	6.1
State	68,866	56.3	60,050	87.2	3,279	4.8	5,537	8.0
Local, total	21,296	14.3	18,887	88.7	2,409	11.3	X	X
Counties	17,949	29.0	15,706	87.5	2,243	12.5	X	X
Municipalities	3,347	3.9	3,180	95.0	166	5.0	X	X
California	4,265,013	38.1	3,597,408	84.3	531,021	12.5	136,584	3.2
State	2,647,705	72.4	2,319,392	87.6	191,729	7.2	136,584	5.2
Local, total	1,617,308	21.5	1,278,016	79.0	339,292	21.0	X	X
Counties	1,553,030	33.1	1,227,278	79.0	325,751	21.0	X	X
Municipalities	64,279	2.3	50,738	78.9	13,541	21.1	X	X
Colorado	278,198	34.7	246,446	88.6	22,565	8.1	9,186	3.3
State	193,158	58.4	163,620	84.7	20,352	10.5	9,186	4.8
Local, total	85,040	18.1	82,826	97.4	2,213	2.6	X	X
Counties	58,092	36.6	57,791	99.5	301	0.5	X	X
Municipalities	26,947	8.6	25,035	92.9	1,913	7.1	X	X
Connecticut	348,506	35.8	291,754	83.7	48,082	13.8	8,670	2.5
State	348,499	56.4	291,754	83.7	48,075	13.8	8,670	2.5
Local, total	7	-	-	-	7	100.0	X	X
Municipalities	7	-	-	-	7	100.0	X	X
Delaware	65,977	32.7	40,708	61.7	4,069	6.2	21,200	32.1
State	65,977	45.1	40,708	61.7	4,069	6.2	21,200	32.1
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	380,614	52.4	361,157	94.9	19,457	5.1	-	-
Local, total	380,614	52.4	361,157	94.9	19,457	5.1	X	X
Municipality	380,614	52.4	361,157	94.9	19,457	5.1	X	X
Florida	1,399,525	37.5	1,227,330	87.7	122,002	8.7	50,192	3.6
State	875,790	62.1	709,802	81.0	115,796	13.2	50,192	5.7
Local, total	523,735	22.6	517,528	98.8	6,206	1.2	X	X
Counties	464,112	32.2	457,905	98.7	6,206	1.3	X	X
Municipalities	59,623	6.8	59,623	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	681,994	44.1	537,206	78.8	98,080	14.4	46,708	6.8
State	523,032	75.4	383,940	73.4	92,384	17.7	46,708	8.9
Local, total	158,962	18.6	153,266	96.4	5,696	3.6	X	X
Counties	141,872	25.7	136,315	96.1	5,557	3.9	X	X
Municipalities	17,090	5.7	16,951	99.2	138	0.8	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Hawaii	$81,855	25.4 %	$61,216	74.8 %	$13,945	17.0 %	$6,694	8.2 %
State	81,855	48.2	61,216	74.8	13,945	17.0	6,694	8.2
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Idaho	43,368	26.4	36,116	83.3	5,007	11.5	2,244	5.2
State	33,249	42.8	27,968	84.1	3,037	9.1	2,244	6.7
Local, total	10,119	11.7	8,148	80.5	1,970	19.5	X	X
Counties	10,119	19.1	8,148	80.5	1,970	19.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Illinois	728,357	27.4	628,995	86.4	67,697	9.3	31,665	4.3
State	526,041	58.2	482,298	91.7	12,078	2.3	31,665	6.0
Local, total	202,316	11.5	146,697	72.5	55,619	27.5	X	X
Counties	202,312	32.3	146,693	72.5	55,619	27.5	X	X
Municipalities	4	-	4	100.0	-	-	X	X
Indiana	267,125	33.8	242,365	90.7	20,507	7.7	4,252	1.6
State	195,511	59.1	187,748	96.0	3,511	1.8	4,252	2.2
Local, total	71,614	15.6	54,617	76.3	16,996	23.7	X	X
Counties	51,978	28.2	40,956	78.8	11,023	21.2	X	X
Municipalities	19,635	7.1	13,662	69.6	5,973	30.4	X	X
Iowa	136,687	30.8	99,583	72.9	34,240	25.0	2,865	2.1
State	114,572	48.2	78,720	68.7	32,987	28.8	2,865	2.5
Local, total	22,115	10.7	20,863	94.3	1,253	5.7	X	X
Counties	22,115	24.9	20,863	94.3	1,253	5.7	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Kansas	220,864	40.2	200,608	90.8	15,814	7.2	4,443	2.0
State	182,308	64.9	164,883	90.4	12,982	7.1	4,443	2.4
Local, total	38,556	14.3	35,725	92.7	2,832	7.3	X	X
Counties	37,905	29.6	35,710	94.2	2,196	5.8	X	X
Municipalities	651	0.5	15	2.3	636	97.7	X	X
Kentucky	205,612	36.7	169,273	82.3	28,092	13.7	8,247	4.0
State	152,966	46.9	117,845	77.0	26,874	17.6	8,247	5.4
Local, total	52,646	22.5	51,428	97.7	1,218	2.3	X	X
Counties	47,518	45.0	47,146	99.2	372	0.8	X	X
Municipalities	5,127	4.0	4,282	83.5	845	16.5	X	X
Louisiana	289,736	35.0	261,481	90.2	20,212	7.0	8,043	2.8
State	198,860	56.4	172,295	86.6	18,522	9.3	8,043	4.0
Local, total	90,876	19.1	89,186	98.1	1,690	1.9	X	X
Parishes	42,195	20.4	42,153	99.9	43	0.1	X	X
Municipalities	48,681	18.1	47,033	96.6	1,648	3.4	X	X
Maine	69,371	33.4	59,152	85.3	4,709	6.8	5,510	7.9
State	52,819	43.9	42,600	80.7	4,709	8.9	5,510	10.4
Local, total	16,552	19.0	16,552	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	16,468	54.9	16,468	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	84	0.1	84	100.0	-	-	X	X
Maryland	513,854	35.7	428,512	83.4	53,367	10.4	31,975	6.2
State	395,191	55.9	310,496	78.6	52,720	13.3	31,975	8.1
Local, total	118,663	16.2	118,016	99.5	647	0.5	X	X
Counties	80,534	16.4	79,887	99.2	647	0.8	X	X
Municipalities	38,129	15.7	38,129	100.0	-	-	X	X
Massachusetts	685,031	37.6	618,814	90.3	51,059	7.5	15,158	2.2
State	570,062	55.9	503,845	88.4	51,059	9.0	15,158	2.7
Local, total	114,969	14.3	114,969	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	79,331	88.9	79,331	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	35,638	5.0	35,638	100.0	-	-	X	X
Michigan	947,587	39.2	825,524	87.1	97,660	10.3	24,403	2.6
State	759,980	68.5	659,977	86.8	75,600	9.9	24,403	3.2
Local, total	187,607	14.4	165,547	88.2	22,060	11.8	X	X
Counties	184,675	33.1	165,077	89.4	19,598	10.6	X	X
Municipalities	2,932	0.4	470	16.0	2,462	84.0	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Minnesota	$225,517	27.5 %	$165,902	73.6 %	$48,036	21.3 %	$11,579	5.1 %
State	115,097	51.3	93,335	81.1	10,183	8.8	11,579	10.1
Local, total	110,420	18.5	72,567	65.7	37,853	34.3	X	X
Counties	110,205	32.0	72,351	65.7	37,853	34.3	X	X
Municipalities	216	0.1	216	100.0	-	-	X	X
Mississippi	102,997	32.7	87,766	85.2	7,809	7.6	7,422	7.2
State	84,899	58.0	69,712	82.1	7,765	9.1	7,422	8.7
Local, total	18,098	10.7	18,054	99.8	44	0.2	X	X
Counties	15,831	20.5	15,787	99.7	44	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	2,267	2.5	2,267	100.0	-	-	X	X
Missouri	263,032	28.6	223,599	85.0	31,905	12.1	7,528	2.9
State	196,708	52.6	159,816	81.2	29,364	14.9	7,528	3.8
Local, total	66,324	12.1	63,783	96.2	2,541	3.8	X	X
Counties	47,209	29.9	45,150	95.6	2,059	4.4	X	X
Municipalities	19,115	4.9	18,633	97.5	482	2.5	X	X
Montana	34,942	29.8	27,566	78.9	6,539	18.7	837	2.4
State	25,577	51.6	20,537	80.3	4,203	16.4	837	3.3
Local, total	9,365	13.8	7,029	75.1	2,336	24.9	X	X
Counties	8,672	20.1	6,555	75.6	2,117	24.4	X	X
Municipalities	693	2.8	473	68.3	220	31.7	X	X
Nebraska	70,866	28.6	54,778	77.3	6,849	9.7	9,238	13.0
State	49,324	50.4	33,655	68.2	6,431	13.0	9,238	18.7
Local, total	21,542	14.4	21,123	98.1	418	1.9	X	X
Counties	21,542	28.6	21,123	98.1	418	1.9	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Nevada	179,317	41.5	155,554	86.7	19,024	10.6	4,738	2.6
State	112,996	69.1	97,828	86.6	10,430	9.2	4,738	4.2
Local, total	66,321	24.7	57,726	87.0	8,594	13.0	X	X
Counties	58,102	28.5	49,858	85.8	8,244	14.2	X	X
Municipalities	8,218	12.8	7,869	95.7	350	4.3	X	X
New Hampshire	81,236	26.9	56,735	92.6	2,930	4.8	1,571	2.6
State	42,304	38.3	37,854	89.5	2,879	6.8	1,571	3.7
Local, total	18,932	16.2	18,881	99.7	51	0.3	X	X
Counties	18,881	67.9	18,881	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	51	0.1	-	-	51	100.0	X	X
New Jersey	842,909	32.9	696,828	82.7	98,058	11.6	48,023	5.7
State	549,094	55.7	476,048	86.7	25,023	4.6	48,023	8.7
Local, total	293,815	18.6	220,780	75.1	73,035	24.9	X	X
Counties	293,815	47.9	220,780	75.1	73,035	24.9	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
New Mexico	138,875	39.1	117,642	84.7	16,539	11.9	4,695	3.4
State	107,507	53.9	88,717	82.5	14,095	13.1	4,695	4.4
Local, total	31,368	20.1	28,925	92.2	2,444	7.8	X	X
Counties	15,403	35.9	12,959	84.1	2,444	15.9	X	X
Municipalities	15,965	14.1	15,965	100.0	-	-	X	X
New York	3,301,055	38.2	2,929,850	88.8	250,253	7.6	120,952	3.7
State	1,674,116	58.8	1,451,135	86.7	102,029	6.1	120,952	7.2
Local, total	1,626,939	28.1	1,478,715	90.9	148,224	9.1	X	X
Counties	447,836	35.9	364,432	81.4	83,403	18.6	X	X
Municipalities	1,179,103	25.9	1,114,283	94.5	64,820	5.5	X	X
North Carolina	459,941	37.3	389,307	84.6	47,283	10.3	23,352	5.1
State	387,311	54.6	317,792	82.1	46,167	11.9	23,352	6.0
Local, total	72,630	13.8	71,515	98.5	1,116	1.5	X	X
Counties	72,630	31.8	71,515	98.5	1,116	1.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	17,230	21.9	15,026	87.2	1,866	10.8	338	2.0
State	12,429	35.9	10,225	82.3	1,866	15.0	338	2.7
Local, total	4,801	10.9	4,801	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	4,801	20.8	4,801	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Ohio	$676,457	33.5 %	$568,202	84.0 %	$67,807	10.0 %	$40,448	6.0 %
State	451,616	67.8	380,889	84.3	30,279	6.7	40,448	9.0
Local, total	224,841	16.6	187,313	83.3	37,528	16.7	X	X
Counties	204,805	33.2	172,603	84.3	32,202	15.7	X	X
Municipalities	20,036	2.7	14,710	73.4	5,326	26.6	X	X
Oklahoma	204,046	37.5	149,729	73.4	27,011	13.2	27,307	13.4
State	162,386	56.7	112,065	69.0	23,014	14.2	27,307	16.8
Local, total	41,660	16.2	37,664	90.4	3,997	9.6	X	X
Counties	37,598	49.7	33,862	90.1	3,735	9.9	X	X
Municipalities	4,063	2.2	3,801	93.6	262	6.4	X	X
Oregon	250,989	36.3	199,871	79.6	35,523	14.2	15,595	6.2
State	161,667	47.6	128,750	79.6	17,322	10.7	15,595	9.6
Local, total	89,322	25.4	71,121	79.6	18,201	20.4	X	X
Counties	89,175	45.5	71,017	79.6	18,158	20.4	X	X
Municipalities	146	0.1	104	71.1	42	28.9	X	X
Pennsylvania	738,401	33.1	632,461	85.7	93,583	12.7	12,357	1.7
State	340,722	50.8	308,978	90.7	19,387	5.7	12,357	3.6
Local, total	397,679	25.5	323,483	81.3	74,196	18.7	X	X
Counties	244,222	48.1	191,385	78.4	52,837	21.6	X	X
Municipalities	153,457	14.6	132,098	86.1	21,359	13.9	X	X
Rhode Island	64,315	25.7	47,438	73.8	5,372	8.4	11,505	17.9
State	64,315	46.4	47,438	73.8	5,372	8.4	11,505	17.9
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	279,087	42.4	228,691	81.9	33,582	12.0	16,815	6.0
State	244,940	65.2	195,145	79.7	32,980	13.5	16,815	6.9
Local, total	34,147	12.1	33,546	98.2	602	1.8	X	X
Counties	33,580	19.8	32,978	98.2	602	1.8	X	X
Municipalities	567	0.5	567	100.0	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	27,763	29.7	19,984	72.0	4,574	16.5	3,206	11.5
State	22,812	46.4	15,048	66.0	4,558	20.0	3,206	14.1
Local, total	4,951	11.2	4,936	99.7	16	0.3	X	X
Counties	4,702	20.1	4,687	99.7	16	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	249	1.2	249	100.0	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	404,506	42.8	357,757	88.4	31,636	7.8	15,113	3.7
State	285,879	70.9	242,872	85.0	27,894	9.8	15,113	5.3
Local, total	118,627	21.9	114,885	96.8	3,742	3.2	X	X
Counties	97,920	38.5	95,853	97.9	2,067	2.1	X	X
Municipalities	20,707	7.2	19,032	91.9	1,675	8.1	X	X
Texas	1,339,159	37.6	1,079,839	80.6	216,630	16.2	42,691	3.2
State	776,664	67.5	643,039	82.8	90,934	11.7	42,691	5.5
Local, total	562,495	23.3	436,800	77.7	125,696	22.3	X	X
Counties	553,926	44.7	428,255	77.3	125,671	22.7	X	X
Municipalities	8,569	0.7	8,545	99.7	25	0.3	X	X
Utah	90,830	32.0	69,301	76.3	17,420	19.2	4,116	4.5
State	70,754	50.2	49,218	69.6	17,420	24.6	4,116	5.8
Local, total	20,083	14.0	20,083	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	20,083	26.7	20,083	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Vermont	29,840	29.5	19,394	65.0	7,451	25.0	2,995	10.0
State	29,840	39.3	19,394	65.0	7,451	25.0	2,995	10.0
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	558,445	38.4	473,294	84.8	49,294	8.8	35,857	6.4
State	384,403	57.8	309,443	80.5	39,103	10.2	35,857	9.3
Local, total	174,042	22.1	163,851	94.1	10,191	5.9	X	X
Counties	87,269	22.2	81,728	93.7	5,541	6.3	X	X
Municipalities	86,772	21.9	82,122	94.6	4,650	5.4	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Washington	$349,853	33.9 %	$286,607	81.9 %	$49,010	14.0 %	$14,236	4.1 %
State	238,817	58.9	195,315	81.8	29,266	12.3	14,236	6.0
Local, total	111,036	17.7	91,292	82.2	19,744	17.8	X	X
Counties	107,401	29.9	88,942	82.8	18,459	17.2	X	X
Municipalities	3,635	1.4	2,350	64.6	1,285	35.4	X	X
West Virginia	41,326	23.7	32,951	79.7	4,698	11.4	3,677	8.9
State	29,073	31.3	20,733	71.3	4,663	16.0	3,677	12.6
Local, total	12,253	15.0	12,218	99.7	35	0.3	X	X
Counties	12,253	26.0	12,218	99.7	35	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	308,683	30.2	249,537	80.8	38,604	12.5	20,541	6.7
State	225,529	61.7	172,090	76.3	32,898	14.6	20,541	9.1
Local, total	83,154	12.7	77,447	93.1	5,706	6.9	X	X
Counties	82,954	26.2	77,247	93.1	5,706	6.9	X	X
Municipalities	200	0.1	200	100.0	-	-	X	X
Wyoming	30,820	27.5	28,210	91.5	2,116	6.9	494	1.6
State	21,479	43.2	18,935	88.2	2,050	9.5	494	2.3
Local, total	9,341	15.0	9,275	99.3	66	0.7	X	X
Counties	9,341	26.3	9,275	99.3	66	0.7	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Data for "other" corrections are for State governments only.
[c]Data for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability. Data for State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all such governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990***, NCJ-137754 (Washington, USGPO, 1994), Table 41.

Table 1.8

Direct current expenditures for State corrections activities

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1990[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State[b]	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions					Probation, pardon, and parole	Other
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles	Other and combined		
Total	$13,046,792	$10,699,742	$8,004,521	$404,852	$1,396,924	$892,043	$1,143,812	$903,238
Alabama	135,656	112,694	93,294	4,611	13,974	815	10,570	12,392
Alaska	91,779	80,334	7,700	-	9,979	62,655	7,726	3,719
Arizona	238,674	197,842	149,445	1,897	24,661	21,839	23,230	17,602
Arkansas	64,557	55,953	46,898	1,929	7,126	-	3,067	5,537
California	2,071,458	1,745,104	1,215,700	49,850	215,151	264,403	190,637	135,717
Colorado	126,367	97,053	57,173	12,851	27,029	-	20,128	9,186
Connecticut	234,747	178,191	148,012	13,836	13,019	3,324	48,075	8,481
Delaware	64,774	40,209	31,279	1,449	7,481	-	4,037	20,528
Florida	777,142	613,649	407,750	19,395	104,841	81,663	114,653	48,840
Georgia	400,251	266,268	232,581	9,977	23,618	92	91,151	42,832
Hawaii	74,830	54,682	46,628	3,303	4,751	-	13,908	6,240
Idaho	26,295	21,262	14,049	-	3,735	3,478	2,860	2,173
Illinois	468,273	427,656	323,173	41,383	56,733	6,367	11,964	28,653
Indiana	175,026	167,278	138,685	7,825	20,768	-	3,496	4,252
Iowa	111,284	75,522	53,103	3,221	10,336	8,862	32,919	2,843
Kansas	140,926	123,720	89,163	2,950	18,259	13,348	12,963	4,243
Kentucky	120,861	87,129	60,275	3,753	18,786	4,315	26,833	6,899
Louisiana	192,557	166,369	118,292	4,834	33,012	10,231	18,232	7,956
Maine	45,737	35,620	17,662	-	7,810	10,148	4,683	5,434
Maryland	373,994	290,984	233,657	8,634	48,693	-	52,367	30,643
Massachusetts	347,228	286,409	148,433	8,769	55,196	74,011	50,865	9,954
Michigan	724,921	630,357	528,568	22,155	53,562	26,072	72,873	21,691
Minnesota	113,483	91,965	72,026	8,582	5,078	6,279	10,167	11,351
Mississippi	67,515	52,533	42,897	4,592	5,044	-	7,682	7,300
Missouri	187,760	152,191	117,810	7,585	11,602	15,194	29,081	6,488
Montana	24,672	19,770	-	854	4,566	14,350	4,065	837
Nebraska	48,577	33,500	26,555	1,906	5,039	-	6,404	8,673
Nevada	86,696	71,732	60,087	1,882	7,922	1,841	10,398	4,566
New Hampshire	27,515	23,093	15,384	817	4,287	2,605	2,863	1,559
New Jersey	483,301	412,300	253,919	-	47,908	110,473	24,792	46,209
New Mexico	98,528	80,205	61,749	5,099	11,957	1,400	13,854	4,469
New York	1,445,676	1,254,040	1,016,656	27,773	149,638	59,973	96,662	94,974
North Carolina	352,819	288,969	237,797	14,677	26,890	9,605	43,542	20,308
North Dakota	11,014	8,935	-	-	2,333	6,602	1,853	226
Ohio	400,934	331,384	265,526	14,520	51,338	-	29,627	39,923
Oklahoma	150,322	102,634	77,541	6,854	13,390	4,849	22,077	25,611
Oregon	109,381	77,216	53,175	2,994	15,095	5,952	17,121	15,044
Pennsylvania	328,672	297,160	242,188	14,922	34,727	5,323	19,155	12,357
Rhode Island	63,040	46,595	30,272	2,533	8,313	5,477	5,372	11,073
South Carolina	224,853	177,258	155,839	6,342	12,258	2,819	32,465	15,130
South Dakota	22,038	14,765	7,966	-	2,578	2,819	4,529	2,744
Tennessee	219,782	177,429	126,024	6,470	31,391	13,544	27,788	14,565
Texas	700,586	569,276	471,925	32,303	55,856	9,192	88,639	42,671
Utah	67,725	48,985	34,339	957	13,689	-	14,624	4,116
Vermont	29,508	19,115	17,632	-	1,461	22	7,427	2,966
Virginia	344,108	269,337	201,504	7,445	46,941	13,447	39,000	35,771
Washington	201,409	159,515	123,936	5,820	22,974	6,785	27,977	13,917
West Virginia	28,702	20,465	15,346	-	3,250	1,869	4,661	3,576
Wisconsin	181,822	128,568	103,273	5,821	19,474	-	32,736	20,518
Wyoming	19,017	16,522	11,635	1,482	3,405	-	2,014	481

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990***, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table 47.

Table 1.9

Expenditures for State and Federal correctional facilities

By region and jurisdiction, fiscal year ending between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990[a]

Jurisdiction and region	Annual expenditures (in thousands)			Capital expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures	Annual operating expenditures per inmate[d]
	Total	Operating[b]	Capital[c]		
U.S. total	$11,395,891	$10,704,266	$691,625	6.1 %	$15,496
Federal	812,817	792,069	20,748	2.6	14,456
State	10,583,075	9,912,197	670,877	6.3	15,586
Northeast	2,060,816	2,018,447	42,369	2.1	17,951
Connecticut	157,825	153,324	4,501	2.9	17,002
Maine	33,053	32,285	768	2.3	22,656
Massachusetts	124,936	119,250	5,686	4.6	15,152
New Hampshire	23,429	23,299	130	0.6	17,208
New Jersey	335,251	324,810	10,441	3.1	20,703
New York	1,009,435	996,215	13,220	1.3	18,670
Pennsylvania	321,983	315,506	6,477	2.0	15,438
Rhode Island	42,294	41,177	1,117	2.6	16,497
Vermont	12,610	12,581	29	0.2	15,905
Midwest	2,120,478	2,027,899	92,579	4.3	14,550
Illinois	400,770	398,878	1,892	0.5	15,980
Indiana	203,363	182,870	20,493	10.1	14,822
Iowa	77,864	77,446	418	0.5	18,304
Kansas	88,165	80,890	7,275	8.3	14,670
Michigan	549,458	533,144	16,314	3.0	16,649
Minnesota	85,814	84,648	1,166	1.3	26,661
Missouri	145,339	140,246	5,093	3.5	9,766
Nebraska	30,269	30,214	55	0.2	13,012
North Dakota	9,228	8,136	1,092	11.8	14,581
Ohio	356,085	354,269	1,816	0.5	11,028
South Dakota	13,746	13,585	161	11.2	10,859
Wisconsin	160,377	123,573	36,804	22.9	18,965
South	$3,467,002	$3,242,803	$224,199	6.4 %	$13,224
Alabama	115,512	107,977	7,535	6.5	8,718
Arkansas	49,403	48,309	1,094	2.2	7,557
Delaware	38,685	38,277	408	1.1	11,208
District of Columbia	102,197	100,897	1,300	1.3	13,894
Florida	604,040	556,486	47,554	7.9	13,902
Georgia	241,375	234,429	6,946	2.9	12,930
Kentucky	102,653	72,743	29,910	29.1	11,118
Louisiana	130,719	129,673	1,046	0.8	9,337
Maryland	280,600	277,150	3,450	1.2	17,214
Mississippi	64,022	62,923	1,099	1.7	9,133
North Carolina	359,638	333,893	25,745	7.2	18,486
Oklahoma	96,673	95,901	772	0.8	9,919
South Carolina	161,860	150,620	11,240	6.9	10,268
Tennessee	168,873	165,392	3,481	2.1	20,048
Texas	694,695	621,324	73,632	10.6	12,988
Virginia	238,074	229,132	8,942	3.8	16,145
West Virginia	17,722	17,677	45	0.3	11,699
West	2,934,779	2,623,049	311,730	10.6	18,879
Alaska	70,601	70,337	264	0.4	28,214
Arizona	172,759	139,639	33,120	19.2	10,311
California	2,092,775	1,897,221	195,554	9.3	21,816
Colorado	119,403	74,828	44,575	37.3	14,180
Hawaii	50,279	49,931	348	0.7	19,542
Idaho	17,286	16,603	683	4.0	9,450
Montana	18,289	18,194	95	0.5	14,590
Nevada	48,378	47,877	501	1.0	8,630
New Mexico	58,217	51,153	7,064	12.1	16,711
Oregon	76,899	66,055	10,844	14.1	11,516
Utah	42,362	41,254	1,108	2.6	15,251
Washington	152,758	135,607	17,151	11.2	19,742
Wyoming	14,773	14,350	423	2.9	12,151

Note: These data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fourth enumeration of State institutions and the first of Federal institutions. Previous censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, and 1984. Questionnaires were mailed to facilities at the end of June 1990. Through various followup procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved. Expenditure information was collected separately by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in site visits to State departments of correction, and by Federal Bureau of Prisons personnel.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with State or Federal employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on the reference date, June 29, 1990. Where data refer to an annual period, the reference date is June 30, 1990. The census also included 67 private facilities under exclusive contract by State governments to house prisoners. The census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; prison hospitals; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities; Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local governments, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Services; and public hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Figures include expenditures such as salaries, wages, employee benefits, purchase of food, supplies, and contractual services.
[c]Figures include expenditures such as purchase or leasing of land.
[d]Operating expenditures per inmate were determined by dividing the amount spent on salaries, wages, supplies, utilities, transportation, contractual services, and other current operating items paid for during the fiscal year, by the average daily inmate population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 17.

Table 1.10

Departments of corrections' proposed budgets

By type of activity and jurisdiction, 1993-94

(Budget amounts in thousands)

Jurisdiction	Total budget proposal	Type of activity: Operational costs	Type of activity: Construction costs	Budget provides for: Custody/security: Amount	Custody/security: Percent of total budget	Treatment programs: Amount	Treatment programs: Percent of total budget	Health care for inmates: Amount	Health care for inmates: Percent of total budget	Maintenance: Amount	Maintenance: Percent of total budget	Budget provides for increased number of: Employees	New facilities	New beds
Alabama	$141,579	$141,579	$0	$130,700	87 %	$1,500	1 %	$16,500	11 %	$1,500	1 %	0	0	0
Alaska	116,204	116,204	--	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	37	0	0
Arizona	303,691	303,691	43,000	225,752	74	40,273	13	(a)	NA	3,037	1	347	1	768
Arkansas	93,158	93,158	0	71,939	77	5,480	6	12,959	14	2,780	3	94	1 [b]	400
California	3,178,339	2,725,157	453,182	1,138,683	42	68,016	2	255,800	9	NA	X	4,752	1	6,091
Colorado	213,004	208,438	4,566	124,099	60	1,882	2	13,360	6	4,566	2	350	1	502
Connecticut	360,851	360,851	0	176,000	49	141,144	4	42,406	12	25,133	7	474	1	750
Delaware	85,000	85,000	0	59,000	69	4,000	5	8,000	9	3,500	4	9	1 [c]	440
District of Columbia	230,384	230,384	4,200 [d]	148,468	64	31,105	14	22,091	10	28,720	12	0	0	0
Florida	1,170,419	1,034,258	136,162	499,450	43	51,115	4	168,838	14	53,496	5	947	11	8,510 [e]
Georgia	569,957	568,286	1,751	190,447	33	50,669	9	78,996	14	50,783	9	1,246	15	5,035
Hawaii	92,864	87,652	5,212	50,838	58	1,753	2	7,013	8	640	(f)	116.5	2	181
Idaho	48,900	48,900	NA	13,989	29	947	2	4,329	9	1,406	3	128	2	318
Illinois	668,834	668,864	110,000	284,141	50	26,638	5	61,848	11	28,791	5	0	0	0
Iowa	139,000	139,000	0	48,639	52	7,301	8	5,409	6	11,585	12	(g)	0	0
Kansas	179,705	169,828	9,877	55,756	31	9,575	5	16,481	9	5,746	3	0	0	0
Kentucky	215,303	204,869	10,434	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	225	2	820
Louisiana	310,348	310,348	26,254	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	0	0	0
Maine	67,253	67,253	0	30,800	46	12,100	18	5,000	7	0	X	(h)	0	0
Maryland	365,160	365,160	27,944	182,215	50	NA	(f)	28,906	8	27,919	8	(i)	3	1,188
Massachusetts	262,053	272,692	(j)	213,600	82	47,200	2	36,706	14	--	X	0	0	0
Michigan	1,100,000	1,100,000	(k)	632,538	58	10,044	(f)	53,565	5	1,805	(f)	0	2	1,224
Minnesota	209,108	199,296	9,812	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	0	318
Mississippi	99,967	99,997	0	89,785	91	--	X	8,698	9	--	X	0	0	0
Missouri	229,799	261,735	13,064	49,000	23	2,500	1	22,000	10	500	(f)	125	3	460
Nebraska	63,333	63,333	0	23,840	38	1,117	2	6,316	10	5,512	9	66	3	436
Nevada	97,941	93,304	4,637	72,412	78	0	X	20,119	22	773	(f)	76	1	112
New Hampshire	37,952	37,952	0	12,411	33	700	2	4,035	11	2,199	6	32	1 [l]	350
New Jersey	622,342	617,317	5,025	276,378	44	26,128	4	52,365	8	16,987	3	100	0	264
New Mexico	119,325	109,714	9,611	70,036	59	NA	X	10,188	8	NA	2	2	--	167 [m]
New York	1,426,968	1,258,123	168,845	713,793	50	157,249	11	109,445	8	--	X	726	2	1,900
North Carolina	579,589	579,589	87,500	293,454	51	3,118	(f)	68,099	12	4,239	(f)	NA	7	4,200
North Dakota	22,398	21,800	598	10,714	49	923	4	893	4	557	2	34	0	0
Ohio	814,654	814,654	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	916	1	350
Oklahoma	203,500	197,000	6,500	101,000	51	NA	NA	14,000	7	4,500	2	0	0	0
Oregon	192,881	191,281	1,600	53,762	28	19,958	10	15,468	8	9,623	5	(n)	0	(o)
Pennsylvania	604,400	604,400	NA	273,540	45	55,482	9	67,500	11	70,413	12	1,951	5	7,000
Rhode Island	105,144 [p]	64,120	1,000 [q]	58,522	56	1,317	1	5,622	5	5,599	5	0	2	90
South Carolina	257,387	207,506	49,881	167,717	81	6,595	3	18,813	9	14,380	7	197	1	268
South Dakota	33,699	33,699	0	7,118	21	4,129	12	2,893	9	2,577	8	30	0	0
Tennessee	326,370	322,360	1,270	64,010	20	18,208	6	28,809	9	12,492	4	147	0	1,014
Texas	2,123,889	1,593,089	530,800	530,887	25	182,075	9	161,130	8	216,226	10	1,165	NA	23,000
Utah	102,000	102,000	0	11,734	12	1,387	1	10,241	10	2,357	2	102	1	60
Vermont	39,024	34,934	2,032	19,910	51	4,918	13	1,880	5	(r)	X	189	2	300
Virginia	515,252	423,805	91,447	173,806	41	14,327	3	35,877	8	7,543	2	700	3	2,475
Washington	469,071	345,637	123,434	NA	44 [s]	NA	10 [s]	NA	13 [s]	NA	8 [s]	941	0	2,235
West Virginia	31,863	31,863	0	20,711	65	3,186	10	4,779	15	3,186	10	56	1	150
Wisconsin	326,242	326,242	19,056 [t]	NA	X	NA	X	14,385	4	1,762	(f)	463	3 [c]	830
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2,323,064	2,036,003	155,954	481,748	21	326,971	14	488,744	21	209,243	5	615	4 [u]	4,620

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Indiana, Montana, and Wyoming did not respond to the survey. Budget amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Some budget allocations and employee figures also have been rounded. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a] Included as part of treatment programs.
[b] Addition.
[c] Expansion.
[d] $150,000,000 in construction authority remains from fiscal year 1989.
[e] Plus 2,540 in additions.
[f] Less than 1 percent.
[g] Loss of five positions.
[h] Loss of 93.5 positions.
[i] Loss of 89 positions.
[j] Construction budgets are special legislation and not part of the annual budget.
[k] No capital outlay for construction.
[l] Renovation.
[m] Reconfiguration of existing facility.
[n] Loss of 120 positions.
[o] Loss of 33 beds.
[p] General revenues only.
[q] Derived from other funding source.
[r] Separate department.
[s] Estimated.
[t] Separate budget.
[u] Five expansion projects also.

Source: Contact Publications, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, October 1993), pp. 6-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.11

Cost of health care in State and Federal departments of correction

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total department of corrections budget	Total health care budget	Health care cost per inmate	Health care budget also funds:
Alabama	$139,478,942	$11,639,000	$777	Mental health treatment (limited), obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, alcohol and drug addiction, sex offender treatment (treatment programs budget)
Alaska	117,000,000	15,000,000	2,535	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Arizona	250,715,700	31,167,976	1,927	Sex offender treatment; mental health treatment; obstetrics/gynecology; AIDS treatment; alcohol and drug counseling is purchased using funds generated by driving under the influence offenders who work in the community while incarcerated
Arkansas	75,269,991	13,944,947	1,912	Alcohol and drug treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
California	2,441,956,000	244,644,000	2,391	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Connecticut	248,310,810	29,328,200	2,766	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
District of Columbia	262,429,000	11,000,000 [a]	1,000	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology
Florida	905,946,109	142,962,718	3,072	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Georgia	451,489,774	47,747,900	2,048	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Hawaii	60,420,599	7,143,083	2,610	Mental health treatment (through Department of Health, Courts and Corrections), obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Idaho	42,000,000	3,200,000	1,450	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Illinois	573,773,200	49,231,400	1,763	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Indiana	310,404,568	40,513,392	3,087	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, all inside and outside hospital services, all dental, medical and mental services
Kansas	162,638,799	13,557,993	2,366	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Kentucky	175,724,900	16,977,100	1,735	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Louisiana	285,264,129	13,000,000	634	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment (alcohol and drug addiction treatment and mental health treatment not included in the cost per inmate)
Massachusetts	246,000,000	30,000,000	3,260	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Minnesota	162,057,000	11,817,373	1,840	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Mississippi	81,533,506	7,435,340	748	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Missouri	209,459,867	19,162,711	1,204	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, speech pathology, audiology, optometry, dental
Montana	29,538,683	1,284,380	859	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Nebraska	45,549,781	5,928,025	2,335	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Nevada	87,971,087	16,454,221	2,861	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
New Hampshire	35,593,516	4,335,035	2,990	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
New Mexico	107,259,600	9,197,400 [b]	3,058	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.11

Cost of health care in State and Federal departments of correction

By jurisdiction, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total department of corrections budget	Total health care budget	Health care cost per inmate	Health care budget also funds:
New York	1,377,436,374	102,899,729	1,817	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Ohio	$520,734,000	$45,047,365	$1,275	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment (all covered by department budget, not medical budget)
Oklahoma	173,873,897	14,005,715	1,032	Mental health treatment
Oregon	178,950,375	15,110,322	2,296	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Pennsylvania	457,611,000	48,115,000	2,046	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Rhode Island	93,000,000	8,500,000	2,680	Alcohol and drug treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
South Carolina	199,000,000	23,000,000	1,596	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
South Dakota	21,160,319	2,218,523	1,563	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Tennessee	288,900,000	24,200,000	2,606	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Texas	733,579,475	112,882,624	2,099	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, physically handicapped
Utah	89,525,144	5,256,689	1,735	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Virginia	407,486,680	34,383,299	2,062	Alcohol and drug addiction, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Washington	262,868,270	22,232,588	1,621	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
West Virginia	28,600,000	3,000,000	1,765	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Wisconsin	260,213,800	11,501,200	1,529	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Wyoming	23,500,000	2,792,000	2,964	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2,084,652,000	214,550,000	2,997	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment

Note: This information was collected in February 1993 through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, and New Jersey did not respond to the survey. Maryland, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Vermont provided incomplete budgetary information. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a]Approximate.
[b]Men's facility only; women's facility utilizes private contractor.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, May 1993), pp. 6-9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.12

Federal criminal justice budget authorities

Fiscal years 1993 (actual) and 1994-99 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1993 actual	Estimates					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	$15,180	$15,880	$16,395	$16,945	$17,628	$18,324	$19,059
Federal law enforcement activities, total[a]	6,751	6,872	7,139	7,349	7,669	7,985	8,326
Criminal investigations	3,209	3,413	3,540	3,639	3,777	3,921	4,072
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	372	372	389	406	424	443	463
Border enforcement activities	3,187	3,357	3,678	3,791	3,911	4,036	4,164
Protection activities (Secret Service)	521	502	522	543	566	589	624
Other enforcement	738	651	679	708	755	787	821
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	5,486	5,929	6,046	6,265	6,498	6,742	6,997
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,501	2,695	2,663	2,750	2,842	2,938	3,038
Federal judicial activities	2,614	2,820	2,957	3,077	3,205	3,338	3,478
Representation of indigents in civil cases	357	400	412	424	437	451	465
Other	14	14	14	14	15	15	16
Federal correctional activities	1,937	2,220	2,310	2,405	2,506	2,611	2,721
Criminal justice assistance	1,006	859	900	927	955	985	1,015

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in February 1994. The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, that have been approved by Congress. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

[a]These figures reflect the subtraction of the following amounts (in millions) for U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service fees: $1,276 for 1993, $1,423 for 1994, $1,669 for 1995, $1,738 for 1996, $1,765 for 1997, $1,792 for 1998, and $1,819 for 1999.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, ***Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 1995*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 230, 231. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.13

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1983-93

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1983	1984	1985	1986[a]	1987	1988	1989	1990[a]	1991[a]	1992	1993
Total	$125,915	$197,352	$146,351	$272,624	$489,606	$309,521	$418,634	$762,358	$845,019[b]	$865,689	$997,023
State and local formula grants	0	51,118[c]	4,400[c]	46,256[d]	35,520[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	0	15,280[c]	1,100[c]	11,564[d]	8,880[d]	8,000[d]	3,497	0	0	0	0
State and local assistance											
Anti-drug abuse formula	NA	NA	NA	NA	178,400	55,600	118,800	395,101	423,000	423,000	423,000
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,300	13,900	29,700	49,636	49,994	50,000	200,000[e]
Anti-drug abuse prison capacity	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-drug abuse Federal Bureau of Investigation-NCIC 2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	17,000	22,000	21,000
Metro Area Drug Task Force	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000
Televised Testimony of Child Abuse Victims	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0
National Judicial College	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0
National College of District Attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	0
Juvenile justice formula grants	43,095	43,095	42,935	41,089	42,960	40,765	45,750[d]	48,361	49,255	49,735[d]	50,078
National priority grants (Part E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Fund	X	X	X	68,313[f]	62,506[f]	77,446[f]	93,559[f]	123,250[f]	126,750[f]	127,968[f]	150,000[f]
Child Abuse Investigation and Prosecution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500
Judicial Child Abuse Training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	500
Juvenile justice programs, total	24,505	24,505	24,665	23,605	24,640	23,035	18,050[d]	21,044	22,796	22,823[d]	23,372[d]
Special emphasis	14,365	14,365	14,311	13,696	14,320	13,589	6,362	9,123	7,445	7,471	8,460
Juvenile Justice Institute	7,436	7,436	7,726	7,394	7,731	7,336	10,311	8,501	10,504	10,654	9,790
Technical assistance	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,726	2,000	1,580	934[g]	987[g]	1,005[g]	1,015	1,022[g]
Concentration of Federal efforts	900	900	824	789	589	530	443	448	342	183	100
Part D Gangs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,985	3,500	3,500	4,000[d]
Missing children	NA	NA	4,000	3,828	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,971	7,971	8,471	8,471
Emergency assistance[h]	0	0	0	1,048	1,148[d]	0	0	9,927	0	1,000	0
Regional Information Sharing System[i]	0	0	0	9,474	12,000[d]	12,000	13,000	13,402	14,000	14,500	14,491
Mariel Cuban[j]	NA	NA	5,000	4,785	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,963	4,963	4,963	2,500
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,800	12,500	8,301	10,810	10,650[d]	9,275	24,000	24,818	26,075	27,144	28,524
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	2,400	2,555	2,640	2,566	2,682	2,892	2,892	3,077	3,248	3,425[d]	3,550
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	7,588	8,166	10,537	9,022	11,499	13,049	13,303	14,974	15,406	16,297	16,977
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	17,603	18,508	19,500	18,566	18,566	19,144	21,000	22,766	23,929	23,739	22,995
Justice statistical programs	14,960	16,809	16,776	15,982	18,982[d]	19,278	19,986	20,879	22,095	22,095	21,373
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,395	3,195	3,321	3,042	3,126	3,265	3,225	3,219	3,380	3,577	3,193
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	1,569	1,621	2,376	2,674	2,747	2,872	2,872	2,970	3,135	3,342	3,499
High intensity drug trafficking areas[k]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,024	37,110	0

Note: The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Programs as the successor agency to the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program and the Anti-Drug Abuse Program.

[a]Includes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.
[b]Column may not add to total because of rounding.
[c]Authorization for program not provided until fiscal year 1985. 1984 funds were added to 1985 funds for award in 1985.
[d]Reflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.
[e]Includes $150 million 1993 supplemental appropriation for the Police Hiring Program.
[f]Represents amount deposited in previous year.
[g]State technical assistance.
[h]A program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information, and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.
[i]A program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.
[j]Refers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.
[k]Funds transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Table 1.14

Federal drug control budget authority

By type of activity and agency, fiscal years 1984-94[a]

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity and agency	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	$2,363.2	$2,750.9	$2,881.0	$4,792.2	$4,707.8	$6,663.7	$9,758.9	$10,957.6	$11,910.1	$12,265.3	$12,136.2
Interdiction	706.9	807.3	744.0	1,350.5	948.1	1,440.7	1,751.9	2,027.9	1,960.2	1,511.1	1,299.9
Department of Defense	14.6	54.8	105.7	405.3	94.7	329.1	543.4	751.0	854.4	631.5	432.5
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.7	0.0
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.4	0.4	0.7	17.2	17.5	52.0	48.6	62.6	67.7	71.0	75.6
U.S. Coast Guard	508.2	506.6	397.8	553.0	509.8	628.9	661.2	714.6	431.2	308.1	313.4
Federal Aviation Administration	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	9.3	16.5	15.1	12.2	17.8
U.S. Customs Service	183.7	245.3	239.7	367.1	317.5	427.0	488.3	481.8	588.8	484.9	460.1
Payments to Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investigations	410.1	489.0	537.8	712.2	804.8	959.7	1,090.4	1,288.2	1,408.0	1,440.9	1,439.2
U.S. Forest Service	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.3	7.6	11.8	11.1	18.5	15.2	17.5
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.4	4.7
National Park Service	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	5.7	10.9	10.8	8.3	8.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	178.0	211.1	252.9	325.1	327.3	375.2	338.2	433.1	455.4	468.0	471.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	84.5	103.6	103.2	134.6	172.6	198.4	127.5	152.3	181.3	207.5	201.1
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.8	17.1	28.5	29.3	27.6	31.7	33.7	35.1
U.S. Marshals Service	5.3	7.4	6.8	8.8	11.2	28.7	39.1	44.2	36.0	30.2	29.8
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.5	252.8	308.8	289.0	288.3
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	33.7	40.4	27.6	60.1	78.6	87.4	94.2	120.0	133.0	147.7	149.8
U.S. Customs Service	39.6	44.7	52.2	63.1	75.1	83.6	130.7	57.4	59.1	59.3	59.2
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1.5	2.6	4.4	6.5	7.3	17.7	17.2	20.8	16.8	21.9	20.5
Internal Revenue Service	43.5	48.8	53.9	61.6	70.4	84.3	81.0	93.2	102.8	91.8	90.3
U.S. Secret Service	22.3	27.2	28.7	37.1	40.5	46.2	47.3	53.6	42.9	56.6	57.1
International	95.8	109.2	147.7	220.9	209.3	304.0	500.1	633.4	660.4	523.4	351.4
Agency for International Development	10.6	6.7	23.5	7.1	9.9	13.3	54.5	189.6	250.2	134.8	35.0
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assets Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	12.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	42.8	51.0	67.7	91.1	97.4	97.6	141.3	172.4	161.4	172.6	170.7
International Narcotics Control Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.3
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	41.2	50.2	55.1	118.4	98.8	101.0	129.5	150.0	144.8	147.8	100.0
INTERPOL	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
U.S. Marshals Service	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.5	2.6	1.5	1.5
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	114.5	107.6	75.3	52.3	15.4
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.8	3.4	7.3	9.7	9.3	9.8
Prosecution	122.2	152.1	175.3	236.3	305.6	388.9	455.9	583.4	716.9	792.0	808.1
Judiciary	41.2	52.4	68.0	100.1	133.4	146.3	152.8	179.0	233.8	269.4	296.3
U.S. attorneys	47.7	54.8	57.3	74.2	80.7	132.0	126.8	161.5	206.7	207.2	207.9
Criminal Division	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	9.4	13.3	10.6	18.5	20.2	18.0	19.1
U.S. Marshals Service	30.6	40.6	45.2	56.7	79.9	95.1	118.0	154.8	179.0	216.2	203.7
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	68.5	76.2	80.1	79.8
Tax Division	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Corrections	148.8	215.6	258.8	397.8	588.8	933.4	1,780.7	1,265.1	1,520.5	1,736.5	1,756.4
Judiciary	11.0	14.0	18.2	26.8	35.7	39.2	73.4	80.5	89.6	95.6	109.8
Bureau of Prisons	121.4	182.1	219.5	339.1	465.3	772.1	1,553.8	1,011.0	1,226.8	1,403.7	1,379.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	34.5	45.0	41.5	38.4	40.0	40.5	44.8
Support of prisoners	16.4	19.5	21.1	27.9	53.3	77.1	112.0	135.1	164.1	196.8	222.1
Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intelligence	30.9	35.4	35.6	47.2	52.8	53.4	64.9	104.1	98.6	150.9	163.4
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	23.6	25.4	25.0	36.2	34.4	32.3	39.0	43.9	53.2	67.1	73.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.1	9.1	10.4	9.6	23.6	17.4	39.6	48.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.8	0.0	15.7	13.9
Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Customs Service	2.8	4.5	4.9	3.7	8.3	9.8	11.4	12.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	13.1	13.5	13.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

Federal drug control budget authority

By type of activity and agency, fiscal years 1984-94[a]--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity and agency	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
State and local law enforcement assistance	$33.4	$51.2	$61.7	$307.5	$186.5	$334.1	$696.5	$1,015.5	$992.7	$1,267.0	$1,115.4
U.S. Forest Service	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	107.4	144.0	189.0	375.0	320.3
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.2	1.2	2.8	5.4	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Bureau of Land Management	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	17.0	47.0	76.0	157.3	176.8	266.8	181.9	204.8	212.5
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5	91.4
Bureau of Prisons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	6.2	7.5	6.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	22.6	29.2	12.5	13.2	11.4	13.8	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.7	17.3
Office of Justice Programs	7.2	12.0	12.7	214.6	71.5	126.6	348.4	413.0	425.0	547.5	409.8
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.0	5.1	0.0	0.0
Weed and Seed Program Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.6
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	36.0	36.0	47.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.1	6.7	8.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Customs Service	0.0	6.0	13.5	24.5	21.2	0.0	29.9	119.4	120.0	0.0	0.0
Regulatory and compliance	23.0	25.9	14.5	17.9	21.9	29.8	28.5	31.4	31.4	40.4	44.6
U.S. Forest Service	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food and Drug Administration	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	21.9	25.0	12.3	15.3	16.9	19.1	19.1	21.7	21.8	30.3	33.8
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.3	4.0
Other law enforcement	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	115.5	185.5	202.0	273.4	408.3	536.6
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	114.3	156.5	154.3	217.7	279.5	350.6
Crime Control Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	138.8
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.0	46.7	55.7	52.8	44.2
Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Research and development	81.7	93.8	99.0	157.6	171.8	230.6	327.7	450.1	504.5	499.1	504.6
Agricultural Research Service	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
U.S. Forest Service	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	61.0	91.6	34.1	30.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	2.9	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.8	6.8	3.8
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Office of Justice Programs	0.3	0.9	2.7	4.7	9.6	11.6	14.7	17.9	16.7	18.1	16.3
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.5	1.9	2.8
Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.0	7.5
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
U.S. Coast Guard	0.4	1.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.2	2.4	1.2
Federal Aviation Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.6
U.S. Customs Service	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7
President's Commission on Organized Crime	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:											
Prevention	32.0	35.8	40.8	65.9	73.4	81.0	127.7	150.6	157.5	0.0	0.0
Treatment	39.1	45.4	44.6	74.1	74.4	122.7	158.1	185.7	191.8	0.0	0.0
National Institutes of Health/National Institute on Drug Abuse:											
Prevention	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	164.9	174.8
Treatment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	239.9	250.4
Department of Veterans Affairs: Treatment	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.2
Drug abuse prevention	128.1	146.0	145.0	444.3	464.7	725.4	1,238.0	1,479.2	1,538.7	1,556.5	1,602.4
Corporation for National Community Service	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.8	5.9	10.1	10.5	12.5	10.0	9.7	28.5
Agency for International Development	0.0	1.2	1.9	5.2	4.5	3.1	5.4	7.1	7.8	5.0	9.9
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

Federal drug control budget authority

By type of activity and agency, fiscal years 1984-94[a]--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity and agency	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Drug abuse prevention, continued											
Women, Infants, and Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	$12.9	$14.6
Department of Defense	$49.8	$63.0	$63.4	$77.8	$83.8	$69.7	$66.8	$71.5	$73.6	89.1	75.9
Department of Education	2.9	3.0	2.9	203.0	229.8	354.5	541.7	609.1	626.1	601.4	490.5
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	79.4	57.0	57.5
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	32.1	34.1	32.6	98.4	85.2	150.7	329.7	420.1	441.6	0.0	0.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	418.9	435.5
Centers for Disease Control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	25.2	29.3	28.6	31.2	36.6
Family Support Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Health Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.3
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	98.3	150.0	165.0	175.0	290.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.2
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.7	7.4	13.0	34.2	21.6	21.3	44.5	43.7
Crime Control Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department of Labor	36.0	37.3	33.1	41.1	37.5	38.6	46.0	60.9	61.5	65.1	64.8
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	2.0
Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Small Business Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
International Narcotics Control Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Aviation Administration	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	5.5	4.3	9.1	7.3	7.3	7.8	6.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	32.8
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8
Community Investment Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
White House Conference	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drug abuse treatment	582.2	625.3	635.7	827.1	868.5	1,148.2	1,638.9	1,877.3	2,204.7	2,339.1	2,514.1
Department of Defense	24.1	18.5	19.6	20.9	22.1	12.4	16.6	15.0	17.4	11.0	9.4
Department of Education	11.3	12.7	15.9	20.0	24.9	22.6	61.2	74.1	88.6	99.4	108.6
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	31.7	31.9	32.4
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	128.5	136.5	130.7	263.3	281.0	463.9	727.9	774.9	829.2	0.0	0.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	880.1	925.4
Health Care Financing Administration	90.0	100.0	110.0	120.0	130.0	140.0	170.0	190.5	201.8	231.9	261.8
Health Resources Service Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	13.2	16.5	20.9	33.4
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Health Service	2.3	2.4	2.4	21.7	16.2	18.7	30.1	32.4	32.2	41.7	39.0
Social Security Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	3.1	4.9	4.6	20.0
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Judiciary	6.6	8.3	10.8	15.9	21.2	23.3	31.9	34.6	36.5	40.7	46.8
Bureau of Prisons	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.1	8.0	10.7	21.5	21.1	21.6
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.6	8.1	34.4	88.9	83.1	80.0	51.3	50.4
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	2.0
Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Department of Veterans Affairs	316.7	343.9	341.8	341.8	360.7	425.8	492.9	608.4	838.6	899.1	937.3

Note: U.S. Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) was established by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. Forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties are deposited into the AFF. Most assets are forfeited because they were used in, or acquired as a result of, violations of racketeering, money laundering, or drug trafficking statutes. The 1993 Treasury/Postal Appropriations Act established in the Treasury of the United States the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). The TFF will receive deposits from forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties that fall under any law enforced or administered by a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization or the United States Coast Guard.

The Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988 established the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF), which was intended to allow the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to supplement drug control programs. Deposits to this fund come from the Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund and the Treasury Assets Forfeiture Fund after they meet certain necessary expenses.

[a]Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, ***National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary*** (Executive Office of the President, 1994), pp. 184-187. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.15

Federal drug control funding

By agency, fiscal years 1993 and 1994[a]

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1993[b]	1994[b]
Total Federal program	$12,265.3	$12,136.2
Supply reduction	7,963.4	7,592.3
Percent	64.9 %	62.6 %
Demand reduction	4,301.9	4,544.0
Percent	35.1 %	37.4 %
Department of Agriculture	28.9	30.7
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	6.5
U.S. Forest Service	9.6	9.6
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	12.9	14.6
Corporation for National and Community Service	9.7	28.5
Department of Defense	1,140.7	868.2
Department of Education	700.8	599.1
Department of Health and Human Services	2,132.4	2,278.1
Administration for Children and Families	88.9	89.9
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	31.2	36.6
Food and Drug Administration	6.8	6.8
Health Care Financing Administration	231.9	261.8
Health Resources and Services Administration	20.9	33.4
Indian Health Service	44.9	43.3
National Institutes of Health/National Institute on Drug Abuse	404.2	425.2
Social Security Administration	4.6	20.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration	1,299.0	1,360.9
Department of Housing and Urban Development	175.0	315.0
Department of the Interior	40.6	38.7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	19.4	22.4
Bureau of Land Management	10.0	5.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0
National Park Service	8.7	8.8
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.4	1.3
The Federal Judiciary	405.6	452.9
Department of Justice	4,803.3	4,762.5
Assets Forfeiture Fund	484.3	575.6
U.S. attorneys	207.2	207.9
Bureau of Prisons	1,432.3	1,407.7
Crime Control Fund	0.0	0.0
Department of Justice, continued		
Criminal Division	$18.0	$19.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	756.6	768.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	257.0	257.2
Immigration and Naturalization Service	147.0	157.4
INTERPOL	1.9	1.9
U.S. Marshals Service	247.9	235.1
Office of Justice Programs	661.4	520.1
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	385.2	382.4
Support of U.S. prisoners	196.8	222.1
Tax Division	1.2	1.2
Weed and Seed Program Fund	6.6	6.6
Department of Labor	65.1	64.8
Office of National Drug Control Policy	116.4	110.5
Operations	15.2	11.7
High intensity drug trafficking areas	86.0	86.0
Gift Fund	0.2	0.3
Special Forfeiture Fund	15.0	12.5
Small Business Administration	0.2	0.2
Department of State	200.2	115.7
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	147.8	100.0
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	52.3	15.4
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.1	0.3
International Narcotics Control Program	0.0	0.0
Agency for International Development	139.8	44.9
Department of Transportation	355.3	373.8
U.S. Coast Guard	310.5	314.6
Federal Aviation Administration	21.0	24.8
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	23.8	34.4
Department of the Treasury	1,040.5	1,102.6
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	151.0	153.8
U.S. Customs Service	561.0	536.1
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	21.9	20.5
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	14.7	14.6
Internal Revenue Service	91.8	90.3
U.S. Secret Service	56.6	57.1
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	143.5	230.2
U.S. Information Agency	9.3	9.8
Department of Veterans Affairs	901.5	940.3

Note: See Note, table 1.14. "Supply reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the supply of drugs; "demand reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the demand for drugs.

[a]Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

[b]1993 figures are actual; 1994 figures are estimates.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, ***National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary*** (Executive Office of the President, 1994), pp. 12, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.16

Drug control expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1990 and 1991

(Dollar amounts in millions. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services: Courts only	Judicial and legal services: Prosecution and legal services	Judicial and legal services: Public defense	Corrections	Health and hospitals	Education	Other
1990									
All State and local	$14,075	$4,035	$496	$594	$256	$6,045	$2,184	$366	$100
State	7,476	677	284	191	74	3,899	1,878	303	170
Direct	6,248	618	209	159	70	3,648	1,250	259	34
Intergovernmental	1,228	58	75	32	4	251	628	44	136
Local	7,923	3,417	288	436	186	2,410	1,012	108	66
Direct	7,827	3,416	287	435	186	2,397	933	107	66
Intergovernmental	96	1	1	1	-	13	79	1	-
1991									
All State and local	15,907	4,223	540	649	260	6,827	2,784	503	120
State	8,965	695	303	195	80	4,638	2,405	399	251
Direct	7,451	637	228	168	73	4,342	1,611	340	53
Intergovernmental	1,513	57	74	27	6	296	794	60	198
Local	8,567	3,586	313	483	187	2,500	1,268	163	68
Direct	8,455	3,585	311	482	187	2,486	1,173	163	68
Intergovernmental	112	1	1	1	-	14	94	-	-
Percent change, 1990 to 1991									
All State and local	13.0 %	4.7 %	8.8 %	9.3 %	1.6 %	12.9 %	27.5 %	37.6 %	20.4 %
State	19.9	2.7	6.4	2.0	7.0	19.0	28.1	31.8	47.6
Local	8.1	4.9	8.6	10.7	0.5	3.7	25.2	51.5	2.9

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. All State governments, all 3,042 county governments, all municipalities with a 1986 population of 10,000 or more, and a sample of municipalities with populations of less than 10,000 were included in the sample population. Since not all local governments were included in the survey, these data are subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might result if a different sample were used). Intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments made from one government to another. Such expenditures eventually show up as direct expenditures of the recipient government. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all State and local governments and the total for local governments.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, ***State and Local Spending on Drug Control Activities: Report from the National Survey of State and Local Governments*** (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 1993), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.17

Drug control direct expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1991[a]

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services: Courts only	Judicial and legal services: Prosecution and legal services	Judicial and legal services: Public defense	Corrections	Health and hospitals	Education	Other
Percent by level of government									
All State and local	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
State	46.8	15.1	42.3	25.8	28.2	63.6	57.9	67.5	43.8
Local	53.2	84.9	57.7	74.2	71.8	36.4	42.1	32.5	56.2
Percent by activity									
All State and local	100	26.5	3.4	4.1	1.6	42.9	17.5	3.2	0.8
State	100	8.6	3.1	2.3	1.0	58.3	21.6	4.6	0.7
Local	100	42.4	3.7	5.7	2.2	29.4	13.9	1.9	0.8

Note: See Note, table 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, ***State and Local Spending on Drug Control Activities: Report from the National Survey of State and Local Governments*** (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 1993), p. 7, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.18

State and local drug control expenditures as a percent of total justice system expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1991[a]

(Dollar amounts in millions. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State	Total justice system expenditure	Total drug control expenditure[b]	Percent of total justice system expenditures allocated for: Drug control total[b]	Police protection	Judicial and legal services: Courts only	Judicial and legal services: Prosecution and legal services	Judicial and legal services: Public defense	Corrections	Other justice
Total[c]	$76,345	$12,619	16.5 %	12.3 %	6.8 %	16.1 %	18.2 %	24.5 %	16.5 %
Alabama	728	101	13.9	13.0	4.0	24.0	5.0	15.9	77.9
Alaska	436	62	14.2	32.4	2.6	3.4	20.0	8.5	66.7
Arizona	1,377	181	13.1	8.6	9.0	16.3	28.3	17.2	47.3
Arkansas	309	38	12.4	9.9	4.0	16.6	11.1	15.1	55.7
California	14,391	2,801	19.5	13.9	6.5	25.1	23.0	29.3	18.8
Colorado	885	96	10.8	6.6	2.6	10.9	2.5	19.7	4.7
Connecticut	1,063	340	32.0	7.0	4.0	18.3	36.4	64.1	0.8
Delaware	260	44	17.0	16.0	6.1	50.5	16.2	20.2	-
Florida	4,686	909	19.4	15.1	9.5	9.4	14 8	30.1	4.0
Georgia	1,768	248	14.0	11.6	10.6	16.0	19.5	16.4	14.2
Hawaii	358	27	7.5	3.8	6.6	7.7	5.2	13.8	9.7
Idaho	216	20	9.2	7.1	2.3	7.8	7.6	14.5	100
Illinois	2,909	452	15.5	15.6	8.4	6.7	10.3	19.3	41.9
Indiana	958	100	10.5	7.8	3.8	12.9	11.4	14.5	23.2
Iowa	531	56	10.6	8.4	3.4	7.1	13.5	17.2	74.8
Kansas	621	90	14.4	11.5	1.0	6.0	14.3	19.4	95.6
Kentucky	648	63	9.8	9.3	1.3	1.7	33.0	14.1	5.0
Louisiana	927	114	12.2	7.2	9.4	15.7	30.8	19.4	51.7
Maine	245	14	5.7	7.4	2.0	14.0	2.0	3.7	100
Maryland	1,758	286	16.3	15.6	6.9	10.9	19.9	20.1	4.4
Massachusetts	1,981	257	13.0	6.6	5.6	5.7	12.6	25.4	1.7
Michigan	2,891	383	13.2	11.0	9.2	9.7	16.6	17.2	45.7
Minnesota	1,068	89	8.3	7.6	4.9	10.8	19.9	9.3	22.8
Mississippi	321	48	15.0	11.7	6.8	25.9	10.7	19.2	90.2
Missouri	992	105	10.6	6.2	6.2	11.0	4.0	14.0	98.5
Montana	209	14	6.7	5.2	4.1	3.6	2.6	11.9	3.5
Nebraska	265	29	10.9	9.1	5.7	2.4	6.5	18.6	-
Nevada	541	85	15.7	13.3	7.4	21.0	42.0	18.4	0.9
New Hampshire	236	19	8.2	5.5	4.7	20.2	8.5	13.0	100
New Jersey	2,874	506	17.6	11.3	7.1	25.1	11.0	30.5	14.4
New Mexico	424	46	10.9	5.2	1.7	15.8	4.2	20.8	0.5
New York	9,180	1,947	21.2	15.5	5.6	24.6	21.7	31.7	3.5
North Carolina	1,614	260	16.1	14.2	11.7	6.4	9.7	19.9	35.1
North Dakota	105	9	8.8	6.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	19.8	40.4
Ohio	2,485	341	13.7	10.7	6.9	12.0	21.9	18.9	59.1
Oklahoma	686	78	11.4	8.6	3.8	9.8	18.5	16.6	42.2
Oregon	861	89	10.4	10.4	2.9	6.5	14.3	12.2	47.0
Pennsylvania	2,557	335	13,1	9.5	9.9	16.2	18.0	18.7	9.1
Rhode Island	275	29	10.6	5.8	5.1	19.1	26.0	16.2	0.5
South Carolina	718	140	19.5	16.9	10.0	16,3	30.4	23.0	2.1
South Dakota	100	6	6.3	5.8	2.3	3.9	8.8	7.5	94.0
Tennessee	1,088	179	16.4	12.8	11.0	12.1	27.0	20.2	100
Texas	4,082	719	17.6	12.5	9.4	9,0	21.9	27.0	20.4
Utah	354	34	9.7	7.5	3.1	16.7	11.8	13.7	24.0
Vermont	124	9	7.2	9.2	2.7	7.9	4.2	7.5	3.7
Virginia	1,617	210	13.0	10.1	11.0	8.9	16.8	17.2	1.4
Washington	1,230	185	15.1	10.5	5.0	12.2	12.0	23.7	88.4
West Virginia	203	24	11.6	14.4	1.5	1.4	5.8	16.1	-
Wisconsin	1,363	126	9.3	6.0	2.6	15.8	4.2	15.4	76.8
Wyoming	119	10	8.6	8.5	14.1	0.6	8.5	8.6	27.6

Note: See Note, table 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Excludes health, hospital, and education expenditures for drug control.
[c]Includes the District of Columbia.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, ***State and Local Spending on Drug Control Activities: Report from the National Survey of State and Local Governments*** (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 1993), pp. 15, 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.19

Allocation of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1991-94

Jurisdiction	1991 Funds allocated	1991 Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions	1992 Funds allocated	1992 Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions	1993 Funds allocated	1993 Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions	1994 Funds allocated	1994 Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions
Alabama	$7,023,000	51.28 %	$6,894,000	50.95 %	$6,884,000	50.95 %	$5,827,000	50.95 %
Alaska	1,821,000	24.63	1,852,000	21.97	1,870,000	21.97	1,595,000	21.97
Arizona	6,209,000	61.23	6,352,000	61.04	6,401,000	61.04	5,465,000	61.04
Arkansas	4,543,000	57.78	4,453,000	54.87	4,438,000	54.87	3,756,000	54.87
California	43,161,000	64.37	44,048,000	63.15	44,349,000	63.15	37,704,000	63.15
Colorado	5,863,000	64.03	5,817,000	58.82	5,870,000	58.82	5,033,000	58.82
Connecticut	5,750,000	44.76	5,806,000	36.96	5,747,000	36.96	4,808,000	36.96
Delaware	2,032,000	28.47	2,020,000	26.87	2,027,000	26.87	1,717,000	26.87
District of Columbia	1,933,000	100.00	1,934,000	100.00	1,910,000	100.00	1,597,000	100.00
Florida	19,414,000	65.13	19,747,000	61.56	19,977,000	61.56	16,980,000	61.56
Georgia	10,381,000	58.16	10,416,000	53.39	10,495,000	53.39	8,946,000	53.39
Hawaii	2,668,000	47.09	2,658,000	46.45	2,675,000	46.45	2,278,000	46.45
Idaho	2,526,000	62.82	2,512,000	52.41	2,538,000	52.41	2,167,000	52.41
Illinois	17,946,000	66.51	17,570,000	64.51	17,506,000	64.51	14,765,000	64.51
Indiana	9,160,000	58.91	9,066,000	56.78	9,052,000	56.78	7,647,000	56.78
Iowa	5,172,000	46.27	5,069,000	40.79	5,040,000	40.49	4,248,000	40.79
Kansas	4,698,000	54.58	4,637,000	47.79	4,613,000	47.49	3,904,000	47.49
Kentucky	6,457,000	30.33	6,381,000	32.30	6,349,000	32.30	5,373,000	32.30
Louisiana	7,406,000	55.09	7,154,000	51.92	7,117,000	51.92	6,007,000	51.92
Maine	2,828,000	45.98	2,831,000	41.59	2,817,000	41.59	2,368,000	41.59
Maryland	7,858,000	43.14	7,965,000	44.47	7,983,000	44.47	6,748,000	44.47
Massachusetts	9,624,000	44.28	9,749,000	36.64	9,602,000	36.64	8,048,000	36.64
Michigan	14,491,000	57.43	14,485,000	53.10	14,407,000	53.10	12,149,000	53.10
Minnesota	7,364,000	70.93	7,378,000	70.29	7,373,000	70.29	6,237,000	70.29
Mississippi	4,855,000	57.17	4,775,000	52.52	4,751,000	52.52	4,012,000	52.52
Missouri	8,531,000	58.08	8,449,000	58.22	8,408,000	58.22	7,088,000	58.22
Montana	2,225,000	58.56	2,212,000	58.56	2,209,000	58.56	1,878,000	58.56
Nebraska	3,391,000	60.13	3,338,000	60.36	3,328,000	60.36	2,810,000	60.36
Nevada	2,667,000	61.93	2,794,000	62.01	2,887,000	62.01	2,477,000	62.01
New Hampshire	2,661,000	54.88	2,660,000	51.46	2,632,000	51.46	2,220,000	51.46
New Jersey	12,265,000	58.55	12,224,000	57.67	12,115,000	57.67	10,184,000	57.67
New Mexico	3,271,000	44.84	3,246,000	42.23	3,263,000	42.23	2,780,000	42.23
New York	27,062,000	64.53	27,046,000	63.29	26,790,000	63.29	22,502,000	63.29
North Carolina	10,577,000	39.31	10,633,000	41.36	10,658,000	41.36	9,055,000	41.36
North Dakota	2,014,000	60.24	1,980,000	56.16	1,962,000	56.16	1,653,000	56.16
Ohio	16,858,000	61.89	16,727,000	64.42	16,645,000	64.42	14,032,000	64.42
Oklahoma	5,728,000	46.28	5,602,000	45.41	5,582,000	45.41	4,725,000	45.41
Oregon	5,143,000	49.38	5,163,000	46.98	5,221,000	46.98	4,445,000	46.98
Pennsylvania	18,500,000	67.76	18,221,000	64.83	18,102,000	64.83	15,216,000	64.83
Rhode Island	2,503,000	44.75	2,507,000	41.76	2,488,000	41.76	2,093,000	41.76
South Carolina	6,145,000	40.96	6,094,000	42.53	6,130,000	42.53	5,192,000	42.53
South Dakota	2,093,000	49.36	2,063,000	47.16	2,059,000	47.16	1,743,000	47.16
Tennessee	8,214,000	52.21	8,103,000	48.78	8,115,000	48.78	6,886,000	48.78
Texas	25,672,000	67.52	25,596,000	65.60	25,780,000	65.60	21,950,000	65.60
Utah	3,530,000	50.90	3,546,000	49.76	3,580,000	49.76	3,057,000	49.76
Vermont	1,879,000	28.20	1,870,000	25.11	1,865,000	25.11	1,575,000	25.11
Virginia	9,692,000	31.59	9,996,000	30.04	10,015,000	30.04	8,500,000	30.04
Washington	7,955,000	62.91	8,088,000	60.25	8,208,000	60.25	7,020,000	60.25
West Virginia	3,748,000	49.86	3,648,000	47.93	3,624,000	47.93	3,056,000	47.93
Wisconsin	8,108,000	67.39	8,124,000	61.98	8,118,000	61.98	6,866,000	61.98
Wyoming	1,746,000	55.41	1,713,000	54.95	1,713,000	54.95	1,451,000	54.95
Puerto Rico	5,825,000	0	6,145,000	0	6,076,000	0	6,095,000	0
Virgin Islands	1,201,000	0	1,205,000	0	1,203,000	0	1,016,000	0
American Samoa	771,170	0	795,960	0	794,620	0	671,340	0
Guam	1,262,000	0	1,250,000	0	1,247,000	0	1,054,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	379,830	0	392,040	0	391,380	0	330,660	0

Note: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act provides financial and technical resources to State and local units of government, as well as the Federal Government, to engage in the Nation's fight against drugs. The purpose of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program is to assist States and units of local government in carrying out specific programs that offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, and to enhance drug control efforts at the State and local levels. Special emphasis is placed on nationwide and multi-jurisdictional projects and programs that advance national drug control priorities. In accordance with Sec. 501 (b) of the Act, the States may award formula grant funds to State agencies and units of local government for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation). (Source, *1994*, p. 1.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, ***The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs: FY 1991 Formula Grant Program Guidance and Application Kit*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 25, 26; ***Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 1993***, pp. 4, 5; ***Fiscal Year 1994***, pp. 4, 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.20

Allocation of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program discretionary funds

By program area, fiscal years 1987-92

	Total funds (millions of dollars)[a]	Percent of discretionary funds allocated to:											
		Demand reduction	Community policing	Law enforcement effectiveness	Money laundering/financial investigators	Enhanced prosecution	Expeditious adjudication	Drug testing	Corrections/ intermediate sanctions	Drug treatment	Information systems, statistics, and technology	Program evaluation	Other
1987	$47.5	0.0 %	2.5 %	32.7 %	7.3 %	7.4 %	12.7 %	12.8 %	7.2 %	10.5 %	5.1 %	1.8 %	0.0 %
1988	14.2	0.0	1.4	29.0	4.9	6.9	9.1	11.5	6.2	16.4	7.9	6.7	0.0
1989	29.2	9.3	3.4	21.9	9.9	3.9	7.8	11.3	8.2	7.6	4.6	9.8	0.4
1990	45.6	11.0	0.5	25.2	5.9	5.3	3.8	5.2	5.9	1.3	24.7	8.9	2.3
1991	51.3	10.5	6.5	15.0	8.4	4.6	3.7	4.9	5.8	0.6	24.5	9.2	6.3
1992	56.8	18.4	11.9	8.5	5.7	2.8	0.8	0.9	22.0	0.0	17.1	7.0	4.9

Note: See Note, table 1.19. The Discretionary Grant Program is designed to determine which programs and strategies are effective in criminal justice and drug control, to disseminate that information to State and local agencies, and to assist them with replication of effective programs and practices (Source, p. 1).

[a]The dollar figure for each fiscal year reflects actual awards and may differ slightly from the appropriation because funds may be carried over from 1 year to the next.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, ***Report on Drug Control, Fiscal Year 1992***, NCJ-141639 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 5, 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.21

Allocation of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program formula funds

By program area, fiscal years 1987-92

	Percent of formula funds allocated to:						
	Apprehension	Prosecution	Adjudication	Corrections	Treatment	Demand reduction	Other
1987	67.3 %	17.2 %	2.9 %	5.0 %	7.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
1988	66.1	18.8	3.3	4.7	7.1	0.0	0.0
1989	64.0	11.6	3.4	5.6	10.9	3.1	1.4
1990	56.4	11.2	4.2	8.2	13.2	5.2	1.6
1991	56.9	11.0	5.0	7.2	11.5	7.0	1.4
1992	60.4	7.9	5.7	8.7	8.0	7.4	1.9

Note: See Note, table 1.19. The Formula Grant Program provides States with a block of funds that are distributed to State and local criminal justice agencies to implement a statewide drug control and violent crime strategy developed by the State in consultation with criminal justice practitioners (Source, p. 1).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, ***Report on Drug Control, Fiscal Year 1992***, NCJ-141639 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.22

Distribution of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program formula grant funds

By program area and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1992

Jurisdiction	Total awards	Formula grant funds									
		Demand reduction[a]	Task forces[b]	Eradication[c]	Crime prevention[d]	Organized white-collar crime[e]	Police operations[f]	Career criminal[g]	Financial investigations[h]	Court programs[i]	Corrections programs[j]
Total	$423,000,000	$15,029,567	$157,915,940	$5,164,828	$13,209,635	$2,387,121	$16,596,020	$8,227,063	$3,260,574	$18,360,062	$31,582,640
Alabama	6,894,000	200,000	4,434,900	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	75,000	500,000
Alaska	1,852,000	0	881,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	6,352,000	200,546	2,815,621	0	0	0	0	0	0	871,204	209,740
Arkansas	4,453,000	0	3,721,980	0	0	0	76,117	0	0	0	72,757
California	44,048,000	0	36,390,200	2,632,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	631,888
Colorado	5,817,000	475,000	1,754,855	0	50,000	0	480,573	0	0	200,000	900,000
Connecticut	5,806,000	18,750	93,750	0	0	0	0	1,060,155	0	170,756	667,500
Delaware	2,020,000	198,473	109,809	0	83,118	0	0	220,960	0	401,811	0
District of Columbia	1,934,000	0	0	0	248,300	0	140,000	0	0	139,000	350,000
Florida	19,747,000	1,028,121	0	0	1,075,768	368,246	0	24,305	408,123	125,505	3,249,954
Georgia	10,416,000	861,500	5,543,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,100	865,000
Hawaii[u]	2,668,000	67,810	0	441,056	45,000	0	106,730	0	255,000	0	0
Idaho	2,512,000	447,667	550,546	0	41,015	0	0	0	208,194	0	561,686
Illinois	17,570,000	0	4,732,249	0	153,750	0	935,000	150,000	120,000	500,000	2,372,148
Indiana	9,066,000	468,891	4,206,000	0	400,000	0	143,000	0	0	0	546,588
Iowa	5,069,000	202,455	1,910,022	138,159	0	0	6,000	362,700	336,987	32,656	456,928
Kansas	4,637,000	722,398	1,115,867	75,000	0	0	745,457	0	0	127,993	0
Kentucky	6,381,000	800,000	2,800,000	547,850	420,000	0	25,000	0	65,000	100,000	270,000
Louisiana[v]	7,154,000	716,486	3,282,230	0	0	0	563,418	447,453	244,280	191,954	447,223
Maine	2,831,000	0	1,332,672	241,100	291,520	0	0	0	86,200	0	0
Maryland	7,965,000	580,442	612,126	254,663	37,500	0	400,275	0	35,925	830,275	499,422
Massachusetts	9,749,000	122,500	3,985,000	60,000	242,550	799,500	127,000	0	0	1,540,000	290,000
Michigan	14,485,000	100,000	6,875,750	0	300,000	0	0	900,000	0	2,000,000	1,600,000
Minnesota	7,378,000	100,000	3,059,912	0	810,038	0	76,450	0	0	207,000	650,000
Mississippi	4,775,000	50,000	2,000,000	0	377,500	0	0	0	0	100,000	150,000
Missouri	8,449,000	1,448,726	1,943,439	93,750	442,918	0	1,301,390	238,608	0	137,543	1,599,869
Montana	2,212,000	340,000	1,320,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
Nebraska	3,338,000	302,411	2,296,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,086	0
Nevada	2,794,000	0	611,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2,660,000	300,000	1,055,500	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	375,000
New Jersey	12,224,000	0	3,462,898	0	4,368,000	0	0	0	0	1,697,452	0
New Mexico	3,246,000	656,055	740,500	0	39,045	0	451,000	70,000	0	130,000	95,000
New York	27,046,000	300,000	1,100,100	0	0	0	7,589,900	4,268,600	0	3,041,400	900,000
North Carolina[v]	10,633,000	106,138	3,628,373	0	0	0	1,487,922	224,282	54,323	578,974	1,040,477
North Dakota	1,980,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	16,727,000	0	4,624,300	300,000	1,250,000	0	0	50,000	0	780,000	1,800,000
Oklahoma	5,602,000	1,559,919	1,592,709	131,250	60,000	0	67,873	0	0	0	205,282
Oregon	5,163,000	53,822	871,095	0	607,050	0	328,000	0	0	0	968,974
Pennsylvania	18,221,000	0	3,282,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,718,010
Rhode Island	2,507,000	30,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	25,000	50,000	400,000	150,000
South Carolina	6,094,000	1,536,425	609,255	0	142,207	0	741,911	0	0	436,773	233,825
South Dakota	2,063,000	38,000	552,000	35,000	75,000	0	0	175,000	0	0	489,492
Tennessee	8,103,000	15,000	1,431,180	0	0	98,875	0	0	0	1,227,000	1,012,256
Texas	25,596,000	0	20,806,996	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,317,738	0
Utah	3,546,000	80,484	1,848,707	0	0	0	268,035	0	100,000	0	65,000
Vermont	1,870,000	16,621	1,219,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	240,000
Virginia	9,996,000	0	510,524	0	1,106,494	0	74,490	0	544,810	0	1,430,002
Washington	8,088,000	300,000	4,873,000	0	0	0	200,000	0	225,000	231,000	0
West Virginia[u]	3,648,000	478,830	1,493,635	0	0	0	97,979	0	0	0	300,000
Wisconsin	8,124,000	46,833	3,664,719	105,000	145,833	0	0	0	0	164,000	437,849
Wyoming	1,713,000	0	1,454,527	0	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	6,145,000	0	0	0	0	1,040,500	155,000	0	276,732	340,000	1,054,520
Virgin Islands	1,205,000	0	0	110,000	255,000	75,000	0	0	0	0	134,250
American Samoa	1,250,000	50,264	212,774	0	42,029	5,000	0	10,000	0	72,842	0
Guam	795,960	10,000	102,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	392,040	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See notes at end of table.

distributed for:

Treatment[k]	Victim/ witness assistance[l]	Improved technology[m]	Innovative drug programs[n]	Public housing[o]	Domestic violence[p]	Evaluation[q]	Detention alternatives[r]	Street sales[s]	Administration[t]	Unallocated
$23,222,066	$1,693,612	$38,032,243	$10,834,198	$3,159,286	$3,462,993	$2,210,040	$7,315,466	$22,426,357	$21,446,449	$17,444,964
150,000	0	744,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	689,400	0
0	0	92,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	92,600	784,859
0	0	294,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	317,600	1,643,200
127,766	0	308,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	145,811	0
0	0	2,202,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,191,512	0
268,876	0	1,211,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	475,850	0
2,207,530	0	171,241	0	0	0	0	656,250	350,709	290,300	119,059
89,619	0	266,714	333,902	0	0	100,000	25,000	61,424	138,500	0
275,000	0	585,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	96,700	90,670
6,148,326	0	1,855,938	485,117	0	83,752	362,386	0	3,832,203	699,256	0
625,000	0	902,800	55,800	626,500	0	0	0	0	833,280	0
35,250	0	436,650	318,750	213,000	573,023	0	52,500	0	86,981	0
0	0	165,502	226,725	0	0	59,465	0	0	251,200	0
0	0	1,359,636	1,750,000	0	100,000	850,000	1,141,472	2,527,245	878,500	0
1,424,075	0	1,346,178	0	0	0	77,958	0	0	453,300	10
548,661	0	592,508	0	0	108,896	0	103,558	59,470	210,000	0
482,353	0	231,850	167,514	0	0	0	0	129,724	109,083	729,761
36,000	0	649,050	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	638,100	0
100,000	0	659,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	429,240	0
135,127	0	613,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,513	0
167,131	0	194,500	2,554,391	73,000	0	0	55,482	584,240	399,000	686,628
760,000	60,000	860,000	150,000	0	225,000	0	0	0	487,450	40,000
0	0	724,250	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	485,000	0
0	0	368,900	271,800	0	570,000	0	874,000	78,550	311,350	0
0	450,000	440,000	250,000	0	0	90,000	90,000	300,000	477,500	0
0	0	805,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	341,240	96,020
20,000	18,000	111,000	0	0	8,000	0	239,000	25,000	89,000	0
129,148	0	166,900	220,029	0	0	0	0	62,182	76,500	30,351
0	0	139,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,000	1,844,700
0	0	163,500	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	133,000	133,000
1,560,000	0	0	0	150,000	0	0	0	0	374,450	611,200
0	0	162,300	255,000	0	147,500	0	0	175,000	324,600	0
3,161,700	0	1,352,300	800,000	800,000	0	0	0	3,282,000	450,000	0
0	0	1,997,752	0	0	557,287	0	109,055	0	948,417	0
0	0	99,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,000	1,782,000
0	850,000	3,236,350	0	0	0	100,000	2,900,000	0	836,350	0
35,000	0	1,051,189	449,513	0	103,000	0	0	39,300	280,100	26,865
282,000	0	501,690	41,025	0	175,000	0	518,000	0	516,300	300,044
702,700	0	544,410	1,299,100	0	0	100,000	0	0	911,050	7,663,530
200,000	0	289,420	0	0	100,000	150,000	0	887,230	125,350	0
38,880	0	698,274	0	0	20,974	26,250	79,942	1,241,337	246,531	41,416
160,616	0	103,150	0	0	75,000	44,000	171,332	0	144,410	0
950,000	0	548,619	0	0	0	0	0	2,610,070	210,000	0
0	0	2,143,719	0	0	0	47,747	0	0	1,279,800	0
228,882	0	92,862	54,000	0	210,561	0	0	0	100,000	497,469
0	0	319,312	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,001	0
850,388	290,612	1,249,528	0	0	0	0	0	2,939,552	999,600	0
0	0	504,000	750,000	0	200,000	140,000	0	440,000	225,000	0
318,540	0	432,400	0	0	0	0	49,875	111,821	344,920	0
47,365	0	1,083,750	224,660	625,000	0	0	0	1,139,300	252,600	188,091
0	0	114,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,091
706,133	0	1,434,079	0	671,786	175,000	0	0	0	291,250	0
250,000	25,000	185,250	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	120,500	0
0	0	210,429	109,872	0	0	0	0	0	68,750	0
0	0	993,500	67,000	0	0	29,000	0	0	62,500	0
0	0	19,602	0	0	0	33,234	0	0	39,204	0

Table 1.22

Distribution of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program formula grant funds

By program area and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1992--Continued

Note: See Notes, tables 1.19 and 1.21.

[a]Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
[b]Multi-jurisdiction task force programs that integrate Federal, State and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdiction investigations.
[c]Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.
[d]Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.
[e]Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption.
[f]Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related programs, and low-income housing drug control programs. Also, developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
[g]Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.
[h]Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.
[i]Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender and judicial resources, and implementing court delay reduction programs.
[j]Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
[k]Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.
[l]Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.
[m]Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories. As well as the development of criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).
[n]Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
[o]Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
[p]Improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.
[q]Drug control evaluation programs that State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities.
[r]Providing alternatives to avoid detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
[s]Programs focusing on strengthening urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.
[t]Funds allocated to States to pay for costs incurred in administering the Formula Grant Program.
[u]The total includes $26,250 distributed to Hawaii and $20,000 distributed to West Virginia for the Prison Industry Program Area. The purpose of this area is to provide support for prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment that will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for victim restitution, family support, and self-support while incarcerated.
[v]The total includes $72,616 distributed to Louisiana and $100,000 distributed to North Carolina for the Property Crime Program Area. The purpose of this area is to disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, ***Report on Drug Control, Fiscal Year 1992***, NCJ-141639 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), Appendix C; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance ***The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program: FY 1993 Formula Grant Program Guidance and Application Kit*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), Appendix A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.23

Justice system employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1990[a]

Type of activity	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time	Full-time equivalent	
Total justice system	1,721,622	1,618,151	1,658,366	$4,287,466
Federal	135,951	135,951	135,951	415,139
State	577,815	551,935	563,080	1,439,207
Total, local	1,007,856	930,265	959,335	2,433,120
County	453,279	421,173	435,031	1,016,657
Municipal	554,574	509,090	524,298	1,416,464
Police protection	800,459	746,736	764,382	2,056,941
Federal	65,490	65,490	65,490	188,461
State	120,504	109,455	111,936	303,719
Total, local	614,465	571,791	586,956	1,564,761
County	149,685	140,982	144,013	361,735
Municipal	464,781	430,809	442,941	1,203,026
Judicial (courts only)	224,778	203,927	212,414	547,333
Federal	22,272	22,272	22,272	78,308
State	69,820	65,325	68,090	214,515
Total, local	132,686	116,330	122,052	254,510
County	102,459	93,622	97,622	205,028
Municipal	30,225	22,706	24,430	49,482
Prosecution and legal services	117,726	108,915	112,401	333,577
Federal	24,947	24,947	24,947	82,159
State	30,199	27,871	29,046	84,805
Total, local	62,580	56,097	58,408	166,613
County	42,018	38,484	40,049	109,516
Municipal	20,562	17,615	18,365	57,097
Public defense	15,751	14,564	15,207	46,357
Federal	589	589	589	2,014
State	7,377	7,055	7,255	20,885
Total, local	7,785	6,920	7,363	23,458
County	7,348	6,615	7,038	22,350
Municipal	437	306	325	1,108
Corrections	555,813	537,404	547,166	1,286,069
Federal	22,137	22,137	22,137	62,178
State	345,383	337,871	342,316	803,894
Total, local	188,293	177,396	182,713	419,997
County	150,211	140,020	144,810	215,014
Municipal	38,087	37,380	37,904	104,983
Other justice activities	7,091	6,600	6,792	17,192
Federal	516	516	516	2,019
State	4,532	4,358	4,433	11,391
Total, local	2,043	1,726	1,843	3,782
County	1,568	1,452	1,499	3,014
Municipal	474	271	342	769

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 7.

Table 1.24

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1990

Type of activity	Total employment	October payroll
Total justice system	100.0 %	100.0 %
Federal	7.9	9.7
State	33.6	33.6
Local	58.5	56.7
Police protection	100.0	100.0
Federal	8.2	9.2
State	15.1	14.8
Local	76.8	76.1
Judicial (courts only)	100.0	100.0
Federal	9.9	14.3
State	31.1	39.2
Local	59.0	46.5
Prosecution and legal services	100.0	100.0
Federal	21.2	24.6
State	25.7	25.4
Local	53.2	49.9
Public defense	100.0	100.0
Federal	3.7	4.3
State	46.8	45.1
Local	49.4	50.6
Corrections	100.0	100.0
Federal	4.0	4.8
State	62.1	62.5
Local	33.9	32.7
Other justice activities	100.0	100.0
Federal	7.3	11.7
State	63.9	66.3
Local	28.8	22.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 8.

Table 1.25

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	1,522,411	100 %	689,892	45.9 %	190,142	12.5 %	87,454	5.7 %	14,618	1.0 %	525,029	34.5 %	6,276	0.4 %
States	563,076	100	111,936	19.9	68,090	12.1	29,046	5.2	7,255	1.3	342,316	60.8	4,433	0.8
Local, total	959,335	100	586,956	61.2	122,052	12.7	58,408	6.1	7,363	0.8	182,713	19.0	1,843	0.2
Counties	435,031	100	144,013	33.1	97,622	22.4	40,049	9.2	7,038	1.6	144,810	33.3	1,499	0.3
Municipalities	524,298	100	442,941	84.5	24,430	4.7	18,356	3.5	325	0.1	37,904	7.2	342	0.1
Alabama	21,328	100	11,360	53.3	2,779	13.0	1,005	4.7	6	-	6,122	28.7	56	0.3
State	9,590	100	2,788	29.1	1,755	18.3	717	7.5	6	0.1	4,268	44.5	56	0.6
Local, total	11,738	100	8,572	73.0	1,024	8.7	288	2.5	-	-	1,854	15.8	-	-
Counties	4,124	100	1,698	41.2	650	16.8	209	5.1	-	-	1,567	38.0	-	-
Municipalities	7,616	100	6,874	90.3	375	4.9	79	1.0	-	-	288	3.8	-	-
Alaska	4,875	100	1,940	39.8	666	13.7	588	12.1	92	1.9	1,589	32.6	-	-
State	3,551	100	732	20.6	656	18.5	513	14.4	92	2.6	1,558	43.9	-	-
Local, total	1,324	100	1,208	91.2	10	0.8	75	5.7	-	-	31	2.3	-	-
Boroughs	89	100	66	74.2	-	-	23	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,235	100	1,142	92.5	10	0.8	52	4.2	-	-	31	2.5	-	-
Arizona	26,872	100	10,994	40.9	3,368	12.5	1,900	7.1	457	1.7	10,068	37.5	85	0.3
State	9,256	100	2,077	22.4	356	3.8	540	5.8	1	-	6,268	67.7	14	0.2
Local, total	17,616	100	8,917	50.6	3,012	17.1	1,360	7.7	456	2.6	3,800	21.6	71	0.4
Counties	9,423	100	1,839	19.5	2,366	25.1	928	9.8	429	4.6	3,790	40.2	71	0.8
Municipalities	8,193	100	7,078	86.4	646	7.9	432	5.3	27	0.3	10	0.1	-	-
Arkansas	10,249	100	5,053	49.3	1,237	12.1	481	4.7	65	0.6	3,374	32.9	39	0.4
State	3,814	100	1,003	26.3	257	6.7	123	3.2	-	-	2,394	62.8	37	1.0
Local, total	6,435	100	4,050	62.9	980	15.2	358	5.6	65	1.0	980	15.2	2	-
Counties	2,909	100	1,055	36.3	659	22.7	261	9.0	62	2.1	870	29.9	2	0.1
Municipalities	3,526	100	2,995	84.9	320	9.1	97	2.8	3	0.1	111	3.1	-	-
California	188,018	100	80,633	42.9	23,752	12.6	13,648	7.3	3,203	1.7	65,878	35.0	904	0.5
State	52,432	100	12,960	24.7	1,694	3.2	837	1.6	123	0.2	36,054	68.8	764	1.5
Local, total	135,586	100	67,673	49.9	22,058	16.3	12,811	9.4	3,080	2.3	29,824	22.0	140	0.1
Counties	83,457	100	20,202	24.2	21,231	25.4	10,431	12.5	2,970	3.6	28,513	34.2	110	0.1
Municipalities	52,129	100	47,471	91.1	827	1.6	2,380	4.6	110	0.2	1,311	2.5	30	0.1
Colorado	18,824	100	9,112	48.4	2,274	12.1	1,329	7.1	285	1.5	5,777	30.7	47	0.2
State	6,558	100	973	14.8	1,622	24.7	264	4.0	283	4.3	3,407	52.0	9	0.1
Local, total	12,266	100	8,139	66.4	652	5.3	1,065	8.7	2	-	2,370	19.3	38	0.3
Counties	4,482	100	1,931	43.1	85	1.9	670	14.9	-	-	1,767	39.4	29	0.6
Municipalities	7,781	100	6,208	79.8	566	7.3	394	5.1	2	-	603	7.7	8	0.1
Connecticut	17,319	100	9,066	52.3	1,865	10.8	853	4.9	248	1.4	5,139	29.7	148	0.9
State	9,898	100	1,805	18.2	1,845	18.6	716	7.2	248	2.5	5,139	51.9	145	1.5
Local, total	7,421	100	7,261	97.8	20	0.3	137	1.8	-	-	-	-	3	-
Municipalities	7,421	100	7,261	97.8	20	0.3	137	1.8	-	-	-	-	3	-
Delaware	4,810	100	2,004	41.7	999	20.8	211	4.4	90	1.9	1,477	30.7	29	0.6
State	3,591	100	929	25.9	877	24.4	189	5.3	90	2.5	1,477	41.1	29	0.8
Local, total	1,219	100	1,075	88.2	122	10.0	22	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	442	100	362	81.9	80	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	777	100	713	91.8	42	5.4	22	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	11,792	100	5,484	46.5	1,256	10.7	268	2.3	31	0.3	4,727	40.1	26	0.2
Local, total	11,792	100	5,484	46.5	1,256	10.7	268	2.3	31	0.3	4,727	40.1	26	0.2
Municipality	11,792	100	5,484	46.5	1,256	10.7	268	2.3	31	0.3	4,727	40.1	26	0.2
Florida	99,485	100	42,925	43.1	10,711	10.8	5,252	5.3	1,838	1.8	37,797	38.0	962	1.0
State	39,781	100	4,514	11.3	2,238	5.6	4,448	11.2	1,811	4.6	26,018	65.4	752	1.9
Local, total	59,704	100	38,411	64.3	8,473	14.2	804	1.3	27	-	11,779	19.7	210	0.4
Counties	37,268	100	17,549	47.1	7,950	21.3	476	1.3	27	0.1	11,059	29.7	207	0.6
Municipalities	22,435	100	20,862	93.0	623	2.3	327	1.5	-	-	720	3.2	3	-
Georgia	43,031	100	17,940	41.7	5,214	12.1	1,461	3.4	144	0.3	18,187	42.3	85	0.2
State	17,745	100	2,839	16.0	614	3.5	475	2.7	2	-	13,791	77.7	24	0.1
Local, total	25,286	100	15,101	59.7	4,600	18.2	986	3.9	142	0.6	4,396	17.4	61	0.2
Counties	15,508	100	6,445	41.6	4,202	27.1	846	5.5	114	0.7	3,840	24.8	61	0.4
Municipalities	9,778	100	8,656	88.5	398	4.1	140	1.4	28	0.3	556	5.7	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Hawaii	7,351	100 %	3,244	44.1 %	1,225	16.7 %	994	13.5 %	120	1.6 %	1,723	23.4 %	45	0.6 %
State	3,747	100	177	4.7	1,225	32.7	497	13.3	120	3.2	1,723	46.0	5	0.1
Local, total	3,604	100	3,067	85.1	-	-	497	13.8	-	-	-	-	40	1.1
Counties	1,004	100	838	83.5	-	-	166	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,600	100	2,229	85.7	-	-	331	12.7	-	-	-	-	40	1.5
Idaho	5,332	100	2,717	51.0	755	14.2	414	7.8	57	1.1	1,389	26.1	-	-
State	1,882	100	537	28.5	255	13.5	96	5.1	-	-	994	52.8	-	-
Local, total	3,450	100	2,180	63.2	500	14.5	318	9.2	57	1.7	395	11.4	-	-
Counties	2,264	100	1,079	47.7	474	20.9	259	11.4	57	2.5	395	17.4	-	-
Municipalities	1,185	100	1,100	92.8	26	2.2	59	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	68,906	100	37,381	54.2	8,615	12.5	3,534	5.1	1,150	1.7	18,151	26.3	75	0.1
State	19,146	100	4,520	23.6	2,108	11.0	806	4.2	138	0.7	11,511	60.1	63	0.3
Local, total	49,760	100	32,861	66.0	6,507	13.1	2,728	5.5	1,012	2.0	6,640	13.3	12	-
Counties	20,251	100	3,971	19.6	6,470	31.9	2,147	10.6	1,012	5.0	6,640	32.8	11	0.1
Municipalities	29,509	100	28,890	97.9	37	0.1	581	2.0	-	-	-	-	1	-
Indiana	26,832	100	12,238	45.6	3,581	13.3	1,717	6.4	267	1.0	8,951	33.4	78	0.3
State	8,801	100	2,448	27.8	374	4.2	433	4.9	73	0.8	5,448	61.9	25	0.3
Local, total	18,031	100	9,790	54.3	3,207	17.8	1,284	7.1	194	1.1	3,503	19.4	53	0.3
Counties	8,500	100	2,517	29.6	2,453	28.9	907	10.7	157	1.8	2,419	28.5	47	0.6
Municipalities	9,530	100	7,274	76.3	754	7.9	376	3.9	37	0.4	1,084	11.4	5	0.1
Iowa	12,559	100	5,978	47.6	1,643	13.1	864	6.9	105	0.8	3,959	31.5	10	0.1
State	6,099	100	1,058	17.3	1,608	26.4	202	3.3	99	1.6	3,132	51.4	-	-
Local, total	6,460	100	4,920	76.2	35	0.5	662	10.2	6	0.1	827	12.8	10	0.2
Counties	2,841	100	1,431	50.4	23	0.8	545	19.2	6	0.2	827	29.1	9	0.3
Municipalities	3,619	100	3,489	96.4	12	0.3	117	3.2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kansas	14,207	100	6,876	48.4	1,754	12.3	677	4.8	95	0.7	4,782	33.7	23	0.2
State	6,497	100	1,348	20.7	1,357	20.9	61	0.9	93	1.4	3,633	55.9	5	0.1
Local, total	7,710	100	5,528	71.7	397	5.1	616	8.0	2	-	1,149	14.9	18	0.2
Counties	3,544	100	1,748	49.3	116	3.3	527	14.9	1	-	1,139	32.1	13	0.4
Municipalities	4,167	100	3,780	90.7	280	6.7	90	2.2	1	-	10	0.2	6	0.1
Kentucky	16,851	100	7,180	42.6	2,382	14.1	1,184	7.0	186	1.1	5,883	34.9	36	0.2
State	9,187	100	1,903	20.7	2,216	24.1	783	8.5	168	1.8	4,087	44.5	30	0.3
Local, total	7,664	100	5,277	68.9	166	2.2	401	5.2	18	0.2	1,796	23.4	6	0.1
Counties	3,550	100	1,413	39.8	165	4.6	306	8.6	18	0.5	1,642	46.3	6	0.2
Municipalities	4,114	100	3,864	93.9	1	-	95	2.3	-	-	154	3.7	-	-
Louisiana	27,408	100	12,910	47.1	3,119	11.4	1,104	4.0	14	0.1	10,203	37.2	58	0.2
State	9,987	100	2,121	21.2	659	6.6	417	4.2	14	0.1	6,747	67.6	29	0.3
Local, total	17,421	100	10,789	61.9	2,460	14.1	687	3.9	-	-	3,456	19.8	29	0.2
Parishes	7,486	100	4,139	55.3	1,004	13.4	351	4.7	-	-	1,974	26.4	18	0.2
Municipalities	9,934	100	6,649	66.9	1,456	14.7	336	3.4	-	-	1,482	14.9	11	0.1
Maine	5,438	100	2,951	54.3	437	8.0	271	5.0	1	-	1,774	32.6	4	0.1
State	2,578	100	800	31.0	370	14.4	171	6.6	1	-	1,236	47.9	-	-
Local, total	2,860	100	2,151	75.2	67	2.3	100	3.5	-	-	538	18.8	4	0.1
Counties	1,008	100	318	31.5	67	6.6	81	8.0	-	-	538	53.4	4	0.4
Municipalities	1,852	100	1,833	99.0	-	-	19	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	32,932	100	14,403	43.7	4,329	13.1	1,497	4.5	486	1.5	11,828	35.9	389	1.2
State	15,788	100	3,051	19.3	2,724	17.3	254	1.6	486	3.1	8,896	56.3	377	2.4
Local, total	17,144	100	11,352	66.2	1,605	9.4	1,243	7.3	-	-	2,932	17.1	12	0.1
Counties	10,822	100	6,506	60.1	1,308	12.1	856	7.9	-	-	2,148	19.8	4	-
Municipalities	6,324	100	4,846	76.6	298	4.7	387	6.1	-	-	785	12.4	8	0.1
Massachusetts	34,573	100	18,036	52.2	4,929	14.3	1,587	4.6	238	0.7	9,662	27.9	121	0.3
State	15,777	100	2,699	17.1	4,760	30.2	1,365	8.7	238	1.5	6,594	41.8	121	0.8
Local, total	18,796	100	15,337	81.6	169	0.9	222	1.2	-	-	3,068	16.3	-	-
Counties	2,608	100	240	9.2	161	6.2	-	-	-	-	2,207	84.6	-	-
Municipalities	16,186	100	15,097	93.3	7	-	222	1.4	-	-	860	5.3	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Michigan	51,754	100 %	22,229	43.0 %	7,591	14.7 %	1,992	3.8 %	86	0.2 %	19,797	38.3 %	59	0.1 %
State	21,918	100	3,822	17.4	2,083	9.5	510	2.3	65	0.3	15,417	70.3	21	0.1
Local, total	29,836	100	18,407	61.7	5,508	18.5	1,482	5.0	21	0.1	4,380	14.7	38	0.1
Counties	13,295	100	3,263	24.5	4,482	33.7	1,226	9.2	20	0.2	4,270	32.1	34	0.3
Municipalities	16,541	100	15,144	91.6	1,026	6.2	256	1.5	1	-	110	0.7	4	-
Minnesota	18,360	100	9,171	50.0	2,421	13.2	1,499	8.2	307	1.7	4,942	26.9	20	0.1
State	4,314	100	1,180	27.4	520	12.1	365	8.5	40	0.9	2,193	50.8	16	0.4
Local, total	14,046	100	7,991	56.9	1,901	13.5	1,134	8.1	267	1.9	2,749	19.6	4	-
Counties	8,261	100	2,410	29.2	1,889	22.9	942	11.4	267	3.2	2,749	33.3	4	-
Municipalities	5,787	100	5,582	96.5	12	0.2	193	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	11,400	100	5,722	50.2	1,324	11.6	420	3.7	44	0.4	3,887	34.1	3	-
State	4,792	100	1,237	25.8	161	3.4	241	5.0	-	-	3,153	65.8	-	-
Local, total	6,608	100	4,485	67.9	1,163	17.6	179	2.7	44	0.7	734	11.1	3	-
Counties	3,061	100	1,224	40.0	998	32.6	134	4.4	42	1.4	662	21.6	1	-
Municipalities	3,546	100	3,261	92.0	165	4.7	44	1.2	2	0.1	72	2.0	2	0.1
Missouri	28,874	100	14,280	49.5	3,982	13.8	1,334	4.6	405	1.4	8,788	30.4	85	0.3
State	11,256	100	1,851	16.4	2,476	22.0	203	1.8	405	3.6	6,297	55.9	24	0.2
Local, total	17,618	100	12,429	70.5	1,506	8.5	1,131	6.4	-	-	2,461	14.1	61	0.3
Counties	5,745	100	2,385	41.5	742	12.9	784	13.6	-	-	1,808	31.5	26	0.5
Municipalities	11,873	100	10,044	84.6	765	6.4	347	2.9	-	-	683	5.8	34	0.3
Montana	3,865	100	1,843	47.7	531	13.7	265	6.9	15	0.4	1,177	30.5	34	0.9
State	1,345	100	378	28.1	91	6.8	64	4.8	-	-	779	67.9	33	2.5
Local, total	2,520	100	1,465	58.1	440	17.5	201	8.0	15	0.6	398	15.8	1	-
Counties	1,654	100	732	44.3	370	22.4	164	9.9	13	0.8	375	22.7	-	-
Municipalities	867	100	733	84.5	70	8.1	38	4.4	2	0.2	23	2.7	1	0.1
Nebraska	8,224	100	3,652	44.4	949	11.5	492	6.0	81	1.0	3,021	36.7	29	0.4
State	3,618	100	794	21.9	563	15.6	73	2.0	-	-	2,168	59.9	20	0.6
Local, total	4,606	100	2,858	62.0	386	8.4	419	9.1	81	1.8	853	18.5	9	0.2
Counties	2,503	100	828	33.1	386	15.4	347	13.9	81	3.2	853	34.1	8	0.3
Municipalities	2,103	100	2,030	96.5	-	-	72	3.4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nevada	9,330	100	3,932	42.1	1,052	11.3	685	7.3	124	1.3	3,537	37.9	-	-
State	3,051	100	626	20.5	95	3.1	147	4.8	22	0.7	2,161	70.8	-	-
Local, total	6,279	100	3,306	52.7	957	15.2	538	8.6	102	1.6	1,376	21.9	-	-
Counties	4,627	100	2,235	48.3	683	14.8	430	9.3	102	2.2	1,177	25.4	-	-
Municipalities	1,652	100	1,071	64.8	274	16.6	108	6.5	-	-	199	12.0	-	-
New Hampshire	5,197	100	3,074	59.1	686	13.2	207	4.0	-	-	1,229	23.6	1	-
State	1,983	100	470	23.7	628	31.7	106	5.3	-	-	779	39.3	-	-
Local, total	3,214	100	2,604	81.0	58	1.8	101	3.1	-	-	450	14.0	1	-
Counties	761	100	177	23.3	58	7.6	76	10.0	-	-	449	59.0	1	0.1
Municipalities	2,452	100	2,426	98.9	-	-	25	1.0	-	-	1	-	-	-
New Jersey	61,721	100	29,517	47.8	8,854	14.3	4,216	6.8	895	1.5	18,212	29.5	27	-
State	19,014	100	5,048	26.5	1,567	8.2	1,242	6.5	871	4.6	10,286	54.1	-	-
Local, total	42,707	100	24,469	57.3	7,287	17.1	2,974	7.0	24	0.1	7,926	18.6	27	0.1
Counties	18,064	100	2,363	13.1	5,092	28.2	2,656	14.7	-	-	7,926	43.9	27	0.1
Municipalities	24,645	100	22,107	89.7	2,196	8.9	318	1.3	24	0.1	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	9,792	100	4,546	46.4	992	10.1	601	6.1	155	1.6	3,477	35.5	21	0.2
State	4,890	100	806	16.5	882	18.0	500	10.2	154	3.1	2,537	51.9	11	0.2
Local, total	4,902	100	3,740	76.3	110	2.2	101	2.1	1	-	940	19.2	10	0.2
Counties	1,509	100	950	63.0	12	0.8	13	0.9	-	-	531	35.2	3	0.2
Municipalities	3,393	100	2,790	82.2	98	2.9	88	2.6	1	-	409	12.1	7	0.2
New York	167,193	100	75,840	45.4	16,097	9.6	9,864	5.9	586	0.4	63,726	38.1	1,080	0.6
State	61,107	100	6,119	10.0	13,929	22.8	1,807	3.0	321	0.5	37,935	62.1	996	1.6
Local, total	106,086	100	69,721	65.7	2,168	2.0	8,057	7.6	265	0.2	25,791	24.3	84	0.1
Counties	23,821	100	11,729	49.2	589	2.5	2,319	9.7	265	1.1	8,847	37.1	72	0.3
Municipalities	82,265	100	57,993	70.5	1,579	1.9	5,737	7.0	-	-	16,944	20.6	12	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
North Carolina	36,881	100 %	17,982	48.8 %	3,451	9.4 %	958	2.6 %	163	0.4 %	14,038	38.1 %	289	0.8 %
State	20,249	100	3,898	19.3	3,210	15.9	774	3.8	163	0.8	11,937	59.0	267	1.3
Local, total	16,632	100	14,084	84.7	241	1.4	184	1.1	-	-	2,101	12.6	22	0.1
Counties	7,070	100	4,584	64.8	241	3.4	125	1.8	-	-	2,101	29.7	19	0.3
Municipalities	9,562	100	9,500	99.4	-	-	59	0.6	-	-	-	-	3	-
North Dakota	2,533	100	1,319	52.1	489	19.3	173	6.8	-	-	551	21.8	1	-
State	828	100	251	30.3	191	23.1	61	7.4	-	-	325	39.3	-	-
Local, total	1,705	100	1,068	62.6	298	17.5	112	6.6	-	-	226	13.3	1	0.1
Counties	939	100	349	37.2	263	28.0	100	10.6	-	-	226	24.1	1	0.1
Municipalities	765	100	718	93.9	35	4.6	12	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	53,736	100	23,066	42.9	9,294	17.3	3,750	7.0	481	0.9	17,102	31.8	43	0.1
State	15,883	100	3,509	22.1	703	4.4	714	4.5	159	1.0	10,759	67.7	39	0.2
Local, total	37,853	100	19,557	51.7	8,591	22.7	3,036	8.0	322	0.9	6,343	16.8	4	-
Counties	18,226	100	3,787	20.8	6,152	33.8	2,210	12.1	316	1.7	5,760	31.6	1	-
Municipalities	19,626	100	15,770	80.4	2,439	12.4	826	4.2	5	-	583	3.0	3	-
Oklahoma	16,940	100	7,831	46.2	1,597	9.4	1,273	7.5	83	0.5	6,156	36.3	-	-
State	8,641	100	1,615	18.7	661	7.6	1,120	13.0	36	0.4	5,209	60.3	-	-
Local, total	8,299	100	6,216	74.9	936	11.3	153	1.8	47	0.6	947	11.4	-	-
Counties	2,431	100	934	38.4	647	26.6	1	-	47	1.9	802	33.0	-	-
Municipalities	5,867	100	5,282	90.0	288	4.9	152	2.6	-	-	145	2.5	-	-
Oregon	15,177	100	6,270	41.3	1,909	12.6	1,464	9.6	34	0.2	5,371	35.4	129	0.8
State	6,291	100	1,156	18.4	1,426	22.7	650	10.3	32	0.5	2,989	47.5	38	0.6
Local, total	8,886	100	5,114	57.6	483	5.4	814	9.2	2	-	2,382	26.8	91	1.0
Counties	5,154	100	1,656	32.1	318	6.2	711	13.8	-	-	2,378	46.1	91	1.8
Municipalities	3,732	100	3,458	92.7	165	4.4	103	2.8	2	0.1	4	0.1	-	-
Pennsylvania	58,748	100	27,426	46.7	10,605	18.1	2,765	4.7	589	1.0	17,259	29.4	104	0.2
State	16,255	100	6,019	37.0	1,458	9.0	564	3.5	-	-	8,119	49.9	95	0.6
Local, total	42,493	100	21,407	50.4	9,147	21.5	2,201	5.2	589	1.4	9,140	21.5	9	-
Counties	16,291	100	1,518	9.3	6,447	39.6	1,306	8.0	589	3.6	6,422	39.4	9	0.1
Municipalities	26,201	100	19,888	75.9	2,700	10.3	895	3.4	-	-	2,718	10.4	-	-
Rhode Island	6,018	100	3,113	51.7	744	12.4	333	5.5	65	1.1	1,758	29.2	5	0.1
State	3,391	100	594	17.5	695	20.5	274	8.1	65	1.9	1,758	51.8	5	0.1
Local, total	2,627	100	2,519	95.9	49	1.9	59	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,627	100	2,519	95.9	49	1.9	59	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	20,577	100	9,211	44.8	2,166	10.5	470	2.3	58	0.3	8,530	41.5	142	0.7
State	10,562	100	2,418	22.9	403	3.8	152	1.4	17	0.2	7,430	70.3	142	1.3
Local, total	10,015	100	6,793	67.8	1,763	17.6	318	3.2	41	0.4	1,100	11.0	-	-
Counties	5,899	100	2,952	50.0	1,570	26.6	257	4.4	41	0.7	1,079	18.3	-	-
Municipalities	4,116	100	3,841	93.3	193	4.7	61	1.5	-	-	21	0.5	-	-
South Dakota	3,063	100	1,669	54.5	320	10.4	206	6.7	13	0.4	855	27.9	-	-
State	1,452	100	439	30.2	316	21.8	51	3.5	-	-	646	44.5	-	-
Local, total	1,611	100	1,230	76.4	4	0.2	155	9.6	13	0.8	209	13.0	-	-
Counties	808	100	453	56.1	4	0.5	145	17.9	13	1.6	193	23.9	-	-
Municipalities	803	100	777	96.8	-	-	10	1.2	-	-	16	2.0	-	-
Tennessee	25,993	100	11,699	45.0	3,186	12.3	1,134	4.4	278	1.1	9,629	37.0	67	0.3
State	9,925	100	1,470	14.8	496	5.0	840	8.5	169	1.7	6,950	70.0	-	-
Local, total	16,068	100	10,229	63.7	2,690	16.7	294	1.8	109	0.7	2,679	16.7	67	0.4
Counties	7,173	100	2,718	37.9	2,052	28.6	145	2.0	72	1.0	2,123	29.6	63	0.9
Municipalities	8,895	100	7,511	84.4	638	7.2	148	1.7	38	0.4	556	6.3	4	-
Texas	103,808	100	45,608	43.9	12,873	12.4	6,403	6.2	120	0.1	38,162	36.8	642	0.6
State	34,252	100	7,118	20.8	928	2.7	2,609	7.6	-	-	23,529	68.7	68	0.2
Local, total	69,556	100	38,490	55.3	11,945	17.2	3,794	5.5	120	0.2	14,633	21.0	574	0.8
Counties	35,468	100	7,818	22.0	9,634	27.2	2,997	8.4	120	0.3	14,441	40.7	458	1.3
Municipalities	34,087	100	30,671	90.0	2,311	6.8	797	2.3	-	-	192	0.6	116	0.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Utah	7,857	100 %	3,851	49.0 %	1,052	13.4 %	476	6.1 %	4	0.1 %	2,451	31.2 %	23	0.3 %
State	3,887	100	993	25.5	694	17.9	189	4.9	-	-	1,990	51.2	21	0.5
Local, total	3,970	100	2,858	72.0	358	9.0	287	7.2	4	0.1	461	11.6	2	0.1
Counties	2,048	100	1,100	53.7	280	13.7	201	9.8	4	0.2	461	22.5	2	0.1
Municipalities	1,922	100	1,758	91.5	78	4.1	86	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	2,509	100	1,237	49.3	293	11.7	156	6.2	62	2.5	750	29.9	11	0.4
State	1,715	100	495	28.9	248	14.5	149	8.7	62	3.6	750	43.7	11	0.6
Local, total	794	100	742	93.5	45	5.7	7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	63	100	18	28.6	45	71.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	731	100	724	99.0	-	-	7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	36,561	100	16,007	43.8	4,012	11.0	1,291	3.5	135	0.4	14,962	40.9	154	0.4
State	16,419	100	3,473	21.2	2,096	12.8	287	1.7	123	0.7	10,354	63.1	86	0.5
Local, total	20,142	100	12,534	62.2	1,916	9.5	1,004	5.0	12	0.1	4,608	22.9	68	0.3
Counties	9,329	100	5,395	57.8	1,116	12.0	556	6.0	1	-	2,198	23.6	63	0.7
Municipalities	10,813	100	7,140	66.0	800	7.4	448	4.1	11	0.1	2,409	22.3	5	-
Washington	23,893	100	10,637	44.5	2,686	11.2	2,111	8.8	192	0.8	8,242	34.5	25	0.1
State	8,724	100	2,247	25.8	495	5.7	708	8.1	-	-	5,274	60.5	-	-
Local, total	15,169	100	8,390	55.3	2,191	14.4	1,403	9.2	192	1.3	2,968	19.6	25	0.2
Counties	8,868	100	2,895	32.6	1,776	20.0	1,100	12.4	192	2.2	2,881	32.5	24	0.3
Municipalities	6,300	100	5,494	87.2	415	6.6	303	4.8	-	-	87	1.4	1	-
West Virginia	6,452	100	3,212	49.8	1,186	18.4	421	6.5	17	0.3	1,616	25.0	-	-
State	2,918	100	1,087	37.3	679	23.3	108	3.7	17	0.6	1,027	35.2	-	-
Local, total	3,534	100	2,125	60.1	507	14.3	313	8.9	-	-	589	16.7	-	-
Counties	2,013	100	683	33.9	452	22.5	289	14.4	-	-	589	29.3	-	-
Municipalities	1,522	100	1,442	94.7	56	3.7	24	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	23,310	100	12,863	54.0	2,527	10.6	1,482	6.2	417	1.8	6,464	27.1	57	0.2
State	7,460	100	1,207	16.2	625	8.4	580	7.8	417	5.6	4,576	61.3	55	0.7
Local, total	16,350	100	11,656	71.3	1,902	11.6	902	5.5	-	-	1,888	11.5	2	-
Counties	7,257	100	2,924	40.3	1,725	23.8	720	9.9	-	-	1,888	26.0	-	-
Municipalities	9,093	100	8,732	96.0	177	1.9	182	2.0	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wyoming	3,153	100	1,660	52.6	383	12.1	174	5.5	31	1.0	900	28.5	5	0.2
State	1,231	100	334	27.1	201	16.3	51	4.1	31	2.5	614	49.9	-	-
Local, total	1,922	100	1,326	69.0	182	9.5	123	6.4	-	-	286	14.9	5	0.3
Counties	1,113	100	586	52.7	135	12.1	106	9.5	-	-	286	25.7	-	-
Municipalities	809	100	740	91.5	47	5.8	17	2.1	-	-	-	-	5	0.6

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

[b]Data for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all such governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990***, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.26

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	$3,872,328	100 %	$1,868,480	48.3 %	$469,024	12.1 %	$251,418	6.5 %	$44,343	1.1 %	$1,223,891	31.6 %	$15,173	0.4 %
States	1,439,207	100	303,719	21.1	214,515	14.9	84,805	5.9	20,885	1.5	803,894	55.9	11,391	0.8
Local, total	2,433,120	100	1,564,781	64.3	254,510	10.5	166,613	6.8	23,458	1.0	419,997	17.3	3,782	0.2
Counties	1,016,657	100	361,735	35.6	205,028	20.2	109,516	10.8	22,350	2.2	315,014	31.0	3,014	0.3
Municipalities	1,416,464	100	1,203,026	84.9	49,482	3.5	57,097	4.0	1,108	0.1	104,983	7.4	769	0.1
Alabama	41,950	100	21,574	51.4	6,027	14.4	2,281	5.4	20	-	11,912	28.4	135	0.3
State	19,956	100	4,769	23.9	4,478	22.4	1,820	9.1	18	0.1	8,737	43.8	135	0.7
Local, total	21,994	100	16,806	76.4	1,549	7.0	461	2.1	3	-	3,175	14.4	-	-
Counties	7,417	100	3,562	48.0	929	12.5	246	3.3	-	-	2,680	36.1	-	-
Municipalities	14,577	100	13,243	90.8	620	4.3	215	1.5	3	-	496	3.4	-	-
Alaska	15,109	100	5,717	37.8	2,105	13.9	2,199	14.6	359	2.4	4,729	31.3	-	-
State	12,216	100	3,145	25.7	2,094	17.1	1,949	16.0	359	2.9	4,668	38.2	-	-
Local, total	2,893	100	2,572	88.9	11	0.4	250	8.6	-	-	61	2.1	-	-
Boroughs	426	100	312	73.2	-	-	115	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,467	100	2,260	91.6	11	0.4	135	5.5	-	-	61	2.5	-	-
Arizona	67,576	100	31,117	46.0	7,887	11.7	5,704	8.4	1,297	1.9	21,335	31.6	237	0.4
State	22,111	100	5,743	26.0	1,340	6.1	1,614	7.3	3	-	13,378	60.5	33	0.1
Local, total	45,466	100	25,374	55.8	6,547	14.4	4,090	9.0	1,294	2.8	7,957	17.5	204	0.4
Counties	21,832	100	4,655	21.3	5,064	23.2	2,751	12.6	1,225	5.6	7,933	36.3	204	0.9
Municipalities	23,633	100	20,719	87.7	1,483	6.3	1,339	5.7	69	0.3	23	0.1	-	-
Arkansas	16,744	100	8,182	48.9	2,166	12.9	978	5.8	116	0.7	5,234	31.3	67	0.4
State	7,363	100	1,936	26.3	939	12.8	371	5.0	-	-	4,052	55.0	65	0.9
Local, total	9,381	100	6,246	66.6	1,227	13.1	607	6.5	116	1.2	1,182	12.6	2	-
Counties	3,833	100	1,496	39.0	771	20.1	411	10.7	110	2.9	1,043	27.2	2	0.1
Municipalities	5,548	100	4,750	85.6	456	8.2	196	3.5	6	0.1	139	2.5	-	-
California	628,487	100	290,025	46.1	75,270	12.0	50,754	8.1	13,613	2.2	196,562	31.3	2,263	0.4
State	168,945	100	40,366	23.9	10,120	6.0	4,278	2.5	490	0.3	111,796	66.2	1,896	1.1
Local, total	459,542	100	249,659	54.3	65,150	14.2	46,476	10.1	13,123	2.9	84,766	18.4	368	0.1
Counties	266,436	100	74,482	28.0	62,112	23.3	36,352	13.6	12,572	4.7	80,654	30.3	264	0.1
Municipalities	193,106	100	175,177	90.7	3,037	1.6	10,124	5.2	551	0.3	4,112	2.1	104	0.1
Colorado	47,957	100	23,626	49.3	5,699	11.9	3,595	7.5	925	1.9	14,008	29.2	105	0.2
State	18,053	100	2,779	15.4	4,202	23.3	847	4.7	914	5.1	9,284	54.1	27	0.1
Local, total	29,904	100	20,846	69.7	1,497	5.0	2,748	9.2	11	-	4,725	15.8	78	0.3
Counties	8,859	100	3,933	44.4	160	1.8	1,443	16.3	-	-	3,266	36.9	57	0.6
Municipalities	21,045	100	16,913	80.4	1,337	6.4	1,305	6.2	11	0.1	1,459	6.9	21	0.1
Connecticut	50,139	100	24,852	49.6	5,529	11.0	3,004	6.0	881	1.8	15,476	30.9	397	0.8
State	30,115	100	5,209	17.3	5,474	18.2	2,686	8.9	881	2.9	15,476	51.4	389	1.3
Local, total	20,024	100	19,643	98.1	54	0.3	318	1.6	-	-	-	-	8	-
Municipalities	20,024	100	19,643	98.1	54	0.3	318	1.6	-	-	-	-	8	-
Delaware	11,502	100	5,316	46.2	2,225	19.3	540	4.7	240	2.1	3,102	27.0	79	0.7
State	8,491	100	2,604	30.7	1,978	23.3	487	5.7	240	2.8	3,102	36.5	79	0.9
Local, total	3,011	100	2,712	90.1	247	8.2	53	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	1,170	100	1,013	86.6	158	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,840	100	1,699	92.3	89	4.8	53	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	35,169	100	17,138	48.7	3,907	11.1	953	2.7	98	0.3	12,989	36.9	83	0.2
Local, total	35,169	100	17,138	48.7	3,907	11.1	953	2.7	98	0.3	12,989	36.9	83	0.2
Municipality	35,169	100	17,138	48.7	3,907	11.1	953	2.7	98	0.3	12,989	36.9	83	0.2
Florida	235,023	100	112,997	48.1	23,933	10.2	13,469	5.7	4,754	2.0	77,263	32.9	2,609	1.1
State	87,633	100	11,695	13.3	8,062	9.2	10,475	12.0	4,693	5.4	50,621	57.8	2,088	2.4
Local, total	147,390	100	101,302	68.7	15,871	10.8	2,994	2.0	61	-	26,642	18.1	521	0.4
Counties	86,564	100	44,345	51.2	14,940	17.3	1,806	2.1	61	0.1	24,896	28.8	516	0.6
Municipalities	60,825	100	56,957	93.6	930	1.5	1,188	2.0	-	-	1,745	2.9	4	-
Georgia	89,760	100	35,608	39.7	11,363	12.7	4,031	4.5	387	0.4	38,179	42.5	193	0.2
State	39,863	100	6,455	16.2	1,844	4.6	1,511	3.8	7	-	29,971	75.2	75	0.2
Local, total	49,897	100	29,152	58.4	9,519	19.1	2,520	5.1	380	0.8	8,208	16.4	118	0.2
Counties	31,465	100	12,947	41.1	8,756	27.8	2,146	6.8	305	1.0	7,193	22.9	118	0.4
Municipalities	18,432	100	16,205	87.9	763	4.1	374	2.0	75	0.4	1,015	5.5	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.26

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Hawaii	$20,496	100 %	$9,542	46.6 %	$3,036	14.8 %	$2,745	13.4 %	$387	1.9 %	$4,640	22.6 %	$145	0.7 %
State	9,948	100	517	5.2	3,036	30.5	1,356	13.6	387	3.9	4,640	46.6	12	0.1
Local, total	10,548	100	9,025	85.6	-	-	1,389	13.2	-	-	-	-	133	1.3
Counties	2,739	100	2,368	86.5	-	-	371	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	7,808	100	6,658	85.3	-	-	1,018	13.0	-	-	-	-	133	1.7
Idaho	10,612	100	5,521	52.0	1,509	14.2	900	8.5	119	1.1	2,563	24.2	-	-
State	4,427	100	1,340	30.3	852	19.2	303	6.8	-	-	1,932	43.6	-	-
Local, total	6,185	100	4,181	67.6	657	10.6	597	9.7	119	1.9	631	10.2	-	-
Counties	3,583	100	1,742	48.6	617	17.2	474	13.2	119	3.3	631	17.6	-	-
Municipalities	2,602	100	2,440	93.8	40	1.5	123	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	176,214	100	103,414	58.7	19,403	11.9	8,811	5.0	2,975	1.7	41,394	23.5	216	0.1
State	52,337	100	13,410	25.6	8,824	16.9	1,862	3.6	384	0.7	27,669	52.9	188	0.4
Local, total	123,876	100	90,004	72.7	10,578	8.5	6,949	5.6	2,591	2.1	13,725	11.1	28	-
Counties	40,829	100	8,691	21.3	10,482	25.7	5,315	13.0	2,591	6.3	13,725	33.6	24	0.1
Municipalities	83,047	100	81,313	97.9	96	0.1	1,635	2.0	-	-	-	-	3	-
Indiana	51,425	100	25,137	48.9	6,162	12.0	3,049	5.9	508	1.0	16,433	32.0	136	0.3
State	20,681	100	6,616	32.0	1,736	8.4	1,183	5.7	181	0.9	10,903	52.7	61	0.3
Local, total	30,744	100	18,521	60.2	4,426	14.4	1,865	6.1	327	1.1	5,530	18.0	75	0.2
Counties	12,125	100	4,020	33.2	3,271	27.0	1,115	9.2	244	2.0	3,409	28.1	67	0.6
Municipalities	18,619	100	14,501	77.9	1,155	6.2	750	4.0	82	0.4	2,121	11.4	8	-
Iowa	31,659	100	13,617	43.0	4,811	15.2	2,312	7.3	352	1.1	10,546	33.3	19	0.1
State	18,511	100	3,376	18.2	4,730	25.6	876	4.7	341	1.8	9,189	49.6	-	-
Local, total	13,147	100	10,242	77.9	81	0.6	1,437	10.9	11	0.1	1,357	10.3	19	0.1
Counties	5,406	100	2,796	51.7	51	0.9	1,173	21.7	11	0.2	1,357	25.1	17	0.3
Municipalities	7,741	100	7,445	96.2	31	0.4	263	3.4	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kansas	30,045	100	14,450	48.1	3,911	13.0	1,476	4.9	257	0.9	9,914	33.0	37	0.1
State	14,444	100	3,057	21.2	3,127	21.6	173	1.2	252	1.7	7,824	54.2	12	0.1
Local, total	15,601	100	11,393	73.0	784	5.0	1,303	8.4	5	-	2,091	13.4	25	0.2
Counties	6,677	100	3,294	49.3	231	3.5	1,061	15.9	3	-	2,071	31.0	18	0.3
Municipalities	8,924	100	8,099	90.8	553	6.2	242	2.7	2	-	20	0.2	8	0.1
Kentucky	31,095	100	14,354	46.2	4,302	13.8	2,506	8.1	402	1.3	9,427	30.3	104	0.3
State	17,032	100	3,944	23.2	4,035	23.7	1,875	11.0	375	2.2	6,710	39.4	94	0.6
Local, total	14,063	100	10,410	74.0	268	1.9	631	4.5	27	0.2	2,717	19.3	10	0.1
Counties	5,818	100	2,701	46.4	264	4.5	429	7.4	27	0.5	2,388	41.0	10	0.2
Municipalities	8,245	100	7,709	93.5	4	-	202	2.4	-	-	330	4.0	-	-
Louisiana	47,616	100	23,176	48.7	6,659	14.0	2,345	4.9	27	0.1	15,333	32.2	78	0.2
State	19,482	100	4,616	23.7	2,587	13.3	1,307	6.7	26	0.1	10,894	55.9	52	0.3
Local, total	28,134	100	18,559	66.0	4,072	14.5	1,038	3.7	1	-	4,439	15.8	26	0.1
Parishes	11,315	100	6,865	60.7	1,831	16.2	374	3.3	1	-	2,242	19.8	2	-
Municipalities	16,819	100	11,694	69.5	2,240	13.3	664	3.9	-	-	2,197	13.1	23	0.1
Maine	11,758	100	6,554	55.7	954	8.1	658	5.6	3	-	3,581	30.5	9	0.1
State	6,053	100	1,938	32.0	870	14.4	486	8.0	3	-	2,755	45.5	-	-
Local, total	5,705	100	4,615	80.9	83	1.5	172	3.0	-	-	825	14.5	9	0.2
Counties	1,605	100	573	35.7	83	5.2	115	7.2	-	-	825	51.4	9	0.6
Municipalities	4,100	100	4,043	98.6	-	-	57	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	93,025	100	43,427	46.7	9,843	10.6	4,570	4.9	1,421	1.5	32,758	35.2	1,007	1.1
State	43,784	100	9,063	20.7	5,953	13.6	806	1.8	1,421	3.2	25,583	58.4	958	2.2
Local, total	49,240	100	34,364	69.8	3,889	7.9	3,764	7.6	-	-	7,174	14.6	49	0.1
Counties	31,929	100	20,908	65.5	3,179	10.0	2,553	8.0	-	-	5,278	16.5	11	-
Municipalities	17,312	100	13,456	77.7	710	4.1	1,211	7.0	-	-	1,896	11.0	38	0.2
Massachusetts	98,307	100	54,813	55.8	13,415	13.6	4,343	4.4	674	0.7	24,735	25.2	327	0.3
State	43,756	100	8,444	19.3	13,116	30.0	3,647	8.3	674	1.5	17,548	40.1	327	0.7
Local, total	54,551	100	46,369	85.0	299	0.5	696	1.3	-	-	7,187	13.2	-	-
Counties	5,805	100	451	7.8	276	4.8	-	-	-	-	5,079	87.5	-	-
Municipalities	48,746	100	45,918	94.2	23	-	696	1.4	-	-	2,108	4.3	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.26

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Michigan	$146,675	100 %	$63,866	43.5 %	$19,071	13.0 %	$6,520	4.4 %	$274	0.2 %	$56,766	38.7 %	$177	0.1 %
State	68,240	100	12,122	17.8	6,680	9.8	2,192	3.2	219	0.3	46,952	68.8	74	0.1
Local, total	78,435	100	51,744	66.0	12,391	15.8	4,327	5.5	55	0.1	9,814	12.5	103	0.1
Counties	31,514	100	8,075	25.6	10,149	32.2	3,552	11.3	53	0.2	9,586	30.4	99	0.3
Municipalities	46,921	100	43,670	93.1	2,242	4.8	775	1.7	2	-	228	0.5	4	-
Minnesota	50,260	100	24,939	49.6	6,771	13.5	4,653	9.3	989	2.0	12,849	25.6	59	0.1
State	13,491	100	3,719	27.6	2,387	17.7	1,282	9.5	131	1.0	5,929	43.9	44	0.3
Local, total	36,769	100	21,221	57.7	4,384	11.9	3,371	9.2	858	2.3	6,920	18.8	14	-
Counties	21,296	100	6,385	30.0	4,340	20.4	2,779	13.0	858	4.0	6,920	32.5	14	0.1
Municipalities	15,473	100	14,836	95.9	44	0.3	593	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	18,402	100	9,154	49.7	2,362	12.8	1,113	6.0	99	0.5	5,669	30.8	4	-
State	8,612	100	2,260	26.2	738	8.6	803	9.3	-	-	4,811	55.9	-	-
Local, total	9,791	100	6,894	70.4	1,624	16.6	310	3.2	99	1.0	858	8.8	4	-
Counties	4,149	100	1,710	41.2	1,385	33.4	202	4.9	93	2.2	758	18.3	2	-
Municipalities	5,642	100	5,185	91.9	239	4.2	108	1.9	7	0.1	101	1.8	2	-
Missouri	59,775	100	32,398	54.2	8,459	14.2	3,246	5.4	845	1.4	14,671	24.5	157	0.3
State	22,306	100	4,609	20.7	5,747	25.8	489	2.2	844	3.8	10,560	47.3	56	0.3
Local, total	37,469	100	27,789	74.2	2,712	7.2	2,757	7.4	-	-	4,111	11.0	101	0.3
Counties	10,970	100	4,851	44.2	1,446	13.2	1,779	16.2	-	-	2,852	26.0	41	0.4
Municipalities	26,499	100	22,938	86.6	1,266	4.8	977	3.7	-	-	1,259	4.8	59	0.2
Montana	7,295	100	3,591	49.2	971	13.3	599	8.2	35	0.5	2,018	27.7	81	1.1
State	2,806	100	829	29.5	294	10.5	198	7.1	-	-	1,411	50.3	74	2.6
Local, total	4,489	100	2,761	61.5	677	15.1	400	8.9	35	0.8	607	13.5	7	0.2
Counties	2,749	100	1,275	46.4	565	20.6	314	11.4	31	1.1	563	20.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,739	100	1,486	85.5	112	6.4	86	4.9	4	0.2	44	2.5	7	0.4
Nebraska	16,111	100	8,233	51.1	2,028	12.6	1,145	7.1	194	1.2	4,461	27.7	51	0.3
State	6,447	100	1,804	28.0	1,299	20.1	200	3.1	-	-	3,111	48.3	34	0.5
Local, total	9,664	100	6,430	66.5	729	7.5	945	9.8	194	2.0	1,350	14.0	17	0.2
Counties	4,392	100	1,427	32.5	729	16.6	677	15.4	194	4.4	1,350	30.7	15	0.3
Municipalities	5,273	100	5,003	94.9	-	-	268	5.1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Nevada	24,956	100	10,613	42.5	2,743	11.0	2,138	8.6	452	1.8	9,010	36.1	-	-
State	7,976	100	1,751	22.0	452	5.7	489	6.1	69	0.9	5,215	65.4	-	-
Local, total	16,980	100	8,861	52.2	2,291	13.5	1,649	9.7	383	2.3	3,795	22.3	-	-
Counties	12,622	100	6,074	48.1	1,615	12.8	1,298	10.3	383	3.0	3,252	25.8	-	-
Municipalities	4,358	100	2,788	64.0	676	15.5	351	8.1	-	-	543	12.5	-	-
New Hampshire	12,197	100	7,558	62.0	1,686	13.8	575	4.7	-	-	2,374	19.5	3	-
State	4,889	100	1,220	25.0	1,579	32.3	317	6.5	-	-	1,774	36.3	-	-
Local, total	7,308	100	6,339	86.7	108	1.5	258	3.5	-	-	600	8.2	3	-
Counties	1,207	100	309	25.6	108	8.9	190	15.7	-	-	597	49.5	3	0.2
Municipalities	6,101	100	6,030	98.8	-	-	68	1.1	-	-	3	-	-	-
New Jersey	169,552	100	84,259	49.7	21,069	12.4	13,438	7.9	3,027	1.8	47,692	28.1	68	-
State	57,438	100	15,566	27.1	6,170	10.7	4,474	7.8	2,972	5.2	28,257	49.2	-	-
Local, total	112,115	100	68,693	61.3	14,900	13.3	8,964	8.0	55	-	19,435	17.3	68	0.1
Counties	44,769	100	6,252	14.0	10,888	24.3	8,127	18.2	-	-	19,435	43.4	67	0.1
Municipalities	67,345	100	62,442	92.7	4,011	6.0	837	1.2	55	0.1	-	-	1	-
New Mexico	19,492	100	8,778	45.0	2,267	11.6	1,516	7.8	372	1.9	6,530	33.5	30	0.2
State	10,442	100	1,781	17.1	2,082	19.9	1,236	11.8	370	3.5	4,951	47.4	21	0.2
Local, total	9,050	100	6,996	77.3	185	2.0	280	3.1	2	-	1,578	17.4	9	0.1
Counties	2,648	100	1,790	67.6	17	0.6	36	1.4	-	-	800	30.2	5	0.2
Municipalities	6,402	100	5,206	81.3	168	2.6	244	3.8	c	-	778	12.2	4	0.1
New York	521,048	100	240,088	46.1	56,465	10.8	31,990	6.1	1,723	0.3	187,895	36.1	2,888	0.6
State	191,884	100	21,590	11.3	51,855	27.0	6,978	3.6	1,062	0.6	107,752	56.2	2,647	1.4
Local, total	329,164	100	218,497	66.4	4,610	1.4	25,012	7.6	661	0.2	80,143	24.3	241	0.1
Counties	72,539	100	38,808	53.5	1,293	1.8	7,560	10.4	661	0.9	24,011	33.1	206	0.3
Municipalities	256,625	100	179,689	70.0	3,317	1.3	17,452	6.8	-	-	56,132	21.9	35	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.26

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
North Carolina	$74,912	100 %	$36,652	48.9 %	$8,401	11.2 %	$2,929	3.9 %	$465	0.6 %	$25,841	34.5 %	$624	0.8 %
State	43,748	100	9,428	21.6	7,981	18.2	2,419	5.5	465	1.1	22,863	52.3	592	1.4
Local, total	31,164	100	27,224	87.4	420	1.3	509	1.6	-	-	2,979	9.6	32	0.1
Counties	11,889	100	8,158	68.6	420	3.5	303	2.5	-	-	2,979	25.1	29	0.2
Municipalities	19,274	100	19,066	98.9	-	-	206	1.1	-	-	-	-	2	-
North Dakota	4,991	100	2,623	52.6	1,050	21.0	410	8.2	1	-	906	18.2	2	-
State	1,922	100	641	33.4	528	27.5	153	8.0	-	-	600	31.2	-	-
Local, total	3,069	100	1,982	64.6	521	17.0	257	8.4	1	-	306	10.0	2	0.1
Counties	1,584	100	596	37.6	450	28.4	229	14.5	1	0.1	306	19.3	2	0.1
Municipalities	1,486	100	1,387	93.3	71	4.8	28	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	124,757	100	59,137	47.4	18,166	14.6	8,561	6.9	1,022	0.8	37,750	30.3	120	0.1
State	40,060	100	9,257	23.1	2,557	6.4	1,898	4.7	433	1.1	25,801	64.4	114	0.3
Local, total	84,697	100	49,880	58.9	15,609	18.4	6,663	7.9	589	0.7	11,949	14.1	6	-
Counties	34,881	100	8,166	23.4	11,026	31.6	4,489	12.9	583	1.7	10,616	30.4	1	-
Municipalities	49,816	100	41,714	83.7	4,583	9.2	2,175	4.4	6	-	1,333	2.7	5	-
Oklahoma	33,003	100	15,939	48.3	3,292	10.0	3,051	9.2	218	0.7	10,503	31.8	-	-
State	17,008	100	3,224	19.0	1,891	11.1	2,598	15.3	87	0.5	9,207	54.1	-	-
Local, total	15,995	100	12,715	79.5	1,401	8.8	452	2.8	132	0.8	1,295	8.1	-	-
Counties	3,678	100	1,523	41.4	934	25.4	1	-	132	3.6	1,089	29.6	-	-
Municipalities	12,317	100	11,191	90.9	467	3.8	451	3.7	-	-	207	1.7	-	-
Oregon	38,177	100	17,474	45.8	4,472	11.7	3,546	9.3	83	0.2	12,303	32.2	298	0.8
State	15,891	100	3,573	22.5	3,547	22.3	1,632	10.3	81	0.5	6,957	43.8	100	0.6
Local, total	22,287	100	13,901	62.4	926	4.2	1,914	8.6	2	-	5,346	24.0	198	0.9
Counties	11,476	100	3,722	32.4	631	5.5	1,589	13.8	-	-	5,336	46.5	197	1.7
Municipalities	10,811	100	10,178	94.1	295	2.7	325	3.0	2	-	10	0.1	1	-
Pennsylvania	144,008	100	75,351	52.3	21,903	15.2	7,207	5.0	1,108	0.8	38,150	26.5	290	0.2
State	43,959	100	17,783	40.5	5,681	12.9	1,624	3.7	-	-	18,597	42.3	274	0.6
Local, total	100,050	100	57,568	57.5	16,222	16.2	5,583	5.6	1,108	1.1	19,553	19.5	16	-
Counties	29,522	100	3,262	11.0	10,227	34.6	2,728	9.2	1,108	3.8	12,182	41.3	16	0.1
Municipalities	70,527	100	54,306	77.0	5,995	8.5	2,855	4.0	-	-	7,371	10.5	-	-
Rhode Island	16,379	100	8,420	51.4	1,909	11.7	850	5.2	190	1.2	4,994	30.5	16	0.1
State	9,853	100	2,089	21.2	1,847	18.7	718	7.3	190	1.9	4,994	50.7	16	0.2
Local, total	6,526	100	6,331	97.0	63	1.0	132	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	6,526	100	6,331	97.0	63	1.0	132	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	37,392	100	17,225	46.1	4,161	11.1	1,056	2.8	131	0.4	14,562	38.9	257	0.7
State	19,794	100	4,990	25.2	1,242	6.3	454	2.3	40	0.2	12,813	64.7	256	1.3
Local, total	17,598	100	12,236	69.5	2,920	16.6	601	3.4	92	0.5	1,749	9.9	1	-
Counties	10,301	100	5,398	52.4	2,598	25.2	493	4.8	92	0.9	1,719	16.7	-	-
Municipalities	7,297	100	6,837	93.7	321	4.4	108	1.5	-	-	30	0.4	1	-
South Dakota	5,525	100	2,970	53.8	709	12.8	426	7.7	36	0.7	1,384	25.0	-	-
State	2,746	100	837	30.5	702	25.6	116	4.2	-	-	1,091	39.7	-	-
Local, total	2,779	100	2,133	76.8	7	0.3	310	11.2	36	1.3	293	10.5	-	-
Counties	1,314	100	726	55.3	7	0.5	273	20.8	36	2.7	273	20.8	-	-
Municipalities	1,465	100	1,407	96.0	-	-	38	2.6	-	-	20	1.4	-	-
Tennessee	49,333	100	23,406	47.4	6,485	13.1	2,691	5.5	725	1.5	15,925	32.3	102	0.2
State	19,154	100	3,321	17.3	1,650	8.6	2,054	10.7	427	2.2	11,702	61.1	-	-
Local, total	30,179	100	20,085	66.6	4,835	16.0	636	2.1	297	1.0	4,223	14.0	102	0.3
Counties	11,805	100	4,460	37.8	3,586	30.4	321	2.7	202	1.7	3,138	26.6	98	0.8
Municipalities	18,374	100	15,625	85.0	1,249	6.8	315	1.7	95	0.5	1,085	5.9	4	-
Texas	214,738	100	104,159	48.5	26,009	12.1	15,787	7.4	239	0.1	67,449	31.4	1,096	0.5
State	68,639	100	16,388	23.9	4,207	6.1	6,414	9.3	-	-	41,454	60.4	176	0.3
Local, total	146,099	100	87,770	60.1	21,803	14.9	9,373	6.4	239	0.2	25,995	17.8	919	0.6
Counties	66,245	100	14,562	22.0	18,058	27.3	7,016	10.6	239	0.4	25,637	38.7	734	1.1
Municipalities	79,854	100	73,209	91.7	3,745	4.7	2,358	3.0	-	-	357	0.4	186	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.26

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services						Corrections		Other justice activities	
					Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense					
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Utah	$17,296	100 %	$8,592	49.7 %	$2,446	14.1 %	$1,385	8.0 %	$8	-	$4,811	27.8 %	$55	0.3 %
State	8,556	100	2,265	26.5	1,719	20.1	558	6.5	-	-	3,961	46.3	53	0.6
Local, total	8,740	100	6,327	72.4	727	8.3	827	9.5	8	0.1 %	850	9.7	2	-
Counties	4,324	100	2,292	53.0	578	13.4	595	13.8	8	0.2	850	19.7	2	-
Municipalities	4,416	100	4,035	91.4	149	3.4	232	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	6,022	100	2,828	47.0	761	12.6	416	6.9	166	2.8	1,829	30.4	22	0.4
State	4,479	100	1,400	31.3	666	14.9	395	8.8	166	3.7	1,829	40.8	22	0.5
Local, total	1,544	100	1,429	92.6	94	6.1	21	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	118	100	24	20.3	94	79.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,426	100	1,405	98.5	-	-	21	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	80,833	100	38,716	47.9	9,396	11.6	3,831	4.7	312	0.4	28,230	34.9	349	0.4
State	35,416	100	9,080	25.6	5,643	15.9	880	2.5	277	0.8	19,306	54.5	230	0.6
Local, total	45,418	100	29,636	65.3	3,753	8.3	2,952	6.5	35	0.1	8,924	19.6	119	0.3
Counties	21,983	100	13,448	61.2	2,438	11.1	1,614	7.3	1	-	4,374	19.9	108	0.5
Municipalities	23,435	100	16,188	69.1	1,315	5.6	1,337	5.7	34	0.1	4,550	19.4	11	-
Washington	62,059	100	30,496	49.1	6,788	10.9	5,858	9.4	412	0.7	18,446	29.7	60	0.1
State	21,180	100	5,840	27.6	1,578	7.5	2,003	9.5	-	-	11,759	55.5	-	-
Local, total	40,879	100	24,656	60.3	5,209	12.7	3,855	9.4	412	1.0	6,687	16.4	60	0.1
Counties	21,748	100	7,849	36.1	4,146	19.1	2,824	13.0	408	1.9	6,465	29.7	56	0.3
Municipalities	19,131	100	16,808	87.9	1,063	5.6	1,031	5.4	4	-	222	1.2	4	-
West Virginia	10,577	100	5,454	51.6	2,051	19.4	801	7.6	36	0.3	2,234	21.1	-	-
State	4,995	100	1,768	35.4	1,405	28.1	231	4.6	36	0.7	1,555	31.1	-	-
Local, total	5,582	100	3,687	66.1	646	11.6	570	10.2	-	-	679	12.2	-	-
Counties	2,889	100	1,119	38.7	575	19.9	516	17.9	-	-	679	23.5	-	-
Municipalities	2,693	100	2,568	95.4	71	2.6	54	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	58,617	100	31,981	54.6	6,198	10.6	4,028	6.9	1,293	2.2	14,998	25.6	118	0.2
State	19,660	100	2,882	14.7	2,496	12.7	1,942	9.9	1,293	6.6	10,930	55.6	116	0.6
Local, total	38,957	100	29,099	74.7	3,702	9.5	2,086	5.4	-	-	4,068	10.4	2	-
Counties	16,110	100	7,199	44.7	3,314	20.6	1,530	9.5	-	-	4,068	25.3	-	-
Municipalities	22,847	100	21,901	95.9	388	1.7	557	2.4	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wyoming	6,278	100	3,425	54.6	818	13.0	430	6.8	73	1.2	1,528	24.3	3	-
State	2,417	100	683	28.3	495	20.5	145	6.0	73	3.0	1,021	42.2	-	-
Local, total	3,861	100	2,742	71.0	323	8.4	285	7.4	-	-	507	13.1	3	0.1
Counties	2,098	100	1,126	53.7	235	11.2	229	10.9	-	-	507	24.2	-	-
Municipalities	1,763	100	1,616	91.7	89	5.0	55	3.1	-	-	-	-	3	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Data for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all such governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990***, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.27

Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By rank and State, October 1990

State	Full-time equivalent employment (per 10,000 population)
All State and local	61.2
District of Columbia	194.3
New York	92.9
Alaska	88.6
New Jersey	79.8
Nevada	77.6
Florida	76.9
Arizona	73.3
Delaware	72.2
Wyoming	69.4
Maryland	68.9
Hawaii	67.5
Georgia	66.4
Louisiana	64.9
New Mexico	64.6
California	63.2
Texas	61.1
Illinois	60.3
Rhode Island	60.0
South Carolina	59.3
Virginia	59.1
Massachusetts	57.5
Kansas	57.3
Colorado	57.2
Missouri	56.4
Michigan	55.7
North Carolina	55.6
Oklahoma	53.8
Oregon	53.4
Tennessee	53.3
Idaho	52.9
Alabama	52.8
Connecticut	52.7
Nebraska	52.1
Ohio	49.5
Pennsylvania	49.4
Washington	49.1
Wisconsin	48.7
Montana	48.4
Indiana	48.4
New Hampshire	46.9
Kentucky	45.7
Utah	45.6
Iowa	45.2
Vermont	44.6
Maine	44.3
Mississippi	44.3
South Dakota	44.0
Arkansas	43.6
Minnesota	42.0
North Dakota	39.6
West Virginia	36.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 10.

Table 1.28

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
States-local, total	525,029	100 %	436,774	83.2 %	72,040	13.7 %	16,122	3.1 %
States	342,316	100	287,791	84.1	38,329	11.2	16,122	4.7
Local, total	177,965	100	144,582	81.2	33,365	18.7	X	X
Counties	143,752	100	114,162	79.4	29,576	20.6	X	X
Municipalities	46,648	100	42,115	90.3	4,509	9.7	X	X
Alabama	6,122	100	5,150	84.1	621	10.1	349	5.7
State	4,268	100	3,541	83.0	376	8.8	349	8.2
Local, total	1,854	100	1,609	86.8	245	13.2	X	X
Counties	1,567	100	1,335	85.2	231	14.7	X	X
Municipalities	288	100	274	95.1	14	4.9	X	X
Alaska	1,589	100	1,321	83.1	192	12.1	76	4.8
State	1,558	100	1,290	82.8	192	12.3	76	4.9
Local, total	31	100	31	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	31	100	31	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	10,068	100	8,023	79.7	1,776	17.6	270	2.7
State	6,268	100	5,745	91.7	254	4.1	270	4.3
Local, total	3,800	100	2,278	59.9	1,522	40.1	X	X
Counties	3,790	100	2,274	60.0	1,516	40.0	X	X
Municipalities	10	100	4	40.0	6	60.0	X	X
Arkansas	3,374	100	2,951	87.5	233	6.9	189	5.6
State	2,394	100	2,116	88.4	89	3.7	189	7.9
Local, total	980	100	835	85.2	144	14.7	X	X
Counties	870	100	730	83.9	138	15.9	X	X
Municipalities	111	100	104	93.7	6	5.4	X	X
California	65,878	100	52,038	79.0	11,904	18.1	1,896	2.9
State	36,054	100	31,536	87.5	2,576	7.1	1,896	5.3
Local, total	29,824	100	20,502	68.7	9,328	31.3	X	X
Counties	28,513	100	19,472	68.3	9,047	31.7	X	X
Municipalities	1,311	100	1,030	78.6	281	21.4	X	X
Colorado	5,777	100	4,881	84.5	682	11.8	214	3.7
State	3,407	100	2,593	76.1	600	17.6	214	6.3
Local, total	2,370	100	2,288	96.5	82	3.5	X	X
Counties	1,767	100	1,742	98.6	25	1.4	X	X
Municipalities	603	100	546	90.5	57	9.5	X	X
Connecticut	5,139	100	4,318	84.0	659	12.8	162	3.2
State	5,139	100	4,318	84.0	659	12.8	162	3.2
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Delaware	1,477	100	1,108	75.0	106	7.2	263	17.8
State	1,477	100	1,108	75.0	106	7.2	263	17.8
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	4,727	100	4,381	92.7	346	7.3	-	-
Local, total	4,727	100	4,381	92.7	346	7.3	X	X
Municipality	4,727	100	4,381	92.7	346	7.3	X	X
Florida	37,797	100	31,939	84.5	5,154	13.6	704	1.9
State	26,018	100	20,440	78.6	4,874	18.7	704	2.7
Local, total	11,779	100	11,499	97.6	280	2.4	X	X
Counties	11,059	100	10,780	97.5	280	2.5	X	X
Municipalities	720	100	720	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	18,187	100	14,459	79.5	2,342	12.9	1,383	7.6
State	13,791	100	10,258	74.4	2,147	15.6	1,383	10.0
Local, total	4,396	100	4,201	95.6	195	4.4	X	X
Counties	3,840	100	3,650	95.1	190	4.9	X	X
Municipalities	556	100	551	99.1	5	0.9	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.28

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Hawaii	1,723	100 %	1,374	79.7 %	270	15.7 %	78	4.5 %
State	1,723	100	1,374	79.7	270	15.7	78	4.5
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Idaho	1,389	100	1,158	83.4	146	10.5	85	6.1
State	994	100	816	82.1	92	9.3	85	8.6
Local, total	395	100	342	86.6	54	13.7	X	X
Counties	395	100	342	86.6	54	13.7	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Illinois	18,151	100	15,400	84.8	2,332	12.8	417	2.3
State	11,511	100	10,793	93.8	301	2.6	417	3.6
Local, total	6,640	100	4,607	69.4	2,031	30.6	X	X
Counties	6,640	100	4,607	69.4	2,031	30.6	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Indiana	8,951	100	7,907	88.3	923	10.3	119	1.3
State	5,448	100	5,216	95.7	113	2.1	119	2.2
Local, total	3,503	100	2,691	76.8	810	23.1	X	X
Counties	2,419	100	1,827	75.5	591	24.4	X	X
Municipalities	1,084	100	865	79.8	219	20.2	X	X
Iowa	3,959	100	2,928	74.0	986	24.9	46	1.2
State	3,132	100	2,121	67.7	965	30.8	46	1.5
Local, total	827	100	807	97.6	21	2.5	X	X
Counties	827	100	807	97.6	21	2.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Kansas	4,782	100	4,175	87.3	535	11.2	73	1.5
State	3,633	100	3,098	85.3	462	12.7	73	2.0
Local, total	1,149	100	1,077	93.7	73	6.4	X	X
Counties	1,139	100	1,075	94.4	65	5.7	X	X
Municipalities	10	100	2	20.0	8	80.0	X	X
Kentucky	5,883	100	5,056	85.9	698	11.9	130	2.2
State	4,087	100	3,302	80.8	655	16.0	130	3.2
Local, total	1,796	100	1,754	97.7	43	2.4	X	X
Counties	1,642	100	1,630	99.3	11	0.7	X	X
Municipalities	154	100	123	79.9	32	20.8	X	X
Louisiana	10,203	100	9,151	89.7	829	8.1	223	2.2
State	6,747	100	5,785	85.7	739	11.0	223	3.3
Local, total	3,456	100	3,366	97.4	90	2.6	X	X
Parishes	1,974	100	1,967	99.6	8	0.4	X	X
Municipalities	1,482	100	1,399	94.4	83	5.6	X	X
Maine	1,774	100	1,613	90.9	132	7.4	29	1.6
State	1,236	100	1,075	87.0	132	10.7	29	2.3
Local, total	538	100	538	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	538	100	538	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Maryland	11,828	100	9,820	83.0	1,608	13.6	398	3.4
State	8,896	100	6,908	77.7	1,588	17.9	398	4.5
Local, total	2,932	100	2,912	99.3	20	0.7	X	X
Counties	2,148	100	2,128	99.1	20	0.9	X	X
Municipalities	785	100	785	100.0	-	-	X	X
Massachusetts	9,662	100	7,895	81.7	1,562	16.2	205	2.1
State	6,594	100	4,827	73.2	1,562	23.7	205	3.1
Local, total	3,068	100	3,068	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	2,207	100	2,207	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	860	100	860	100.0	-	-	X	X
Michigan	19,797	100	17,525	88.5	2,042	10.3	234	1.2
State	15,417	100	13,652	88.6	1,531	9.9	234	1.5
Local, total	4,380	100	3,873	88.4	511	11.7	X	X
Counties	4,270	100	3,839	89.9	435	10.2	X	X
Municipalities	110	100	34	30.9	76	69.1	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.28

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Minnesota	4,942	100 %	3,649	73.8 %	1,143	23.1 %	145	2.9 %
State	2,193	100	1,907	87.0	141	6.4	145	6.6
Local, total	2,749	100	1,742	63.4	1,002	36.4	X	X
Counties	2,749	100	1,742	63.4	1,002	36.4	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Mississippi	3,887	100	3,483	89.6	251	6.5	152	3.9
State	3,153	100	2,755	87.4	246	7.8	152	4.8
Local, total	734	100	728	99.2	5	0.7	X	X
Counties	662	100	656	99.1	5	0.8	X	X
Municipalities	72	100	72	100.0	-	-	X	X
Missouri	8,788	100	7,341	83.5	1,145	13.0	303	3.4
State	6,297	100	4,955	78.7	1,039	16.5	303	4.8
Local, total	2,491	100	2,386	95.8	106	4.3	X	X
Counties	1,808	100	1,716	94.9	93	5.1	X	X
Municipalities	683	100	669	98.0	14	2.0	X	X
Montana	1,177	100	988	83.9	186	15.8	-	-
State	779	100	682	87.5	95	12.2	-	-
Local, total	398	100	306	76.9	91	22.9	X	X
Counties	375	100	293	78.1	82	21.9	X	X
Municipalities	23	100	14	60.9	9	39.1	X	X
Nebraska	3,021	100	2,502	82.8	294	9.7	225	7.4
State	2,168	100	1,650	76.1	292	13.5	225	10.4
Local, total	853	100	852	99.9	2	0.2	X	X
Counties	853	100	852	99.9	2	0.2	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Nevada	3,537	100	2,873	81.2	564	15.9	101	2.9
State	2,161	100	1,738	80.4	323	14.9	101	4.7
Local, total	1,376	100	1,135	82.5	241	17.5	X	X
Counties	1,177	100	946	80.4	231	19.6	X	X
Municipalities	199	100	189	95.0	10	5.0	X	X
New Hampshire	1,229	100	1,116	90.8	82	6.7	31	2.5
State	779	100	667	85.6	81	10.4	31	4.0
Local, total	450	100	449	99.8	1	0.2	X	X
Counties	449	100	449	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	1	100	-	-	1	100.0	X	X
New Jersey	18,212	100	13,981	76.8	3,387	18.6	847	4.7
State	10,286	100	8,753	85.1	686	6.7	847	8.2
Local, total	7,926	100	5,228	66.0	2,701	34.1	X	X
Counties	7,926	100	5,228	66.0	2,701	34.1	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
New Mexico	3,477	100	2,971	4	400	11.5	106	3.0
State	2,537	100	2,031	1	400	15.8	106	4.2
Local, total	940	100	940	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	531	100	531	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	409	100	409	100.0	-	-	X	X
New York	63,726	100	56,312	88.4	6,451	10.1	950	1.5
State	37,935	100	34,655	91.4	2,316	6.1	950	2.5
Local, total	25,791	100	21,657	84.0	4,135	16.0	X	X
Counties	8,847	100	6,570	74.3	2,277	25.7	X	X
Municipalities	16,944	100	15,087	89.0	1,857	11.0	X	X
North Carolina	14,038	100	11,670	83.1	1,847	13.2	520	3.7
State	11,937	100	9,602	80.4	1,815	15.2	520	4.4
Local, total	2,101	100	2,068	98.4	32	1.5	X	X
Counties	2,101	100	2,068	98.4	32	1.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	551	100	489	88.7	57	10.3	4	0.7
State	325	100	265	81.5	56	17.2	4	1.2
Local, total	226	100	224	99.1	1	0.4	X	X
Counties	226	100	224	99.1	1	0.4	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.28

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Ohio	17,102	100 %	14,552	85.1 %	2,048	12.0 %	496	2.9 %
State	10,759	100	9,586	89.1	676	6.3	496	4.6
Local, total	6,343	100	4,966	78.3	1,372	21.6	X	X
Counties	5,760	100	4,548	79.0	1,208	21.0	X	X
Municipalities	583	100	418	71.7	164	28.1	X	X
Oklahoma	6,156	100	4,812	78.2	1,025	16.7	319	5.2
State	5,209	100	4,041	77.6	849	16.3	319	6.1
Local, total	947	100	771	81.4	176	18.6	X	X
Counties	802	100	633	78.9	168	20.9	X	X
Municipalities	145	100	138	95.2	7	4.8	X	X
Oregon	5,371	100	4,119	76.7	947	17.6	303	5.6
State	2,989	100	2,256	75.5	429	14.4	303	10.1
Local, total	2,382	100	1,863	78.2	518	21.7	X	X
Counties	2,378	100	1,861	78.3	516	21.7	X	X
Municipalities	4	100	2	50.0	2	50.0	X	X
Pennsylvania	17,259	100	14,014	81.2	3,065	17.8	172	1.0
State	8,119	100	7,375	90.8	572	7.0	172	2.1
Local, total	9,140	100	6,639	72.6	2,493	27.3	X	X
Counties	6,422	100	4,658	72.5	1,756	27.3	X	X
Municipalities	2,718	100	1,981	72.9	737	27.1	X	X
Rhode Island	1,758	100	1,383	78.7	144	8.2	231	13.1
State	1,758	100	1,383	78.7	144	8.2	231	13.1
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	8,530	100	7,149	83.8	1,029	12.1	347	4.1
State	7,430	100	6,077	81.8	1,006	13.5	347	4.7
Local, total	1,100	100	1,072	97.5	23	2.1	X	X
Counties	1,079	100	1,052	97.5	23	2.1	X	X
Municipalities	21	100	21	100.0	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	855	100	704	82.3	130	15.2	21	2.5
State	646	100	495	76.6	130	20.1	21	3.3
Local, total	209	100	209	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	193	100	193	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	16	100	16	100.0	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	9,629	100	8,142	84.6	1,203	12.5	281	2.9
State	6,950	100	5,614	80.8	1,055	15.2	281	4.0
Local, total	2,679	100	2,528	94.4	148	5.5	X	X
Counties	2,123	100	2,026	95.4	94	4.4	X	X
Municipalities	556	100	501	90.1	54	9.7	X	X
Texas	38,162	100	30,352	79.5	6,355	16.7	1,454	3.8
State	23,529	100	19,733	83.9	2,342	10.0	1,454	6.2
Local, total	14,633	100	10,619	72.6	4,013	27.4	X	X
Counties	14,441	100	10,428	72.2	4,012	27.8	X	X
Municipalities	192	100	191	99.5	1	0.5	X	X
Utah	2,451	100	1,950	79.6	408	16.6	92	3.8
State	1,990	100	1,489	74.8	408	20.5	92	4.6
Local, total	461	100	461	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	461	100	461	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Vermont	750	100	511	68.1	179	23.9	59	7.9
State	750	100	511	68.1	179	23.9	59	7.9
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	14,962	100	13,348	89.2	1,185	7.9	429	2.9
State	10,354	100	8,949	86.4	976	9.4	429	4.1
Local, total	4,608	100	4,399	95.5	209	4.5	X	X
Counties	2,198	100	2,073	94.3	126	5.7	X	X
Municipalities	2,409	100	2,326	96.6	83	3.4	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.28

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[c]	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Washington	8,242	100 %	6,843	83.0 %	1,201	14.6 %	197	2.4 %
State	5,274	100	4,396	83.4	681	12.9	197	3.7
Local, total	2,968	100	2,447	82.4	520	17.5	X	X
Counties	2,881	100	2,400	83.3	480	16.7	X	X
Municipalities	87	100	47	54.0	40	46.0	X	X
West Virginia	1,616	100	1,303	80.6	214	13.2	99	6.1
State	1,027	100	715	69.6	213	20.7	99	9.6
Local, total	589	100	588	99.8	1	0.2	X	X
Counties	589	100	588	99.8	1	0.2	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	6,464	100	4,847	75.0	931	14.4	686	10.6
State	4,576	100	3,083	67.4	807	17.6	686	15.0
Local, total	1,888	100	1,764	93.4	124	6.6	X	X
Counties	1,888	100	1,764	93.4	124	6.6	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wyoming	900	100	799	88.8	91	10.1	9	1.0
State	614	100	516	84.0	89	14.5	9	1.5
Local, total	286	100	283	99.0	2	0.7	X	X
Counties	286	100	283	99.0	2	0.7	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Data for "other" corrections are for State governments only.
[c]Data for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all such governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990***, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table 44. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.29

Employees in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency, United States, 1992

Type of agency	Number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Number	841,099	603,954	237,145	89,653	39,200	50,453
Local police	476,261	373,061	103,200	57,483	27,551	29,932
State police	78,570	52,980	25,590	807	211	596
Sheriff	225,342	136,542	88,800	17,276	8,172	9,104
Special police	60,926	41,371	19,555	14,087	3,266	10,821
Percent	100 %	71.8 %	28.2 %	100 %	43.7 %	56.3 %
Local police	100	78.3	21.7	100	47.9	52.1
State police	100	67.4	32.6	100	26.1	73.9
Sheriff	100	60.6	39.4	100	47.3	52.7
Special police	100	67.9	32.1	100	23.2	76.8

Note: These data are from the second Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies, a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies conducted in 1992. The first census was conducted in 1986. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Directory Survey includes all police and sheriffs' departments that are publicly funded and employ at least one full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. The Directory Survey collects data on the number of sworn and nonsworn personnel employed by each agency, including both full-time and part-time employees. The pay period that included June 30, 1992, was the reference date for all personnel data. The census resulted in a 100 percent response rate from the 17,358 State and local law enforcement agencies operating in the United States. The final database includes responses from 12,502 general purpose local police departments, 3,086 sheriffs' departments, 49 primary State police departments, and 1,721 special police agencies. Hawaii does not have a State police agency.

A local police department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal or county government. A State police department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. Local and State police categories include only general purpose agencies. Included among special police agencies are both State and local agencies policing special geographic jurisdictions such as airports, parks, transit systems, public schools, colleges and universities, and public housing. Also included are agencies with special enforcement responsibilities such as those pertaining to natural resource conservation or alcoholic beverage control, special investigative units such as those operated by prosecutors' offices, and county constables in Texas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 2.

Table 1.30

State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency and State, 1992

State	Total	Type of agency			
		Local	State	Sheriff	Special police
National	17,358	12,502	49	3,086	1,721
Alabama	377	285	1	67	24
Alaska	48	43	1	0	4
Arizona	102	75	1	15	11
Arkansas	277	185	1	75	16
California	493	341	1	58	93
Colorado	218	140	1	63	14
Connecticut	133	108	1	8	16
Delaware	42	33	1	3	5
District of Columbia	3	1	0	0	2
Florida	371	285	1	65	20
Georgia	540	343	1	159	37
Hawaii	6	4	0	0	2
Idaho	112	66	1	44	1
Illinois	894	748	1	102	43
Indiana	448	336	1	91	20
Iowa	427	321	1	99	6
Kansas	345	221	1	105	18
Kentucky	377	240	1	120	16
Louisiana	348	256	1	64	27
Maine	142	119	1	16	6
Maryland	124	78	1	24	21
Massachusetts	388	341	1	14	32
Michigan	578	474	1	83	20
Minnesota	456	359	1	87	9
Mississippi	297	189	1	82	25
Missouri	594	463	1	114	16
Montana	119	59	1	55	4
Nebraska	247	149	1	93	4
Nevada	35	14	1	16	4
New Hampshire	228	214	1	10	3
New Jersey	534	488	1	21	24
New Mexico	115	72	1	33	9
New York	578	463	1	57	57
North Carolina	458	332	1	100	25
North Dakota	134	76	1	53	4
Ohio	908	776	1	88	43
Oklahoma	410	312	1	77	20
Oregon	183	137	1	36	9
Pennsylvania	1,167	1,049	1	66	51
Rhode Island	48	39	1	4	4
South Carolina	255	188	1	46	20
South Dakota	171	102	1	66	2
Tennessee	326	211	1	95	19
Texas	1,712	632	1	255	824
Utah	127	84	1	29	13
Vermont	73	57	1	14	1
Virginia	327	167	1	125	34
Washington	252	202	1	39	10
West Virginia	228	158	1	55	14
Wisconsin	506	417	1	72	16
Wyoming	77	50	1	23	3

Note: See Note, table 1.29. Local police category includes consolidated police-sheriff departments. Special police total for Texas includes 751 constable offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 4.

Table 1.31

Number and rate (per 10,000 population) of full-time employees in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency and employee, United States, 1986 and 1992

Type of agency and employee	Number of employees			Employees per 10,000 population		
	1986	1992	Percent change	1986	1992	Percent change
Total employees	666,761	780,173	17.0 %	27.7	30.6	10.5 %
Local	428,182	476,261	11.2	17.8	18.7	5.1
State	72,069	78,570	9.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Sheriff	166,510	225,342	35.3	6.9	8.8	27.7
Sworn officers, total	496,143	562,583	13.4	20.6	22.1	7.2
Local	340,533	373,061	9.6	14.1	14.6	3.5
State	49,155	52,980	7.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Sheriff	106,455	136,542	28.3	4.4	5.4	21.2
Civilian employees, total	170,618	217,590	27.5	7.1	8.5	20.5
Local	87,649	103,200	17.7	3.6	4.0	11.2
State	22,914	25,590	11.7	1.0	1.0	5.5 [a]
Sheriff	60,055	88,800	47.9	2.5	3.5	39.7

Note: See Note, table 1.29. Complete employment data for special police agencies were not available for 1986. Therefore, this table excludes special police agencies for both 1986 and 1992. Personnel data are for the pay periods that included Mar. 15, 1986 and June 30, 1992.

[a]From 1986 to 1992 there was a 5.5 percent increase. However, due to rounding, this is not reflected in the rates presented in this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 3.

Table 1.32

Full-time employees in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency and State, 1992

State	Total	Type of agency			
		Local	State	Sheriff	Special police
National	841,099	476,261	78,570	225,342	60,926
Alabama	12,517	7,295	1,281	3,172	769
Alaska	1,645	1,071	439	0	135
Arizona	13,243	7,178	1,611	4,196	258
Arkansas	6,823	3,262	679	1,849	1,033
California	100,582	46,947	8,894	36,243	8,498
Colorado	12,559	6,445	688	4,513	913
Connecticut	9,276	7,236	1,321	425	294
Delaware	2,006	1,047	687	40	232
District of Columbia	6,174	5,750	0	0	424
Florida	54,011	25,598	2,106	24,426	1,881
Georgia	24,516	12,524	1,900	8,381	1,711
Hawaii	3,478	3,384	0	0	94
Idaho	2,922	1,151	254	1,502	15
Illinois	46,189	30,971	3,300	10,817	1,101
Indiana	14,935	7,864	1,745	4,601	725
Iowa	6,257	3,476	459	2,058	264
Kansas	7,832	4,215	821	2,397	399
Kentucky	7,949	4,721	1,654	1,141	433
Louisiana	17,370	6,760	1,042	8,889	679
Maine	3,313	1,766	460	896	191
Maryland	16,871	10,156	2,400	2,546	1,769
Massachusetts	21,181	14,217	2,579	3,615	770
Michigan	26,375	15,636	2,913	6,861	965
Minnesota	10,171	5,506	723	3,466	476
Mississippi	6,689	3,633	838	1,768	450
Missouri	15,370	10,395	1,833	2,619	523
Montana	2,121	733	262	1,034	92
Nebraska	4,194	2,147	643	1,303	101
Nevada	4,993	3,175	459	1,142	217
New Hampshire	2,894	2,191	340	158	205
New Jersey	32,785	22,793	3,550	4,706	1,736
New Mexico	4,957	3,003	552	1,241	161
New York	85,177	56,406	4,684	9,284	14,803
North Carolina	19,633	9,805	1,602	7,109	1,117
North Dakota	1,449	674	199	503	73
Ohio	29,718	17,936	2,348	7,522	1,912
Oklahoma	9,554	6,028	1,406	1,736	384
Oregon	8,310	3,883	1,145	3,107	175
Pennsylvania	28,326	19,907	5,232	1,453	1,734
Rhode Island	2,891	2,456	203	125	107
South Carolina	10,099	4,323	1,193	3,423	1,160
South Dakota	1,592	804	169	603	16
Tennessee	16,349	8,204	1,543	5,927	675
Texas	64,247	33,059	5,605	19,077	6,506
Utah	4,833	1,882	395	1,709	847
Vermont	1,329	752	426	119	32
Virginia	21,454	10,529	2,206	6,550	2,169
Washington	12,733	6,246	2,074	4,090	323
West Virginia	3,912	1,527	734	1,373	278
Wisconsin	15,279	8,795	665	4,752	1,067
Wyoming	2,016	799	308	875	34

Note: See Note, table 1.29. Special police total for Texas includes 2,006 employees working for constable offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 5.

Table 1.33

Number and rate (per 10,000 population) of full-time sworn police officers in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency and State, 1992

State	Full-time sworn officers					
	Number	Per 10,000 population[a]	Type of agency			
			Local	State	Sheriff	Special police
National	603,954	24	373,061	52,980	136,542	41,371
Alabama	8,771	21	5,640	629	1,902	600
Alaska	1,057	18	677	260	0	120
Arizona	7,900	21	5,209	1,100	1,427	164
Arkansas	4,475	19	2,494	484	1,054	443
California	65,797	21	33,191	6,062	22,552	3,992
Colorado	8,726	25	4,787	493	3,042	404
Connecticut	7,639	23	6,068	905	418	248
Delaware	1,572	23	887	505	22	158
District of Columbia	5,213	89	4,889	0	0	324
Florida	32,879	24	18,037	1,605	11,805	1,432
Georgia	16,792	25	9,404	777	5,852	759
Hawaii	2,783	24	2,690	0	0	93
Idaho	2,157	20	921	192	1,032	12
Illinois	35,674	31	24,988	1,977	7,845	864
Indiana	10,038	18	5,992	1,097	2,389	560
Iowa	4,703	17	2,863	410	1,217	213
Kansas	5,631	22	3,189	604	1,546	292
Kentucky	6,085	16	3,804	960	1,041	280
Louisiana	15,049	35	5,548	714	8,217	570
Maine	2,267	18	1,399	332	367	169
Maryland	12,601	26	8,273	1,700	1,348	1,280
Massachusetts	16,014	27	12,087	2,070	1,264	593
Michigan	19,642	21	13,027	2,019	3,954	642
Minnesota	7,365	16	4,580	501	1,887	397
Mississippi	4,675	18	2,745	499	1,107	324
Missouri	11,266	22	7,921	883	2,071	391
Montana	1,410	17	568	200	595	47
Nebraska	3,084	19	1,720	502	769	93
Nevada	3,052	23	1,795	306	808	143
New Hampshire	2,139	19	1,717	250	104	68
New Jersey	26,688	34	19,221	2,572	3,833	1,062
New Mexico	3,420	22	2,092	425	792	111
New York	68,208	38	45,822	4,013	5,039	13,334
North Carolina	14,586	21	8,023	1,260	4,596	707
North Dakota	1,060	17	538	125	348	49
Ohio	20,929	19	14,668	1,292	3,870	1,099
Oklahoma	6,458	20	4,529	786	842	301
Oregon	5,495	18	2,782	905	1,691	117
Pennsylvania	23,700	20	17,256	4,075	1,076	1,293
Rhode Island	2,389	24	2,024	165	124	76
South Carolina	7,752	22	3,481	1,193	2,494	584
South Dakota	1,145	16	648	151	338	8
Tennessee	10,379	21	6,214	782	2,866	517
Texas	41,349	23	24,576	2,789	9,876	4,108
Utah	2,979	16	1,546	365	818	250
Vermont	978	17	594	285	78	21
Virginia	16,365	26	8,205	1,606	5,590	964
Washington	8,192	16	4,704	1,032	2,228	228
West Virginia	2,622	14	1,260	468	651	243
Wisconsin	11,594	23	7,184	498	3,309	603
Wyoming	1,210	26	584	157	448	21

Note: See Note, table 1.29. Special police total for Texas includes 1,723 officers working for constable offices.

[a]Based on U.S. Bureau of Census population estimates for Apr. 1, 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.34

State and local law enforcement agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel working in field operations

By State, name of agency, and number of full-time sworn personnel working in field operations, 1990

State	Name of agency	Full-time sworn personnel	
		Total	Working in field operations
New York	New York City Police	25,655	22,496
Illinois	Chicago Police	11,837	10,929
California	Los Angeles Police	8,295	7,683
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	6,523	6,519
California	California Highway Patrol	5,958	5,681
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	4,506	4,066
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	7,640	4,017
New York	New York State Police	4,013	3,847
Illinois	Cook County Sheriff	4,081	3,599
Texas	Houston Police	4,104	3,570
Michigan	Detroit Police	4,595	3,518
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Police	4,091	3,503
New York	New York City Transit Police	3,647	2,947
Texas	Texas Department of Public Safety	2,786	2,703
Maryland	Baltimore Police	2,861	2,547
New York	Nassau County Police	2,923	2,383
Illinois	Illinois State Police	2,360	2,164
New York	Suffolk County Police	2,614	2,146
New Jersey	New Jersey State Police	2,613	2,116
Texas	Dallas Police	2,635	2,083
Massachusetts	Boston Police	2,053	1,919
Michigan	Michigan State Police	2,278	1,845
Arizona	Phoenix Police	1,949	1,840
California	San Diego Police	1,816	1,706
New York	New York City Housing Police	1,934	1,701
Hawaii	Honolulu Police	1,781	1,680
Florida	Florida Highway Patrol	1,649	1,630
Virginia	Virginia State Police	1,679	1,618
Florida	Metro-Dade Police	2,479	1,583
Maryland	Maryland State Police	1,656	1,574
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	1,866	1,525
California	San Francisco Police	1,777	1,504
Ohio	Cleveland Police	1,761	1,472
Missouri	St. Louis Police	1,544	1,409
New York	Port Authority of New York-New Jersey	1,406	1,395
Ohio	Columbus Police	1,381	1,371
Texas	San Antonio Police	1,576	1,343
Maryland	Baltimore County Police	1,540	1,336
Georgia	Atlanta Police	1,560	1,279
Washington	Seattle Police	1,271	1,209
Ohio	Ohio State Highway Patrol	1,247	1,186
North Carolina	North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,245	1,180
Louisiana	New Orleans Police	1,397	1,142
Maryland	Prince George's County Police	1,211	1,112
Colorado	Denver Police	1,318	1,103
Missouri	Kansas City Police	1,148	1,045
Florida	Jacksonville Sheriff	1,181	1,043
California	San Jose Police	1,110	1,033

Note: These data are from the second Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey conducted in 1990. The first survey was conducted in 1987. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The LEMAS survey collects data from a nationally-representative sample of nearly 17,000 publicly-funded law enforcement agencies in the United States. All 780 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers were included in the survey. For agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers, a nationally-representative sample was drawn. A stratified random sample based on type of agency (local, sheriff, or special police), size of population served, and number of sworn officers was used. A total of 2,945 agencies responded to the survey yielding a 94.5 percent response rate. The final database includes responses from 1,830 local police departments, 840 sheriffs' departments, 226 special police departments, and 49 primary State police departments. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. The data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were derived from a sample, and therefore subject to sampling variation.

A local police department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal or county government. A State police department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. Other police departments such as those with jurisdiction limited to enforcement of wildlife conservation or liquor laws, parks, transit systems, airports, college and university campuses, or school systems have been defined as special police and are not included in any tables. Local and State police categories include only general purpose agencies. The special police category includes both State and local-level agencies.

Field operations personnel include officers, detectives, inspectors, supervisors and other personnel providing direct services related to traffic enforcement, patrol and response to incidents, investigations, and special operations. Personnel working in positions related to the functions of administration, technical support, jail operations, or court operations are not included.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers***, NCJ-134436 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. ix.

Table 1.35

Characteristics of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990[a]

Population served	Percent of full-time sworn personnel								
	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other[b]	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All sizes	100 %	77.5 %	5.5 %	8.5 %	2.0 %	4.7 %	0.5 %	1.2 %	0.1 %
1,000,000 or more	100	65.4	7.0	12.4	4.2	8.4	1.5	0.9	0.1
500,000 to 999,999	100	62.9	5.7	15.6	4.4	5.6	0.5	5.0	0.4
250,000 to 499,999	100	68.0	6.8	13.0	3.2	7.2	0.7	1.0	0.1
100,000 to 249,999	100	76.7	6.0	9.1	1.8	4.1	0.4	1.9	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	84.2	4.9	5.7	0.8	3.4	0.2	0.7	(c)
25,000 to 49,999	100	85.8	4.4	5.6	0.5	2.9	0.1	0.6	(c)
10,000 to 24,999	100	89.4	4.3	3.5	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
2,500 to 9,999	100	88.2	4.6	3.6	0.4	2.6	(c)	0.5	0.1
Under 2,500	100	87.6	3.8	4.5	0.2	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.34. Black and white racial categories do not include Hispanics.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***State and Local Police Departments, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 5, Table 11.

Table 1.36

Characteristics of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990[a]

Population served	Percent of full-time sworn personnel								
	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other[b]	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All sizes	100 %	72.6 %	11.9 %	7.2 %	2.6 %	3.9 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	0.1 %
1,000,000 or more	100	64.0	14.2	6.8	2.9	8.2	1.9	1.9	0.2
500,000 to 999,999	100	68.9	9.7	11.8	4.0	4.1	0.5	0.9	0.1
250,000 to 499,999	100	74.7	10.6	6.1	2.0	5.0	1.0	0.6	0.1
100,000 to 249,999	100	72.7	12.4	8.1	3.1	2.3	0.5	0.8	(c)
50,000 to 99,999	100	78.8	12.1	5.6	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	77.7	11.4	5.4	1.5	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.2
10,000 to 24,999	100	79.5	11.5	4.6	1.0	2.3	0.2	0.8	0.1
Under 10,000	100	76.4	14.0	4.7	0.9	2.9	0.4	0.5	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.34. Black and white racial categories do not include Hispanics.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Sheriffs' Departments 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 1.37

Characteristics of full-time sworn personnel in State police departments

United States, 1987 and 1990[a]

	1987						1990					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	100 %	50,498	95.8 %	48,354	4.2 %	2,144	100 %	52,372	95.4 %	49,976	4.6 %	2,396
White	88.7	44,825	85.1	42,986	3.6	1,839	87.1	45,590	83.1	43,531	3.9	2,059
Black	6.5	3,285	6.1	3,088	0.4	197	7.5	3,928	7.1	3,707	0.4	221
Hispanic	3.8	1,942	3.7	1,857	0.2	85	4.4	2,315	4.2	2,224	0.2	91
Other[b]	0.9	446	0.8	423	(c)	23	1.0	539	1.0	514	(c)	25

Note: See Note, table 1.34. Black and white racial categories do not include Hispanics.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***State and Local Police Departments, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 11, Table 28.

Table 1.38

Number of police officers and number of black police officers in the 50 largest cities

1983 and 1992

City	Total number of officers		Black officers				Index of black representation		
			1983		1992				
	1983	1992	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983	1992	Percent change
New York, NY	23,408	27,154	2,395	10.2 %	3,121	11.4 %	0.40	0.40	0.0 %
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	8,020	657	9.4	1,127	14.1	0.55	1.00	81.8
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,291	2,508	20.1	3,063	24.9	0.51	0.64	25.4
Houston, TX	3,629	4,056	355	9.7	595	14.7	0.35	0.52	48.5
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,280	1,201	16.5	1,615	25.7	0.44	0.64	45.4
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,937	76	5.5	146	7.5	0.62	0.80	29.0
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,787	1,238	30.7	2,556	53.3	0.49	0.70	42.8
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,878	169	8.2	546	19.0	0.28	0.64	128.5
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,644	48	2.8	66	4.0	0.58	0.77	32.7
San Antonio, TX[a]	1,164	1,606	54	4.6	90	5.6	NA	0.80	NA
San Jose, CA	915	1,223	20	2.1	50	4.1	0.46	0.85	84.7
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,822	537	17.5	851	30.2	0.32	0.51	59.3
Indianapolis, IN	936	979	123	13.1	174	17.8	0.60	0.78	30.0
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,818	159	8.1	170	9.4	0.64	0.85	32.8
Jacksonville, FL[a]	1,263	1,205	78	6.1	232	19.2	0.24	0.76	216.6
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,444	133	11.1	256	17.7	0.50	0.78	56.0
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,971	168	11.6	283	14.4	0.50	0.47	-6.0
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,403	268	22.0	481	34.3	0.46	0.62	34.7
Washington, DC	3,851	4,396	1,931	50.1	2,980	67.8	0.71	1.03	45.0
Boston, MA	1,871	1,972	248	13.2	404	20.5	0.59	0.80	35.5
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,231	42	4.1	105	8.5	0.43	0.84	95.3
El Paso, TX	650	787	13	2.0	17	2.2	0.63	0.62	-1.5
Cleveland, OH	2,091	1,668	238	11.3	439	26.3	0.26	0.56	115.3
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,551	276	20.9	608	39.2	0.38	0.63	65.7
Nashville, TN	969	1,058	114	11.7	139	13.1	0.50	0.54	8.0
Denver, CO	1,379	1,348	82	5.9	130	9.2	0.49	0.72	46.9
Austin, TX	607	830	43	7.0	81	9.8	0.57	0.78	36.8
Fort Worth, TX	766	967	43	5.6	112	11.6	0.25	0.52	108.0
Oklahoma City, OK	662	932	27	4.0	69	7.4	0.27	0.47	74.0
Portland, OR	688	877	19	2.7	32	3.6	0.36	0.46	27.7
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,166	123	10.7	156	13.4	0.39	0.45	15.3
Long Beach, CA	637	696	20	3.1	39	5.6	0.27	0.41	51.8
Tucson, AZ	549	771	17	3.0	25	3.2	0.81	0.74	-8.6
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,552	346	19.6	437	28.2	0.43	0.59	37.2
Charlotte, NC	644	872	144	22.3	167	19.2	0.72	0.60	-16.6
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,223	602	45.8	668	54.6	0.69	0.81	17.3
Virginia Beach, VA	NA	599	NA	NA	50	8.3	NA	0.60	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	765	14	2.4	16	2.0	0.96	0.67	-30.2
Oakland, CA	636	549	147	23.1	144	26.2	0.49	0.60	22.4
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,128	175	14.3	289	25.6	0.60	0.99	65.0
Sacramento, CA	NA	607	NA	NA	38	6.3	NA	0.41	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	840	20	2.9	46	5.5	0.38	0.42	10.5
Tulsa, OK	695	718	30	4.3	68	9.5	0.36	0.69	91.6
Honolulu, HI	1,557	1,870	11	0.7	28	1.4	0.58	1.07	84.4
Cincinnati, OH	971	927	89	9.1	176	19.0	0.27	0.50	85.1
Miami, FL	1,051	1,032	181	17.2	231	22.4	0.69	0.81	17.3
Fresno, CA	NA	412	NA	NA	33	8.0	NA	0.96	NA
Omaha, NE	551	610	46	8.3	70	11.5	0.69	0.87	26.0
Toledo, OH	757	639	139	18.3	119	18.8	1.05	0.94	-10.4
Buffalo, NY	1,018	963	86	8.4	195	20.2	0.37	0.66	78.3

Note: Data for 1983 were obtained through a questionnaire mailed to the office of the chief of police and the office of the municipal director of personnel (or equivalent position) in the 50 largest cities in the United States. Forty-seven cities returned completed questionnaires in 1983; all 50 cities returned completed questionnaires in 1992. Cities are listed in rank order of size based on the 1990 census of the population.

The index of black representation is calculated by dividing the percent of black police officers in a department by the percent of blacks in the local population. An index approaching 1.0 indicates that a city is closer to achieving a representation of black police officers equal to their proportion in the local population. The black population of a city is derived from the 1990 census of the population.

[a]Data for 1983 are based on 1980-81 information from the Police Executive Research Forum, ***Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices 1981*** (Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Source: Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers," ***Review of Applied Urban Research*** XI (October 1983), p. 3; and Samuel Walker and K.B. Turner, "A Decade of Modest Progress: Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1992," Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.39

Number of police officers and number of Hispanic police officers in the 50 largest cities

1983 and 1992

City	Total number of officers		Hispanic officers				Index of Hispanic representation		
			1983		1992				
	1983	1992	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983	1992	Percent change
New York, NY	23,408	27,154	1,704	7.2 %	3,688	13.6 %	0.36	55.30	52.7 %
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	8,020	943	13.6	1,787	22.3	0.49	0.56	14.2
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,291	432	3.4	925	7.5	0.24	0.38	58.3
Houston, TX	3,629	4,056	314	8.6	506	12.5	0.49	0.44	-10.2
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,280	46	0.6	202	3.2	0.16	0.57	256.2
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,937	107	7.8	226	11.6	0.52	0.56	7.6
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,787	32	0.7	62	1.2	0.29	0.43	48.2
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,878	96	4.6	234	8.1	0.37	0.39	5.4
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,644	156	9.3	211	12.8	0.63	0.64	1.5
San Antonio, TX[a]	1,164	1,606	384	32.9	583	36.3	NA	0.65	NA
San Jose, CA	915	1,223	159	17.3	240	19.6	0.78	0.74	-5.1
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,822	10	0.3	14	0.5	0.30	0.40	33.3
Indianapolis, IN	936	979	1	0.1	0	X	0.11	0.00	-100.0
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,818	159	8.1	189	10.4	0.66	0.74	12.1
Jacksonville, FL[a]	1,263	1,205	9	0.7	0	X	0.38	0.00	-100.0
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,444	0	X	1	0.1	0.00	0.05	0.0
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,971	66	4.5	109	5.5	1.09	0.87	-20.1
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,403	0	X	0	X	0.00	0.00	0.0
Washington, DC	3,851	4,396	40	1.0	132	3.0	0.36	0.56	55.5
Boston, MA	1,871	1,972	40	2.1	84	4.2	0.33	0.39	18.1
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,231	18	1.7	32	2.6	0.65	0.69	6.1
El Paso, TX	650	787	370	56.9	481	61.1	0.91	0.89	-2.1
Cleveland, OH[b]	2,091	1,668	6	0.2	66	3.9	0.06	0.85	1,316.6
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,551	26	1.9	25	1.6	0.56	0.46	-17.8
Nashville, TN	969	1,058	3	0.3	6	0.6	0.38	0.56	47.3
Denver, CO	1,379	1,348	180	13.0	122	9.1	0.69	0.40	-42.0
Austin, TX	607	830	73	12.0	123	14.8	0.64	0.64	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	766	967	51	6.6	85	8.8	0.52	0.45	-13.4
Oklahoma City, OK	662	932	5	0.7	16	1.7	0.25	0.34	36.0
Portland, OR	688	877	9	1.3	20	2.3	0.68	0.69	1.4
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,166	18	1.5	32	2.7	0.45	0.69	53.3
Long Beach, CA	637	696	35	5.4	88	12.6	0.39	0.53	35.8
Tucson, AZ	549	771	95	17.3	151	19.6	0.69	0.67	-2.8
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,552	0	X	7	0.5	0.00	0.31	100.0
Charlotte, NC	644	872	0	X	0	X	0.00	0.00	0.0
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,223	9	0.6	0	X	0.43	0.00	-100.0
Virginia Beach, VA	NA	599	NA	NA	6	1.0	NA	0.32	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	765	184	32.7	262	34.2	0.97	0.99	2.0
Oakland, CA	636	549	59	9.2	61	11.1	0.96	0.80	16.6
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,128	4	0.3	0	X	0.38	0.00	-100.0
Sacramento, CA	NA	607	NA	NA	70	11.5	NA	0.71	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	840	8	1.1	24	2.9	0.85	1.38	62.3
Tulsa, OK	695	718	4	0.5	2	0.3	0.29	0.08	-72.4
Honolulu, HI	1,557	1,870	4	0.2	30	1.6	0.04	0.35	775.0
Cincinnati, OH	971	927	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.13	0.14	7.6
Miami, FL	1,051	1,032	413	39.2	487	47.2	0.70	0.75	7.1
Fresno, CA	NA	412	NA	NA	82	19.9	NA	0.67	NA
Omaha, NE	551	610	12	2.1	18	3.0	0.91	0.94	3.2
Toledo, OH	757	639	28	3.6	33	5.2	1.20	1.28	6.6
Buffalo, NY	1,018	963	21	2.0	64	6.6	0.74	1.35	82.4

Note: See Note, table 1.38. The index of Hispanic representation is calculated by dividing the percent of Hispanic police officers in a department by the percent of Hispanics in the local population. An index approaching 1.0 indicates that a city is closer to achieving a representation of Hispanic police officers equal to their proportion in the local population. The Hispanic population of a city is derived from the 1990 census of the population.

[a]Data for 1983 are based on 1980-81 information from the Police Executive Research Forum, ***Survey of Operational and Administrative Practices 1981*** (Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Source: Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers," ***Review of Applied Urban Research*** XI (October 1983), p. 3; and Samuel Walker and K.B. Turner, "A Decade of Modest Progress: Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1992," Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.40

Average operating expenditures of local police departments

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1990

Population served	Average operating expenditures			
	Per department	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	$1,675,000	$54,900	$42,300	$108
1,000,000 or more	334,542,000	62,600	48,300	144
500,000 to 999,999	79,567,000	63,400	48,400	114
250,000 to 499,999	46,500,000	62,600	46,800	128
100,000 to 249,999	16,268,000	59,600	44,000	108
50,000 to 99,999	6,528,000	54,400	40,600	95
25,000 to 49,999	3,225,000	55,200	42,100	93
10,000 to 24,999	1,513,000	51,600	40,400	96
2,500 to 9,999	442,000	39,800	31,800	85
Under 2,500	115,000	31,500	27,400	95

Note: See Note, table 1.34. Figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computation of per officer and per employee averages includes both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***State and Local Police Departments, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 3, Table 6.

Table 1.41

Average operating expenditures of sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1990

Population served	Average operating expenditures			
	Per department	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	$2,954,000	$62,600	$43,100	$40
1,000,000 or more	92,020,000	86,200	55,400	38
500,000 to 999,999	23,640,000	66,100	43,400	34
250,000 to 499,999	12,023,000	59,200	40,600	34
100,000 to 249,999	6,997,000	73,000	52,400	48
50,000 to 99,999	2,247,000	44,300	33,200	34
25,000 to 49,999	954,000	39,800	27,800	28
10,000 to 24,999	603,000	45,300	32,100	38
Under 10,000	309,000	48,200	32,700	56

Note: See Note, table 1.34. Figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computation of per officer and per employee averages includes both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Sheriffs' Departments 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 3, Table 6.

Table 1.42

Average starting salaries in local police departments

By size of population served and selected positions, United States, 1990

Population served	Average base starting salary[a]		
	Entry-level officer	Sergeant	Chief of police
All sizes	$18,910	$25,420	$30,240
1,000,000 or more	26,560	40,420	85,320
500,000 to 999,999	25,110	33,900	67,300
250,000 to 499,999	25,370	35,120	62,770
100,000 to 249,999	24,960	34,330	59,190
50,000 to 99,999	23,300	32,140	51,600
25,000 to 49,999	23,150	31,200	46,400
10,000 to 24,999	21,630	28,950	40,930
2,500 to 9,999	18,710	24,110	29,960
Under 2,500	18,870	19,960	20,610

Note: See Note, table 1.34. Average salaries are based on the minimum starting salary offered by a department and have been rounded to the nearest 10 dollars.

[a]Excludes departments with no full-time employees in that position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***State and Local Police Departments, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 6, Table 14.

Table 1.43

Average starting salaries in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served and selected positions, United States, 1990

Population served	Average base starting salary[a]		
	Entry-level deputy	Sergeant	Sheriff
All sizes	$17,420	$21,870	$33,530
1,000,000 or more	26,180	35,530	80,350
500,000 to 999,999	22,950	32,100	61,490
250,000 to 499,999	20,130	26,860	53,710
100,000 to 249,999	19,530	24,830	44,900
50,000 to 99,999	18,300	23,100	38,460
25,000 to 49,999	16,950	21,510	33,050
10,000 to 24,999	16,940	20,840	30,320
Under 10,000	15,860	18,560	24,530

Note: See Note, table 1.34. Average salaries are based on the minimum starting salary offered by a department and have been rounded to the nearest 10 dollars.

[a]Excludes departments with no full-time employees in that position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Sheriffs' Departments 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 7, Table 14.

Table 1.44

Employment and payroll for State and local police

By level of government, United States, October 1992[a]

Level of government	Employees		Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll (in thousands)	
	Total	Full-time only		Total	Full-time employees
State and local governments					
Police protection	770,074	684,980	714,708	$2,061,157	$2,018,473
Police officers only	557,844	529,756	538,510	1,697,781	1,684,027
State government					
Police protection	86,606	85,497	86,027	246,947	245,984
Police officers only	55,140	55,077	55,104	176,986	176,928
Local government					
Police protection	683,468	599,483	628,681	1,814,210	1,772,488
Police officers only	502,704	474,679	483,406	1,520,794	1,507,098
County government					
Police protection	178,654	164,038	169,233	453,539	445,599
Police officers only	127,290	122,363	123,851	363,511	360,857
Municipal government					
Police protection	460,111	402,585	422,580	1,248,528	1,220,652
Police officers only	342,888	324,582	330,258	1,058,878	1,050,257
Township government					
Police protection	44,703	32,860	36,868	112,142	106,237
Police officers only	32,526	27,734	29,297	98,406	95,984

Note: The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts an annual survey of government employment as authorized by Title 13, United States Code, Section 182. This survey measures the number of government civilian employees and their gross pay for the month of October by type of government. Data presented are based on a mail survey of State government agencies and sampled local governments. Data for State governments resulted from a complete canvass of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. Local government data are estimated from a sample of approximately 21,800 local units chosen from the universe of local governments identified in the 1987 Census of Governments and modified by the addition or deletion of local governments that came into existence or went out of existence since 1987. Usable replies were received from more than 80 percent of the panel canvassed for the 1992 survey of government employment. Estimates based on the sample are subject to sampling error.

"Local governments" include counties, municipalities, and townships. "Municipal governments" are political subdivisions within which a municipal corporation has been established to provide general local government services for a specific population concentration in a defined area. "Township governments," as distinguished from municipal governments, are created to serve inhabitants of areas defined without regard to population concentrations. "Police protection" includes all activities concerned with the enforcement of law and order, including coroner's offices, police training academies, investigation bureaus, local jails and other detention facilities not intended to serve as correctional facilities. "Police officers only" includes only persons with the power of arrest.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, ***Public Employment: 1992***, Series GE/92-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 11-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.45

Full-time equivalent employment of State and local police

By level of government and State, October 1992

State	Police protection					
	State and local governments				State government only	
			Employment per 10,000 population			
	Total	Police officers only	Total	Police officers only	Total	Police officers only
National	714,708	538,510	28.0	21.1	86,027	55,104
Alabama	10,579	8,063	25.6	19.5	1,073	649
Alaska	1,597	1,152	27.2	19.6	431	289
Arizona	11,180	7,872	29.2	20.5	1,670	972
Arkansas	5,374	3,976	22.4	16.6	870	508
California	85,467	58,814	27.7	19.1	11,085	6,455
Colorado	9,457	6,982	27.3	20.1	1,017	547
Connecticut	9,249	7,244	28.2	22.1	1,509	973
Delaware	1,946	1,391	28.2	20.2	735	501
District of Columbia	5,084	4,369	86.3	74.2	0	0
Florida	45,317	30,426	33.6	22.6	3,791	2,113
Georgia	18,680	14,621	27.7	21.7	2,051	1,198
Hawaii	3,436	2,795	29.6	24.1	0	0
Idaho	2,736	1,965	25.6	18.4	433	260
Illinois	40,675	30,694	35.0	26.4	3,750	2,272
Indiana	13,220	9,804	23.3	17.3	1,800	1,085
Iowa	6,074	4,578	21.6	16.3	807	547
Kansas	6,887	4,982	27.3	19.7	988	656
Kentucky	7,653	5,718	20.4	15.2	1,701	923
Louisiana	12,252	9,091	28.6	21.2	1,077	678
Maine	2,936	2,173	23.8	17.6	587	370
Maryland	14,620	12,082	29.8	24.6	2,276	1,587
Massachusetts	17,105	14,391	28.5	24.0	1,991	1,679
Michigan	21,290	16,600	22.6	17.6	3,105	2,157
Minnesota	9,366	7,090	20.9	15.8	835	589
Mississippi	5,983	4,365	22.9	16.7	913	548
Missouri	14,880	10,469	28.7	20.2	1,925	929
Montana	2,005	1,391	24.3	16.9	370	224
Nebraska	3,936	2,910	24.5	18.1	673	422
Nevada	4,369	3,230	32.9	24.3	499	369
New Hampshire	3,031	2,365	27.3	21.3	435	328
New Jersey	30,903	23,807	39.7	30.6	3,651	2,642
New Mexico	4,543	3,342	28.7	21.1	570	418
New York	67,855	58,204	37.4	32.1	5,481	3,975
North Carolina	17,662	13,993	25.8	20.4	3,107	2,319
North Dakota	1,337	998	21.0	15.7	224	123
Ohio	27,631	19,981	25.1	18.1	2,289	1,260
Oklahoma	8,804	6,473	27.4	20.2	1,730	991
Oregon	6,624	5,036	22.3	16.9	1,092	821
Pennsylvania	28,903	22,505	24.1	18.7	5,288	3,885
Rhode Island	3,004	2,431	29.9	24.2	258	195
South Carolina	9,000	7,062	25.0	19.6	1,773	1,331
South Dakota	1,522	1,141	21.4	16.0	282	183
Tennessee	12,563	9,541	25.0	19.0	1,544	937
Texas	48,694	35,491	27.6	20.1	3,037	1,631
Utah	3,733	2,761	20.6	15.2	648	363
Vermont	1,242	900	21.8	15.8	475	314
Virginia	15,395	11,923	24.1	18.7	2,372	1,619
Washington	11,267	7,793	21.9	15.2	1,898	1,022
West Virginia	3,020	2,379	16.7	13.1	811	527
Wisconsin	13,055	10,088	26.1	20.1	852	566
Wyoming	1,567	1,058	33.6	22.7	248	154

Note: See Note, table 1.44.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, ***Public Employment: 1992***, Series GE/92-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 26, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.46

Full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities of 10,000 persons and over

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1993[a]

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,609	127	2.68
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	4	5,813	3.28
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	2,239	3.48
250,000 to 499,999	28	965	2.91
100,000 to 249,999	86	365	2.60
50,000 to 99,999	208	152	2.37
25,000 to 49,999	389	77	2.39
10,000 to 24,999	881	36	2.35
Geographic division			
New England	144	68	2.34
Mid-Atlantic	213	75	2.44
East North Central	308	100	2.51
West North Central	156	102	2.46
South Atlantic	203	176	3.70
East South Central	76	138	2.91
West South Central	180	156	2.52
Mountain	90	145	2.67
Pacific Coast	239	189	2.53
Metro status			
Central	338	393	2.91
Suburban	907	61	2.30
Independent	364	46	2.42

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in January 1993. Of the 2,795 cities surveyed, 1,798 (64.3 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

[a]Includes uniformed and civilian/nonuniformed personnel.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1993," ***The Municipal Year Book 1994*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1994), p. 115, Table 3/2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.47

Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities of 10,000 persons and over

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1993[a]

	Number of cities reporting	Mean expenditure (in thousands)	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,208	$6,681	$130.24
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	4	397,495	224.26
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	120,931	173.66
250,000 to 499,999	26	44,574	133.94
100,000 to 249,999	71	17,226	123.02
50,000 to 99,999	163	6,542	102.82
25,000 to 49,999	297	3,319	101.09
10,000 to 24,999	638	1,502	96.87
Geographic division			
New England	76	3,568	113.83
Mid-Atlantic	130	4,913	146.35
East North Central	229	4,804	125.16
West North Central	131	4,441	102.74
South Atlantic	170	6,942	139.78
East South Central	60	4,117	89.33
West South Central	152	6,790	103.49
Mountain	76	6,920	115.97
Pacific Coast	184	13,553	165.65
Metro status			
Central	281	20,008	143.41
Suburban	641	3,116	115.82
Independent	286	1,578	81.78

Note: See Note, table 1.46. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

[a]Total personnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (civilian and uniformed), as well as contributions for Social Security, employee retirement programs, and health and life insurance programs.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1993," ***The Municipal Year Book 1994*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1994), p. 122, Table 3/18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.48

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees[a]

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1992

(1992 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,943 cities; population 161,851,000)	Population group: Group I (63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,955,000)	Group II (128 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,193,000)	Group III (335 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,180,000)	Group IV (680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,596,000)	Group V (1,655 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,033,000)	Group VI (7,082 cities under 10,000; population 23,895,000)
Total: 9,943 cities; population 161,851,000:							
Number of employees	453,346	163,697	46,319	51,586	52,093	58,783	80,868
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.4
Northeast: 2,423 cities; population 40,622,000:							
Number of employees	120,463	50,995	8,445	12,118	15,140	18,200	15,565
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	4.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3
New England: 710 cities; population 11,778,000:							
Number of employees	28,670	2,586	3,812	5,569	5,700	6,248	4,755
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	4.5	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6
Middle Atlantic: 1,713 cities; population 28,844,000:							
Number of employees	91,793	48,409	4,633	6,549	9,440	11,952	10,810
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	4.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2
Midwest: 2,764 cities; population 40,674,000:							
Number of employees	104,135	35,046	8,239	12,085	12,971	16,818	18,976
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.7
East North Central: 1,906 cities; population 29,648,000:							
Number of employees	78,787	28,096	5,558	9,795	9,685	12,428	13,225
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8
West North Central: 858 cities; population 11,026,000:							
Number of employees	25,348	6,950	2,681	2,290	3,286	4,390	5,751
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.6
South: 3,468 cities; population 43,975,000:							
Number of employees	141,017	40,918	17,448	14,870	14,209	18,310	35,262
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	4.6
South Atlantic: 1,715 cities; population 18,704,000:							
Number of employees	70,251	17,837	9,578	8,727	7,820	8,313	17,976
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.8	4.3	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	5.4
East South Central: 724 cities; population 7,708,000:							
Number of employees	23,411	4,894	3,480	1,031	2,619	4,150	7,237
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	4.1
West South Central: 1,029 cities; population 17,563,000:							
Number of employees	47,355	18,187	4,390	5,112	3,770	5,847	10,049
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.0
West: 1,288 cities; population 36,580,000:							
Number of employees	87,731	36,738	12,187	12,513	9,773	5,455	11,065
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	4.2
Mountain: 553 cities; population 9,713,000:							
Number of employees	24,559	9,620	2,586	3,055	2,649	1,837	4,812
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.8
Pacific: 735 cities; population 26,868,000:							
Number of employees	63,172	27,118	9,601	9,458	7,124	3,618	6,253
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	4.5
Suburban:[b] 6,251 agencies; population 101,708,000:							
Number of employees	315,967	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,039 agencies; population 79,668,000:							
Number of employees	295,484	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.7	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Law enforcement officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay are also excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71, 72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1992. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 estimates. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

[a] Includes civilians.

[b] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 290.

Table 1.49

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1992

(1992 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,943 cities; population 161,851,000)	Population group: Group I (63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,955,000)	Group II (128 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,193,000)	Group III (335 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,180,000)	Group IV (680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,596,000)	Group V (1,655 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,033,000)	Group VI (7,082 cities under 10,000; population 23,895,000)
Total: 9,943 cities; population 161,851,000:							
Number of officers	352,963	126,975	35,270	39,680	40,937	47,073	63,028
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.6
Northeast: 2,423 cities; population 40,622,000:							
Number of officers	98,275	39,472	7,167	10,249	12,912	15,454	13,021
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
New England: 710 cities; population 11,778,000:							
Number of officers	23,865	1,942	3,184	4,756	4,942	5,281	3,760
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	3.4	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1
Middle Atlantic: 1,713 cities; population 28,844,000:							
Number of officers	74,410	37,530	3,983	5,493	7,970	10,173	9,261
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Midwest: 2,764 cities; population 40,674,000:							
Number of officers	83,763	28,836	6,548	9,571	10,173	13,357	15,278
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2
East North Central: 1,906 cities; population 29,648,000:							
Number of officers	64,054	23,732	4,518	7,729	7,625	9,888	10,562
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.2
West North Central: 858 cities; population 11,026,000:							
Number of officers	19,709	5,104	2,030	1,842	2,548	3,469	4,716
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2
South: 3,468 cities; population 43,975,000:							
Number of officers	107,926	31,596	13,192	11,258	10,855	14,278	26,747
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.5
South Atlantic: 1,715 cities; population 18,704,000:							
Number of officers	54,272	14,029	7,229	6,579	5,992	6,473	13,970
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.2
East South Central: 724 cities; population 7,708,000:							
Number of officers	18,154	3,800	2,572	804	2,031	3,309	5,638
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.2
West South Central: 1,029 cities; population 17,563,000:							
Number of officers	35,500	13,767	3,391	3,875	2,832	4,496	7,139
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.9
West: 1,288 cities; population 36,580,000:							
Number of officers	62,999	27,071	8,363	8,602	6,997	3,984	7,982
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.0
Mountain: 553 cities; population 9,713,000:							
Number of officers	17,958	7,103	1,860	2,224	1,928	1,334	3,509
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.8
Pacific: 735 cities; population 26,868,000:							
Number of officers	45,041	19,968	6,503	6,378	5,069	2,650	4,473
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	3.2
Suburban:[a] 6,251 agencies; population 101,708,000:							
Number of officers	221,651	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,089 agencies; population 79,668,000:							
Number of officers	191,346	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.48. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 291.

Table 1.50

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1992

(1992 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 13,032 agencies; population 241,519,000	748,830	76.0 %	24.0 %	544,309	90.9 %	9.1 %	204,521	36.5 %	63.5 %
Total cities: 9,943 cities; population 161,851,000	453,346	77.5	22.5	352,963	91.2	8.8	100,383	29.3	70.7
Group I									
63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,955,000	163,697	73.9	26.1	126,975	86.5	13.5	36,722	30.2	69.8
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,365,000	86,620	73.1	26.9	67,351	85.3	14.7	19,269	30.3	69.7
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,694,000	38,185	75.7	24.3	29,890	87.9	12.1	8,295	31.7	68.3
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,897,000	38,892	74.0	26.0	29,734	87.5	12.0	9,158	28.8	71.2
Group II									
128 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,193,000	46,319	76.0	24.0	35,270	91.3	8.7	11,049	26.9	73.1
Group III									
335 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,180,000	51,586	77.7	22.3	39,680	93.5	6.5	11,906	25.2	74.8
Group IV									
680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,596,000	52,093	79.6	20.4	40,937	94.4	5.6	11,156	25.2	74.8
Group V									
1,655 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,033,000	58,783	81.3	18.7	47,073	95.1	4.9	11,710	26.0	74.0
Group VI									
7,082 cities under 10,000; population 23,895,000	80,868	81.2	18.8	63,028	93.9	6.1	17,840	36.1	63.9
Suburban counties									
842 agencies; population 51,000,000	184,938	72.7	27.3	118,553	88.5	11.5	66,385	44.5	55.5
Rural counties									
2,247 agencies; population 28,667,000	110,546	75.5	24.5	72,793	93.2	6.8	37,753	41.5	58.5
Suburban areas[a]									
6,251 agencies; population 101,708,000	315,967	76.1	23.9	221,651	91.2	8.8	94,316	40.5	59.5

Note: See Note, table 1.48.

[a]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 294, Table 74.

Table 1.51

Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities of 10,000 persons and over

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1993

	Entrance salary					Maximum salary					Number of years to reach maximum	
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,592	$25,128	$20,800	$24,904	$28,461	1,501	$33,882	$28,417	$33,342	$39,000	1,305	6
Population group												
Over 1,000,000	4	29,825	27,259	27,856	31,026	4	38,590	34,896	35,669	36,795	3	8
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	27,196	22,277	26,954	28,590	13	38,029	33,660	36,816	40,608	13	9
250,000 to 499,999	28	28,574	23,904	26,580	30,776	27	39,064	34,563	39,021	41,460	25	9
100,000 to 249,999	86	28,232	23,355	26,706	33,036	86	37,605	32,170	36,893	42,288	82	7
50,000 to 99,999	207	27,329	22,675	27,024	31,300	194	36,572	31,174	36,798	41,800	179	6
25,000 to 49,999	384	26,089	21,424	25,892	29,361	373	35,022	29,597	34,521	40,040	332	6
10,000 to 24,999	870	23,711	19,906	23,364	27,095	804	32,041	26,611	31,297	36,846	671	6
Geographic division												
New England	146	26,033	23,152	26,053	28,704	137	32,025	28,838	31,260	35,277	129	4
Mid-Atlantic	209	26,857	24,047	26,555	29,500	195	39,775	34,270	38,829	44,237	189	5
East North Central	304	25,728	23,240	25,985	28,197	285	33,908	29,827	34,556	37,656	270	5
West North Central	156	23,193	20,000	23,080	25,740	151	31,130	25,932	30,648	36,085	126	6
South Atlantic	202	21,519	18,597	20,651	24,149	187	31,338	27,038	30,365	34,737	116	10
East South Central	76	18,714	17,289	18,665	20,167	71	26,178	21,308	25,541	28,224	53	10
West South Central	180	20,261	17,590	20,129	22,639	160	26,438	21,840	26,372	30,960	125	6
Mountain	89	23,537	20,640	23,293	26,879	82	33,168	28,580	33,629	36,893	71	9
Pacific Coast	230	33,219	29,000	34,044	37,224	233	41,545	36,852	42,156	46,208	226	4
Metro status												
Central	333	24,895	20,514	24,068	28,228	316	33,391	28,687	32,580	37,562	283	7
Suburban*	898	26,838	23,000	26,522	29,736	849	36,531	31,344	36,475	41,090	747	5
Independent	361	21,090	18,262	20,316	23,962	336	27,650	24,133	27,344	30,200	275	7

Note: See Note, table 1.46. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department as a sworn police officer (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, or other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. The first quartile salary is the salary below which 25 percent of all salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75 percent of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1993," ***The Municipal Year Book 1994*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1994), p. 119, Table 3/10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.52

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1993

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
All cities, total	3,319	$46,688	$43,179
Region			
Northeast	699	51,868	51,000
North Central	976	44,036	42,000
South	1,106	40,748	37,717
West	538	56,983	52,881
City type			
Central	336	63,995	62,087
Suburban	1,648	51,308	49,368
Independent	1,335	36,630	35,048
Form of government			
Mayor-council	1,389	42,402	38,714
Council-manager	1,724	49,991	46,500
Commission	66	42,840	38,449
Town meeting	106	49,158	49,594
Representative town meeting	34	54,092	55,393
Population over 1,000,000, total	5	102,154	108,347
City type			
Central	5	102,154	108,347
Form of government			
Mayor-council	4	100,606	105,450
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	12	89,616	90,629
Region			
North Central	4	81,700	82,982
South	5	85,982	90,605
West	3	106,228	118,380
City type			
Central	12	89,616	90,629
Form of government			
Mayor-council	10	86,636	83,779
250,000 to 499,999, total	22	82,037	80,922
Region			
North Central	6	76,114	75,973
South	9	83,150	81,168
West	7	85,682	81,570
City type			
Central	22	82,037	80,922
Form of government			
Mayor-council	9	79,204	80,675
Council-manager	11	85,719	81,168
100,000 to 249,999, total	81	78,802	78,686
Region			
Northeast	7	70,335	68,097
North Central	18	67,257	69,615
South	29	75,035	76,368
West	27	92,739	92,854
City type			
Central	59	75,792	76,807
Suburban	22	86,873	89,609
Form of government			
Mayor-council	27	68,900	69,274
Council-manager	50	84,949	82,957
Commission	4	68,738	62,668
50,000 to 99,999, total	197	$68,251	$66,102
Region			
Northeast	32	66,320	65,202
North Central	58	63,015	63,161
South	55	62,333	60,540
West	52	81,541	80,412
City type			
Central	108	62,496	61,998
Suburban	85	75,653	71,640
Independent	4	66,359	66,438
Form of government			
Mayor-council	57	59,729	58,477
Council-manager	137	71,699	69,245
25,000 to 49,999, total	405	59,788	58,600
Region			
Northeast	106	62,716	61,425
North Central	116	54,703	55,006
South	103	53,330	52,333
West	80	71,597	70,878
City type			
Central	109	54,213	51,557
Suburban	212	65,921	63,959
Independent	84	51,546	50,799
Form of government			
Mayor-council	138	54,902	53,800
Council-manager	248	62,244	61,680
Commission	7	60,313	57,700
Town meeting	3	77,033	82,316
Representative town meeting	9	60,892	60,308
10,000 to 24,999, total	843	50,418	49,305
Region			
Northeast	214	57,453	55,553
North Central	244	48,476	48,543
South	284	44,495	42,541
West	101	56,858	55,104
City type			
Central	20	47,798	47,058
Suburban	540	53,977	52,579
Independent	283	43,813	43,000
Form of government			
Mayor-council	310	48,282	47,684
Council-manager	461	51,373	49,560
Commission	21	41,582	40,000
Town meeting	37	57,981	56,180
Representative town meeting	14	59,523	55,393
5,000 to 9,999, total	820	41,599	39,621
Region			
Northeast	204	47,190	43,004
North Central	220	39,962	39,261
South	272	36,334	35,751
West	124	46,852	44,649
City type			
Suburban	439	45,667	43,192
Independent	381	36,911	36,300
Form of government			
Mayor-council	341	40,149	38,575
Council-manager	423	42,295	40,174
Commission	14	38,166	36,123
Town meeting	37	48,116	48,019
Representative town meeting	5	42,963	43,000

See note at end of table.

Table 1.52

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1993--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999, total	733	$33,666	$32,123
Region			
Northeast	116	37,686	34,446
North Central	241	33,637	33,120
South	265	29,426	28,422
West	111	39,652	37,799
City type			
Suburban	285	37,607	36,192
Independent	448	31,159	30,035
Form of government			
Mayor-council	407	31,927	30,461
Council-manager	282	36,243	35,000
Commission	14	28,887	27,050
Town meeting	26	36,445	35,525
Representative town meeting	4	27,562	28,233
Under 2,500, total	201	31,018	29,000
Region			
Northeast	19	32,572	29,000
North Central	67	30,547	29,244
South	83	28,486	27,500
West	32	37,648	33,827
City type			
Suburban	65	35,768	33,840
Independent	135	28,776	27,640
Form of government			
Mayor-council	86	28,155	26,954
Council-manager	109	33,238	32,000
Commission	3	27,949	25,846
Town meeting	3	35,490	34,093

Note: These data are from a mail survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in the summer of 1993. Of the 7,200 cities surveyed, 4,570 responded for a rate of 63.5 percent. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. Classifications having less than three cities reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in some subcategories does not always equal the total reporting. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1993," ***The Municipal Year Book 1994*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1994), pp. 83-103. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.53

Salaries of county chief law enforcement officials

By county population, region, and metro status, United States, July 1, 1993

	Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,308	$42,191	$38,403
Region			
Northeast	88	45,469	38,092
North Central	487	36,804	34,784
South	509	44,506	42,479
West	224	47,357	41,916
County type			
Metro	384	56,394	52,048
Nonmetro	924	36,289	35,000
Population over 1,000,000, total	13	101,935	99,000
Region			
South	5	89,278	91,392
West	6	115,364	108,629
County type			
Metro	13	101,935	99,000
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	38	79,005	76,448
Region			
Northeast	7	69,165	58,526
North Central	8	67,088	73,845
South	13	85,750	93,010
West	10	86,658	86,426
County type			
Metro	38	79,005	76,448
250,000 to 499,999, total	51	65,179	66,228
Region			
Northeast	13	58,892	61,125
North Central	14	63,023	62,185
South	17	67,211	70,506
West	7	76,231	74,804
County type			
Metro	51	65,179	66,228
100,000 to 249,999, total	157	55,180	52,324
Region			
Northeast	24	44,453	40,317
North Central	46	51,610	51,250
South	64	59,159	54,974
West	23	62,441	62,016
County type			
Metro	138	54,366	52,000
Nonmetro	19	61,094	56,900
50,000 to 99,999, total	199	46,582	44,887
Region			
Northeast	20	43,315	38,722
North Central	56	43,787	43,327
South	86	48,805	47,391
West	37	47,409	46,800
County type			
Metro	79	46,979	44,723
Nonmetro	120	46,320	44,944
25,000 to 49,999, total	248	$39,651	$38,480
Region			
Northeast	16	30,632	30,568
North Central	102	37,301	35,993
South	97	42,172	42,284
West	33	43,876	42,000
County type			
Metro	37	43,920	42,144
Nonmetro	211	38,902	37,589
10,000 to 24,999, total	354	35,695	35,000
Region			
Northeast	3	33,144	36,085
North Central	140	33,579	33,875
South	156	36,701	36,720
West	55	38,368	37,800
County type			
Metro	27	41,705	40,000
Nonmetro	327	35,199	34,483
5,000 to 9,999, total	148	31,051	29,079
Region			
Northeast	3	37,766	34,608
North Central	70	27,124	27,128
South	47	32,745	33,424
West	28	37,309	34,250
County type			
Nonmetro	147	30,999	29,000
2,500 to 4,999, total	62	24,950	24,102
Region			
North Central	34	24,067	23,185
South	14	23,993	21,649
West	13	28,585	28,800
County type			
Nonmetro	62	24,950	24,102
Under 2,500, total	38	26,049	25,971
Region			
North Central	16	22,709	23,233
South	10	27,565	26,837
West	12	29,239	27,385
County type			
Nonmetro	38	26,049	25,971

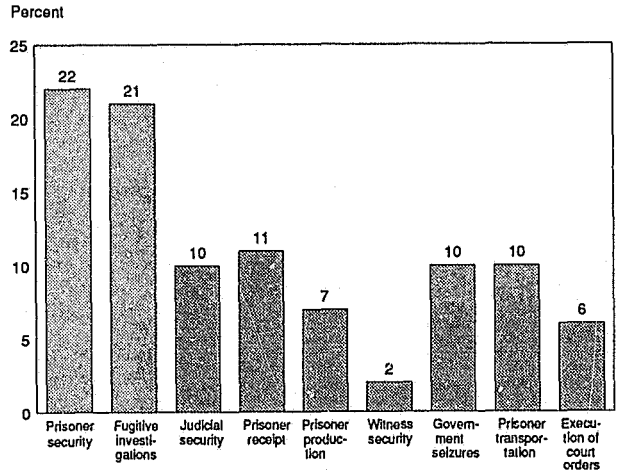
Note: These data were collected from the 1993 annual salary survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association and mailed during the summer of 1993. Of the 3,107 counties surveyed, 1,543 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 49.7 percent. Classifications having less than three counties reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in some subcategories does not always equal the total reporting. The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of County Officials, 1993," ***The Municipal Year Book 1994*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1994), pp. 106-113. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.1

Duties performed by Deputy U.S. Marshals

By type of activity, fiscal year 1992



Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal Government seizures. Further responsibilities include escorting missile convoys, suppressing prison disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting dangerous fugitives. Data on workload, accomplishments, and time utilization are collected on a regular basis from the 94 district offices.

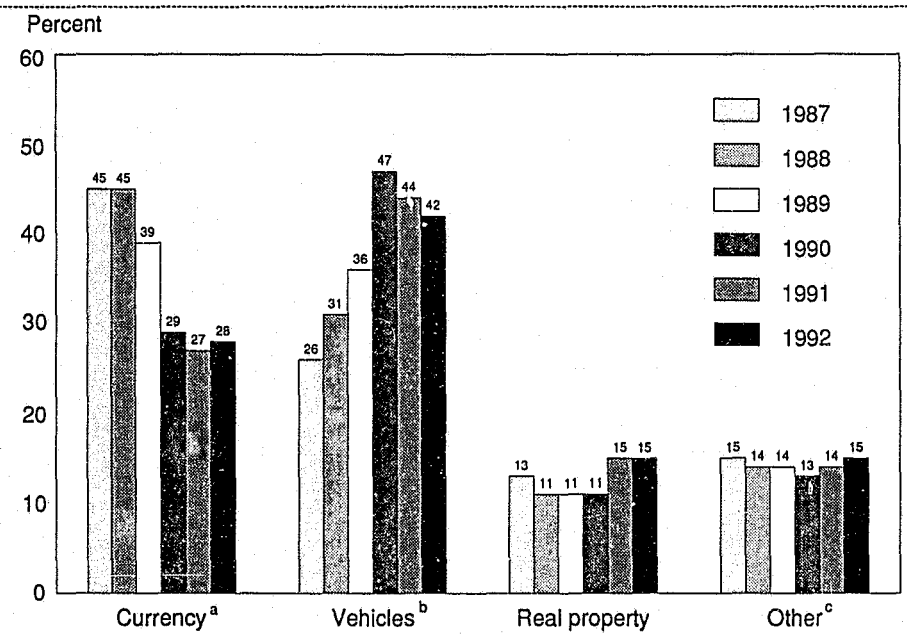
A fugitive is an individual who has been convicted or is suspected of criminal activity and attempts to avoid legal sanctions by fleeing from the justice system. Fugitive warrants are issued for a variety of violations, e.g., escape, bond default, parole or probation violations, and felony violations in cases where the originating agency does not have arrest authority.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, ***The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1992*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 5. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.2

Property seized by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of property, fiscal years 1987-92



Note: See Note, figure 1.1. The U.S. Marshals Service administers the U.S. Department of Justice's program for the management and disposal of property subject to judicial and administrative forfeiture. Asset seizure and forfeiture is used to dismantle drug trafficking rings and other continuing criminal enterprises, not only by prosecuting and imprisoning major drug suppliers, money launderers, and drug financiers, but also by stripping away the criminal assets of the illegal organization. (Source, ***1991***, p. 59.)

[a]Prior to 1990, the category was labeled "cash."
[b]Prior to 1990, the category was labeled "conveyances."
[c]"Other" includes all property excluded from the other three categories, including antiques, livestock, jewelry, laboratory equipment and chemicals, electronic equipment, aircraft, and vessels.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, ***The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987***, p. 52; ***1988***, p. 56; ***1989***, p. 58; ***1990***, p. 61; ***1991***, p. 63; ***1992***, p. 46 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.54

Warrants handled by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of warrant, fiscal years 1987-92

Type of warrant	Pending at beginning of fiscal year[a]	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	Detainers filed	Dismissals	Pending at end of fiscal year
Total							
1987	50,090	80,979	24,527	12,710	6,540	24,932	59,357
1988	59,357	75,097	24,926	13,723	6,904	25,938	62,963
1989	66,286	78,641	27,987	16,224	6,642	22,391	71,683
1990	70,391	78,197	27,496	16,043	7,124	25,346	72,578
1991	79,227	74,259	27,498	16,704	6,192	20,019	82,707
1992	78,148	76,438	28,312	17,699	NA	29,216	79,359
U.S. Marshals Service felony fugitive							
1987	9,224	11,587	6,715	337	2,424	1,006	9,845
1988	9,845	12,209	7,422	447	2,460	810	10,896
1989	10,580	13,294	8,704	829	2,377	871	11,093
1990	11,470	11,906	7,911	860	2,889	763	10,953
1991	12,051	12,325	8,216	889	2,770	673	11,828
1992	13,989	13,869	9,399	964	NA	3,722	13,773
Other felony							
1987	17,500	26,780	6,541	10,743	3,270	3,080	19,612
1988	19,612	26,346	7,073	11,526	3,595	3,896	19,868
1989	19,130	22,196	5,816	10,912	2,874	3,004	18,720
1990	15,463	21,370	6,322	10,275	2,711	2,505	15,020
1991	19,429	23,256	6,671	11,615	2,419	2,789	18,928
1992	18,858	25,663	8,200	12,162	NA	5,512	18,647
Misdemeanor							
1987	23,366	42,612	11,271	1,630	846	20,846	29,900
1988	29,900	36,542	10,431	1,750	829	21,232	32,199
1989	32,322	36,425	11,263	1,843	629	17,729	37,283
1990	38,753	38,465	10,912	2,107	890	21,513	41,796
1991	42,937	32,795	10,524	1,495	434	16,154	47,022
1992	40,073	30,256	8,604	1,388	NA	18,750	41,587
Drug Enforcement Administration fugitive							
1987	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1988	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1989	4,254	6,726	2,204	2,640	762	787	4,587
1990	4,705	6,456	2,351	2,801	634	565	4,910
1991	4,810	5,883	2,087	2,705	569	403	4,929
1992	5,228	6,650	2,109	3,185	NA	1,232	5,325

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. "U.S. Marshals Service felony fugitive" refers to warrants that the USMS maintains primary control over and includes probation and parole violators, supervised release violators, escapees, and bond defaulters. "Other felony" refers to felony warrants originated by other Federal agencies (such as the Drug Enforcement Administration), for which the USMS also assumes responsibility.

[a]For 1989-91, data for warrants pending at the beginning of the fiscal year have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, ***The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987***, p. 6; ***1988***, p. 8; ***1989***, p. 9; ***1990***, p. 8; ***1991***, p. 8; ***1992***, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.55

Execution of non-warrant court orders by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of court order, fiscal years 1987-92

	Type of court order				
		Government		Private	
	Total	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
1987					
Received from courts	316,544	89,006	126,017	96,208	5,313
Court orders served					
In person	200,472	52,974	112,751	30,466	4,281
By mail	78,011	23,225	4,102	50,343	341
Returned unexecuted	41,741	13,818	11,982	15,396	545
1988					
Received from courts	333,987	87,583	131,600	110,661	4,143
Court orders served					
In person	211,246	55,319	120,184	32,587	3,156
By mail	73,371	19,196	3,962	50,144	69
Returned unexecuted	49,639	12,864	10,140	26,047	588
1989					
Received from courts	343,089	90,919	138,170	109,332	4,668
Court orders served					
In person	222,003	59,893	124,100	34,213	3,797
By mail	80,879	18,236	4,403	58,175	65
Returned unexecuted	34,516	12,289	9,819	11,907	501
1990					
Received from courts	353,581	91,292	152,527	105,310	4,452
Court orders served					
In person	237,050	59,968	141,784	31,860	3,438
By mail	82,813	19,348	4,635	58,794	36
Returned unexecuted	41,541	11,416	10,438	19,045	642
1991					
Received from courts	350,895	85,322	155,025	106,181	4,367
Court orders served					
In person	244,675	57,467	145,513	38,582	3,113
By mail	71,510	17,585	5,313	48,494	118
Returned unexecuted	39,106	10,722	10,046	17,636	702
1992					
Received from courts	302,909	74,479	115,521	109,968	2,941
Court orders served					
In person	200,955	53,730	109,664	34,782	2,779
By mail	61,852	9,946	4,350	47,496	60
Returned unexecuted	37,415	8,434	15,346	13,083	552

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. Non-warrant court orders include summonses and complaints in civil actions, subpoenas in both civil and criminal actions, writs of habeas corpus, writs of execution, and enforcement of major injunctions. These orders may originate from the Federal courts, United States attorneys, private litigants, Federal agencies, foreign governments, and others. (Source, ***1992***, p. 39.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, ***The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987***, p. 45; ***1988***, p. 49; ***1989***, p. 52; ***1990***, p. 54; ***1991***, p. 56; ***1992***, p. 39 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.56

Participation in the U.S. Marshals Service Witness Security Program

Fiscal years 1987-92

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
New principal witnesses	170	208	185	173	175	227
Active funded principal witnesses	787	783	878	766	657	1,306
Active funded program participants[a]	1,731	1,632	1,854	1,609	1,844	3,234
Average number of months witnesses are funded	15	16	17	16	NA	NA
Cumulative principal witnesses	5,045	5,253	5,438	5,612	5,787	6,014
Cumulative program participants[a]	11,279	11,157	11,511	12,611	12,982	13,535
Number of principal witnesses reactivated during fiscal year	97	109	115	81	71	69

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. For the Witness Security Program, the U.S. Marshals Service "provides protection to government witnesses when their lives become endangered because they have agreed to provide critical information to the government and the courts about organized crime and other serious criminal enterprises. This protection is provided 24 hours a day to all such witnesses while they are in a 'threat' environment and upon their return to a danger area for trials or other court appearances. The witnesses and authorized dependents are given new identities, moved to another city, and provided services necessary to assist them in becoming self-sustaining and acclimated to their new community as quickly as possible." (Source, ***1990***, p. 47.)

[a]Program participants include principal witnesses and family members.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, ***The Director's Report: A Review of the U.S. Marshals Service in FY 1988***, p. 46; ***1990***, p. 50; ***1991***, p. 51; ***1992***, p. 33 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.57

Transportation of prisoners by the U.S. Marshals Service

Fiscal years 1986-92

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Percent change 1986-92
Number of prisoner movements	74,834	83,907	92,051	107,391	127,052	131,133	157,089	110 %
Total hours expended in prisoner transportation	214,200	221,300	245,762	287,604	295,234	312,156	354,440	65
Average number of hours expended per prisoner transported	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	-21
Average number of prisoner movements per workyear	NA	682	718	778	895	753	810	X

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. Prisoner transportation involves the physical relocation of prisoners from one U.S. Marshals Service district to another. Usually it includes the transfer of custody, either from district to district or from the U.S. Marshals Service to another agency. The USMS also takes newly sentenced prisoners to institutions to begin serving their time, and transfers sentenced prisoners between institutions. (Source, ***1992***, pp. 21, 22.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, ***The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987***, p. 25; ***1989***, p. 31; ***1990***, p. 31; ***1991***, p. 34; ***1992***, p. 23 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.58

Appropriations for the Federal judiciary

Fiscal years 1991-94

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	1991 appropriations	1992 appropriations	1993[a] appropriations	1994 appropriations
Total	$2,026,709	$2,370,990	$2,532,319	$2,741,208
Supreme Court	22,536	24,588	25,606	25,850
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	9,762	10,775	11,554	12,900
Court of International Trade	8,838	9,432	10,345	11,000
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services	1,925,172	2,248,219	2,404,694	2,599,095
Salaries and expenses	1,662,023[b]	1,875,300[c]	1,979,000	2,156,000
Defender services	132,761	221,871[c]	270,121	280,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	58,597	70,000	74,320	77,095
Court security	71,791	81,048	81,253	86,000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	39,850	44,681	45,100	44,900
Federal Judicial Center	15,551	17,795	17,500	18,450
Judiciary Trust Funds	5,000	6,500	8,520	20,545
U.S. Sentencing Commission	NA	9,000	9,000	8,468

Note: Some data for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

[a]Includes supplemental appropriations.
[b]An additional $750,000 was appropriated to this account but earmarked for transfer to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal.
[c]Includes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1992 and incorporates them in the base for fiscal year 1993.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***The Third Branch***, Vol. 23, No. 10, p. 5; Vol. 24, No. 10, p. 3; Vol. 26, No. 3, p. 2 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.59

Annual salaries of Federal judges

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	$171,500
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	164,100
United States Circuit Judges	141,700
United States District Judges	133,600
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	133,600
Judges, United States Court of Federal Claims	133,600
United States Bankruptcy Judges	122,912
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	122,912

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 1.60

Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts

By type of activity, 1979-92

Type of activity	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total personnel[a]	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,278	16,139	16,667	17,542	18,277	19,352	20,743	21,431	22,490	24,643	27,432
Judges, total	701	824	825	871	901	910	942	997	1,011	1,034	1,035	1,340	1,355	1,416
Circuit	94	126	125	124	140	142	147	156	154	156	156	154	154	161
District	397	481	472	496	482	495	496	531	532	544	537	535	532	554[b]
Bankruptcy courts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	303	298	294
National courts	20	20	21	19	27[c]	21[c]	23	24	22	24	24	24	23	23
Territorial courts	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	--
Retired/resigned	187	194	204	228	248	248	272	282	299	306	314	323	347	384
Circuit executives	10	9	8	11	11	12	12	10	10	9	12	12	12	12
Staff to circuit executives	18	25	50	32	45	43	53	59	77	82	93	94	107	119
District executives	--	--	--	2	3	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	4	4
Staff to district executives	--	--	--	3	3	5	6	8	7	9	10	7	7	7
Secretaries to active judges	528	870	921	759	807	824	864	933	936	955	943	919	902	915
Secretaries to retired judges	139	142	15	197	202	191	205	188	180	206	228	269	279	308
Court (staff) secretaries	126	161	30	60	51	69	71	79	87	99	96	80	90	92
Law clerks to active judges	697	1,106	1,534	1,359	1,408	1,465	1,507	1,663	1,709	1,721	1,893	1,803	1,594	1,725
Law clerks to retired judges	159	160	76	277	286	244	281	258	221	386	394	200	453	486
Senior staff attorneys	11	11	5	10	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
Supervisory staff attorneys	8	8	7	6	11	11	13	12	17	21	20	25	22	29
Staff attorneys	117	117	80	88	108	107	117	130	135	132	134	147	162	232
Court (staff) law clerks	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other personnel for clerks' offices	2,717	2,836	2,966	3,012	3,467	3,703	4,012	4,089	4,255	4,482	4,618	4,873	5,081	5,519
Members of probation staffs, total	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,819	2,762	2,918	3,070	3,180	3,311	3,672	3,924	4,331	5,132	5,887
Probation officers	1,664	1,673	1,649	1,637	1,574	1,690	1,758	1,847	1,879	2,046	2,146	2,361	2,802	3,316
Probation officers' assistants	30	35	10	40	40	34	21	23	24	23	23	35	44	45
Pretrial services officers	100	95	91	68	71	72	91	98	123	189	233	277	329	439
Clerks	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077	1,122	1,148	1,156	1,285	1,414	1,522	1,658	1,957	2,087
U.S. Sentencing Commission	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91	115	104
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,640	2,957	2,989	3,216	3,398	3,965	4,488	4,494	4,507	5,183	6,038
Judges	236	235	237	236	243	234	228	242	252	293	296	(d)	(d)	(d)
Secretaries to judges	--	--	198	209	221	230	236	233	240	286	289	298	302	300
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	--	--	210	210	240	232	243	255	264	313	316	327	335	371
Clerks	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253	2,293	2,509	2,668	3,209	3,566	3,561	3,849	4,504	5,316
Bankruptcy administrators and staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	32	33	42	51
U.S. magistrates	444	439	441	485	435	447	440	450	451	452	464	476	476	475
Staff to U.S. magistrates	358	403	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries to magistrates	--	--	69	211	223	239	250	267	275	286	294	310	318	353
Legal assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	108	146	159	191	236	254	282	284	291	313	358
Clerical assistants to magistrates	--	--	159	119	99	82	68	43	30	24	21	12	11	6
Federal public defenders and assistants	138	138	148	146	152	171	174	193	215	304	351	445	515	632
Staff to Federal public defenders	135	143	153	159	181	214	232	240	245	239	240	227	282	312
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	411	28	34	61	63	58	42	31	34	25	25	28	20	17
Court reporters	461	523	536	533	559	554	562	584	587	589	579	583	587	610
Court reporter/secretaries	--	--	1	1	1	1	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supporting personnel of the national courts	223	235	225	232	163	172	116	118	200	108	109	106	141	144
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	10	10	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	--	--
Messengers	5	10	39	1	5	1	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Librarians	51	52	37	109	131	159	176	183	186	187	209	238	264	270
Nurses	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Interpreters	14	17	28	29	28	31	29	28	29	34	34	42	48	54
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	8	10	8	4	4	5	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	473	497	521	510	531	533	543	543	569	568	583	683	818	949
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	129	136	119	98	106	104	114	112	117	108	112	122	123	155
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	11	17
Speedy Trial Planning Groups Reporters and staff	--	1	71	59	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Land commissioners	--	--	194	212	185	181	172	187	185	192	187	183	189	166
Land commission staff	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jury commissioners	--	--	12	38	32	29	30	25	20	18	16	14	13	7[e]
Jury commissioners staff	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	3	3	--

Note: This table does not include the U.S. Supreme Court justices or staff. The total for 1990 has been revised because of the addition of U.S. Sentencing Commission figures. Data for 1979-90 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from the 1992 SOURCEBOOK.

[a]Permanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.
[b]Includes territorial judges.
[c]This figure includes the nine judges from the Court of International Trade (Article III), however, it is a national court.
[d]Beginning in 1990, bankruptcy judges are included in the "judges" total.
[e]For 1992, jury commissioners and their staff are reported as a single figure.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1979***, pp. 22, 23; ***1981***, p. 20; ***1985***, p. 38; ***1986***, pp. 50, 51 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1984***, p. 46; ***1988***, p. 51; ***1990***, p. 41; ***1992***, p. 98 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.61

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to the U.S. Supreme Court

By Presidential administration, 1930-93

Presidential administration and justice	Political party	Home State	Years on Court	Age at nomination	Number of years of previous judicial experience
Hoover appointees					
Charles E. Hughes	Republican	New York	1930-1941	67	0
Owens J. Roberts	Republican	Pennsylvania	1930-1945	55	0
Benjamin N. Cardozo	Democrat	New York	1932-1938[a]	61	18
F. Roosevelt appointees					
Hugo L. Black	Democrat	Alabama	1937-1971[a]	51	1.5
Stanley F. Reed	Democrat	Kentucky	1938-1957	53	0
Felix Frankfurter	Independent	Massachusetts	1939-1962	56	0
William O. Douglas	Democrat	Connecticut	1939-1975	40	0
Frank Murphy	Democrat	Michigan	1940-1949[a]	49	7
James F. Byrnes	Democrat	South Carolina	1941-1942	62	0
Harlan Fiske Stone	Republican	New York	1941-1946[a]	68	0[b]
Robert H. Jackson	Democrat	New York	1941-1954[a]	49	0
Wiley B. Rutledge	Democrat	Iowa	1943-1949[a]	48	4
Truman appointees					
Harold H. Burton	Republican	Ohio	1945-1958	57	0
Fred M. Vinson	Democrat	Kentucky	1946-1953[a]	56	5
Tom C. Clark	Democrat	Texas	1949-1967	49	0
Sherman Minton	Democrat	Indiana	1949-1956	58	8
Eisenhower appointees					
Earl Warren	Republican	California	1953-1969	62	0
John M. Harlan	Republican	New York	1955-1971	55	1
William J. Brennan	Democrat	New Jersey	1956-1990	50	7
Charles E. Whittaker	Republican	Missouri	1957-1962	56	3
Potter Stewart	Republican	Ohio	1958-1981	43	4
Kennedy appointees					
Byron R. White	Democrat	Colorado	1962-present	44	0
Arthur J. Goldberg	Democrat	Illinois	1962-1965	54	0
Johnson appointees					
Abe Fortas	Democrat	Tennessee	1965-1969	55	0
Thurgood Marshall	Democrat	New York	1967-1991	59	4
Nixon appointees					
Warren E. Burger	Republican	Minnesota	1969-1986	61	13
Harry A. Blackmun	Republican	Minnesota	1970-present	61	11
Lewis F. Powell, Jr.	Democrat	Virginia	1971-1987	64	0
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1971-1986	47	0
Ford appointee					
John Paul Stevens	Republican	Illinois	1976-present	55	5
Reagan appointees					
Sandra Day O'Connor	Republican	Arizona	1981-present	51	6.5
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1986-present	61	0[b]
Antonin Scalia	Republican	Illinois	1986-present	50	4
Anthony Kennedy	Republican	California	1988-present	51	12
Bush appointees					
David H. Souter	Republican	New Hampshire	1990-present	50	13
Clarence Thomas	Republican	Georgia	1991-present	43	1
Clinton appointee					
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Democrat	New York	1993-present	60	13

[a]Died in office.
[b]Prior to appointment to associate justice.

Source: Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, ***Vital Statistics on American Politics*** (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 1994), pp. 294-299. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.62

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships

By Presidential administration, 1963-92[a]

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68[b] (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=31)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 (N=47)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=37)
Sex							
Male	97.5 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	80.4 %	96.8 %	93.6 %	81.1 %
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.6	3.2	6.4	18.9
Ethnicity							
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	78.6	93.5	100.0	89.2
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	3.2	0.0	5.4
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.2	0.0	5.4
Asian	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, undergraduate							
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	29.0	21.3	29.7
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0	45.2	55.3	59.5
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6	25.8	23.4	10.8
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school							
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	35.5	42.6	29.7
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	48.4	29.8	40.5
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	16.1	27.7	29.7
Occupation at nomination or appointment							
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	8.5	10.8
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	61.3	51.1	59.5
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	14.9	16.2
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	10.6	10.8
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.1	0.0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0.0	14.3	16.1	10.6	2.7
Other	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.0
Occupational experience							
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	70.9	53.2	62.2
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	19.3	34.0	29.7
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5	25.8	40.4	32.4
Religion							
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	46.8	59.4
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	36.2	24.3
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	17.0	16.2
Political party							
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	82.1	0.0	0.0	5.4
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	7.1	100.0	95.7	89.2
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	2.1	5.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
American Bar Association ratings							
Extremely well/well qualified	75.0	73.3	58.3	75.0	64.5	55.3	64.9
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	35.5	44.7	35.1
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearing conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including ***The American Bench*** (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), ***Who's Who in American Politics*** (New York: Bowker), ***Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory*** (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), national and regional editions of ***Who's Who***, ***The Judicial Staff Directory*** (1992 edition), and local newspaper articles.

Law firms are categorized according to the number of partners/associates: 25 or more associates for a large firm, 5 to 24 associates for a moderate firm; and 4 or less for a small firm. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the U.S. Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications--competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. Prior to the Bush administration, the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary utilized four ratings: exceptionally well qualified, well qualified, qualified, and not qualified. Starting with the Bush administration, the ABA Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary dropped its "exceptionally well qualified" rating so that "well qualified" became the highest rating. Nominees who previously would have been rated "exceptionally well qualified" and nominees who would have been rated "well qualified" now received the same rating. The "exceptionally well qualified" and "well qualified" categories are combined for all six administrations' appointees and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]No ABA rating was requested for one Johnson appointee.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," ***Judicature*** 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 323, 324, Table 3; and "Bush's Judicial Legacy: The Final Imprint," ***Judicature*** 76 (April-May 1993), p. 293. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.63

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships

By Presidential administration, 1963-92[a]

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=129)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88[b] (N=161)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)
Sex							
Male	98.4 %	99.4 %	98.1 %	85.6 %	90.7 %	92.5 %	80.4 %
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	7.4	19.6
Ethnicity							
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93.0	91.9	89.2
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.1	6.8
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.3	4.0
Asian	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.0
Education, undergraduate							
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1	36.6	44.6
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	50.9	41.2
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	16.3	12.4	14.2
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school							
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2	41.0	52.7
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	44.1	33.1
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	14.9	14.2
Occupation at nomination or appointment							
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	16.8	10.8
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	34.8	41.9
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	14.0	11.6	22.4	25.7
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	25.6	14.3	14.9
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.8	9.9	4.7
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	1.4
Occupational experience							
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.5	50.4	43.5	46.6
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50.0	38.6	43.4	44.7	39.2
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.9	31.8
Religion							
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	58.9	60.9	64.2
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.7	34.1	27.3	28.4
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	11.9	7.0	11.2	7.4
Political party							
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	92.6	3.1	6.2	5.4
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.4	96.9	90.7	88.5
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.1	6.1
American Bar Association rating							
Extremely well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	50.9	50.4	57.1	57.4
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	42.9	42.6
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.62. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience. Some figures have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]One appointee classified as non-denominational.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 320, 321, Table 1; and "Bush's Judicial Legacy: The Final Imprint," *Judicature* 76 (April-May 1993), p. 287. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.64

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, 1972-92

District	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1979 After the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
FIRST CIRCUIT																						
Maine	126	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	70	60	55	55	52	46
Massachusetts	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	31	25	29	23	23	24
New Hampshire	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	18	18	22	49	24	26
Rhode Island	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	25	26	26	34	40	50
Puerto Rico	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	79	82	59	59	63	49
SECOND CIRCUIT																						
Connecticut	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	32	36	36	37	35	27
New York:																						
North	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	43	38	43	49	55	47
East	158	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	59	56	64	83	78	82
South	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	33	31	33	27	35	33
West	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	55	47	55	50	71	77
Vermont	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	41	48	49	50	64	47
THIRD CIRCUIT																						
Delaware	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	26	15	26	30	22	24
New Jersey	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	30	29	30	38	35	37
Pennsylvania:																						
East	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	23	29	26	29	25	28
Middle	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	38	37	37	60	39	44
West	33	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	30	24	24	22	26	28
Virgin Islands	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	166	137	174	202	118	118
FOURTH CIRCUIT																						
Maryland	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	47	36	38	38	37	36
North Carolina:																						
East	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	52	57	54	68	87	76
Middle	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	75	72	91	99	68	74
West	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	110	121	131	139	137
South Carolina	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	50	50	74	56	65
Virginia:																						
East	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	58	53	63	72	84	84
West	120	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	37	37	40	51	72	72
West Virginia:																						
North	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	80	95	127	88	47	77
South	70	70	74	95	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	53	69	53	87	66	68
FIFTH CIRCUIT																						
Alabama:																						
North	107	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	67	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																						
North	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	112	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	134	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																						
North	126	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	148	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	179	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																						
East	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	31	29	29	31	32	33
Middle	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	28	27	23	28	31	25
West	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	34	25	30	32	25
Mississippi:																						
North	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	37	31	42	45	32	44
South	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	44	36	34	47	40	38
Texas:																						
North	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	65	61	70	68	54	74
East	69	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	27	27	46	40	36	44
South	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	131	160	170	88	77
West	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	107	126	177	168	113	123
Canal Zone	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.64

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, 1972-92--Continued

District	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1979 After the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
SIXTH CIRCUIT																						
Kentucky:																						
East	187	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	39	34	40	45	51	55
West	108	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	48	35	35	37	44	42
Michigan:																						
East	144	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	41	34	33	41	42	45
West	176	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	34	35	42	39	37	34
Ohio:																						
North	125	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	37	37	46	38	37	40
South	94	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	44	60	62	60	51	53
Tennessee:																						
East	89	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	46	58	97	72	89
Middle	149	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	61	58	72	66	61	46
West	102	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	60	87	88	81	77	85
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																						
Illinois:																						
North	73	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	28	32	32	31	31	30
East[a]	88	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South[a]	89	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52	61	44	52	38	51
Central[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	63	72	83	72	61	64
Indiana:																						
North	95	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	49	47	43	35	34	41
South	110	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	34	38	38	39	39
Wisconsin:																						
East	73	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	32	40	47	56	57	60
West	140	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	60	60	69	57	47	60
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																						
Arkansas:																						
East	137	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	54	35	42	63	44	51
West	44	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	24	28	23	32	32	43
Iowa:																						
North	68	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	55	71	94	61	48	57
South	76	85	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	34	42	39	45	41	37
Minnesota	187	102	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	42	35	45	42	45	38
Missouri:																						
East	77	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	47	45	48	41	33	39
West	142	139	177	307	73	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	49	45	50	42	50
Nebraska	70	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	43	40	52	59	46	50
North Dakota	53	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	46	61	83	74	78	75
South Dakota	70	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	70	68	65	79	77	61
NINTH CIRCUIT																						
Alaska	125	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	37	38	26	25	28	54
Arizona	290	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	86	92	103	100	122	143
California:																						
North	131	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	44	41	37	39	28	28
East	303	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	71	81	64	65	61
Central	141	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	47	43	50	41	38	43
South	374	409	502	479	286	197[b]	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	155	120	122	111	128	174
Hawaii	92	98	83	80	72	304	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	47	42	52	44	40	37
Idaho	47	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	70	54	36	43	35	43
Montana	108	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	55	63	71	74	76	74
Nevada	102	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	81	65	76	69	90	102
Oregon	106	86	86	104	84	90	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	60	78	78	79	88	87
Washington:																						
East	64	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	96	145	164	159	128	108
West	127	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	38	45	49	42	45	43
Guam	52	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	48	68	120	119	128	113
Northern Mariana Islands[c]	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	2	16	11	4	13	15

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.64

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, 1972-92--Continued

District	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	1979 After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TENTH CIRCUIT																						
Colorado	103	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	40	39	47	44	45	50
Kansas	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	48	51	52	43	36	42
New Mexico	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	106	127	122	125	120	121
Oklahoma:																						
North	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	79	62	66	53	38	44
East	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	48	37	55	50	48	42
West	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	50	51	44	48	37	34
Utah	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	45	53	52	57	51	56
Wyoming	140	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	35	32	58	53	33	30
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																						
Alabama:																						
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	43	40	35	35	29	38
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	39	52	53	45	58	66
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	53	57	64	55	80	86
Florida:																						
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	80	76	77	70	49	63
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	71	75	83	84	79	82
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	89	98	85	95	86	73
Georgia:																						
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	42	48	46	28	35	42
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	38	70	64	40	58
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	59	49	48	47	51	56
District of Columbia	174	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32	31	31	34	48	33

Note: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Data for 1972-86 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1987, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit.

Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1976, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than $1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-619), which required the courts to maintain records on all offenses above the petty offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than $500). Because the majority of minor offense cases are handled by magistrates in Federal courts and because this report is primarily a statistical statement reflecting the workload per authorized judgeship, the minor offense cases have been excluded from the 1976-79 data by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1976-79 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the 1980-92 data exclude all cases below the felony level.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95-486), which became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

The sharp decline in criminal cases filed in the Canal Zone after 1979 resulted from the passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-70), signed Sept. 27, 1979. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Statistics Division.

[a]On Apr. 1, 1979, as a result of the enactment of Public Law 95-409, the Central District Court of Illinois was established, the Eastern District Court of Illinois was eliminated, and the Southern District Court of Illinois underwent extensive reorganization. Consequently, data collected for the Southern District Court after this date are not comparable with data collected prior to this date.

[b]Included in the criminal statistics for this district are numerous traffic offense cases that are classified as misdemeanors above the minor offense level. In most districts similar cases are classified as minor offenses and are excluded from this report.

[c]Public Law 95-157 established the District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands on Nov. 8, 1977. Court was convened on Jan. 9, 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1974, 1978, 1979***; and ***Federal Court Management Statistics 1985, 1991*** and ***1992*** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.65

Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts

1982, 1988-92

Activity	1982	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total all matters	327,436	471,085	432,996	450,565	460,722	498,977
Trial jurisdiction cases	86,725	89,996	92,789	100,930	95,098	93,077
Misdemeanors	13,589	13,418	13,674	13,248	11,840	12,637
Petty offenses	73,136	76,578	79,115	87,682	83,258	80,440
Preliminary proceedings	98,458	143,352	160,988	167,382	178,789	205,854
Search warrants	6,170	14,246	18,947	20,672	23,887	23,279
Arrest warrants/summonses	11,702	16,408	18,905	18,972	19,944	22,453
Initial appearances	38,677	47,956	48,311	49,624	51,745	55,146
Detention hearings	NA	11,935	15,841	17,191	19,612	22,732
Bail reviews	8,301	6,665	7,382	7,858	8,246	8,260
Preliminary examinations	4,650	6,805	7,234	7,145	8,116	8,959
Grand jury returns	3,082	4,529	4,431	4,556	4,992	5,615
Arraignments	21,296	29,569	32,484	34,311	35,699	37,610
Attorney appointment hearings	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,345
Seizure warrants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,927
Fee applications	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,148
Other	4,580	5,509	7,453	7,053	6,548	5,380 [a]
Additional duties	139,801	231,834	173,648	177,295	181,849	194,567
Criminal	27,958	38,884	31,948	37,340	38,567	41,093
Motions	20,119	28,709	21,596	26,509	27,003	25,961
Evidentiary hearings	975	1,355	1,860	2,256	2,171	1,353
Pretrial conferences	3,214	3,462	3,266	3,488	4,111	4,794
Calendar calls	857	1,679	1,845	1,403	1,303	1,517
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,295
Other	2,793	3,679	3,381	3,684	3,979	5,173 [b]
Civil	95,292	167,486	120,925	119,372	119,584	129,183
Pretrial conferences	28,314	48,359	47,293	45,201	45,193	48,420
Motions	58,150	103,618	59,001	61,594	62,610	58,407
Evidentiary hearings	898	1,784	2,106	1,964	1,987	816
Social Security	4,532	7,258	6,805	5,112	3,739	4,080
Special masterships	588	1,213	1,230	1,097	1,074	1,240
Calendar calls	1,174	2,184	1,812	1,342	1,941	1,464
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,749
Other	1,636	3,080	2,678	3,062	3,040	3,007 [c]
Prisoner litigation	16,551	25,464	20,775	20,583	23,698	24,291
Evidentiary hearings [d]	1,162	1,263	1,254	1,284	1,406	1,634
State habeas	5,960	7,103	5,969	6,078	6,843	6,066
Federal habeas	2,113	2,542	2,236	2,339	2,965	2,726
Civil rights	8,478	15,819	12,570	12,166	13,890	13,865
Civil consent	2,452	5,903	5,571	4,958	4,986	5,479
Without trial	1,627	4,914	4,552	3,950	3,874	4,111
Jury trial	262	550	438	495	538	667
Non-jury trial	563	439	581	513	574	701

Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the District Courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special matter; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 Districts. Data for 1982 and 1988-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

[a]Includes attorney appointment hearings, seizure warrants, fee applications, contempt proceedings, and other hearings.

[b]Includes mental competency/motion hearings.

[c]Includes fee applications, summary jury trials, and motion hearings.

[d]Prior to 1992, evidentiary hearings were also included in the totals for State habeas, Federal habeas, and civil rights.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 83. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.66

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	Appellate courts: Court of last resort	Number of judges[a]	Term (in years)[b]	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)	General trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	127	6
				Court of Civil Appeals	3	6			
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	30[c]	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior courts	125	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts and Circuit courts	99[d]	(d)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior courts	789[e]	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	114[f]	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	150	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts and Court of Chancery	20[g]	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	57	6	Circuit courts	421	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	159	4[h]
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	25[i]	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	34[j]	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	40[k]	10	Circuit courts	820	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10[l]	Court of Appeals	15[m]	10[l]	Superior Court, Probate Court, and Circuit courts	242	6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	332[n]	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	149[o]	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	54	10	District courts	207[p]	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	16	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	123	15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Trial Court	320	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	24	6	Circuit courts	206	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	242	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts	39	4
							Circuit courts	40	4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	134[q]	6
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	37[r]	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	50	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	38	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	29[s]	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7[t]	Appellate Division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	374[u]	7
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	District courts	61	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14[t]	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	48	5[t]	Supreme Court and County Court	597	14[t]
				Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5[t]			
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	77[v]	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals[w]	3	X	District courts	24	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	65	6	Court of Common Pleas	355	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71[x]	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	92	6
							Tax Court	1	6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	15	10	Courts of Common Pleas	366	10
				Commonwealth Court	9	10			
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	22[y]	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	40[z]	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36[aa]	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33	8
				Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit courts	108	8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Courts of Appeals	80	6	District courts	386	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6						
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10[ab]	Court of Appeals	7	10[ab]	District courts	35	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	31[ac]	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	135	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	17	6	Superior courts	153	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit courts	223	6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17	6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	59	15
American Samoa	High Court	8[ad]	(ae)	X	X	X			
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	111	12

See notes on next page.

Table 1.66

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994--Continued

Note: These data were collected through information provided by the National Center for State Courts, State Court administration offices, and a search of State statutes.

[a]Number includes chief justice.
[b]Initial term may be shorter.
[c]Plus five masters.
[d]At the general trial court level, Arkansas has three types of courts: chancery, circuit, and chancery probate courts. There are 32 chancery court judges who serve 4-year terms; circuit court has 34 judges who serve 4-year terms. Chancery probate court, a hybrid of both chancery and circuit, consists of 33 judges (20 of which serve in the juvenile division of chancery court) who serve 6-year terms.
[e]Plus 114 commissioners and 24 referees.
[f]Plus three magistrates
[g]For Superior Court: president judge, 3 resident judges, and 11 associate judges; Court of Chancery: 5 chancellors.
[h]For judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is 8 years.
[i]Plus 13 family court judges.
[j]Plus 75 lawyer and 2 non-lawyer magistrates.
[k]Plus 11 supplemental judges.
[l]Two years initial; 10 years retention.
[m]Plus one tax court judge.
[n]Includes 8 chief judges, 101 district judges, 46 district associate judges, 17 senior judges, 11 associate juvenile judges, and 149 part-time magistrates.
[o]Plus 69 district associate judges.
[p]Plus seven commissioners.
[q]Plus 175 associate circuit judges.
[r]Plus six judges for Water Court and one for Workers' Compensation Court.
[s]Plus nine full-time and two part-time marital masters.
[t]May be reappointed to age 70.
[u]Plus 21 surrogates.
[v]Plus 100 clerks who hear uncontested probate.
[w]Temporary.
[x]Plus 77 associate judges and 63 special judges.
[y]Includes two masters in the Superior Court; plus 10 judges for Workers' Compensation Court.
[z]Plus 20 masters-in-equity.
[aa]Plus 17 law magistrates, 7 part-time law magistrates, 83 full-time clerk magistrates, and 49 part-time clerk magistrates.
[ab]Three years initial; 10 years retention.
[ac]Plus four magistrates. District court judges also serve as family court judges.
[ad]Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.
[ae]For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, ***The Book of the States 1994-95*** (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994), pp. 184-187. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.67

Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence: In State		Years of minimum residence: In district		Minimum age		Member of State bar (years)		Other	
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	(a)	(a)	5 [b]	5 [b]		1	25	25	Y [c]	Y [c]		
Alaska	Y	Y	5 [b]	5 [b]					Y [d]	Y [d]		
Arizona			10 [e]	5	1 [f,g]		30 [f]	30	10 [e]	5	(h,i)	(h,i)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	(j,k)	(j,k)	(h)	(h)
California									10 [k]	10 [k]		
Colorado			(g)			(g)			5	5	(i)	(i)
Connecticut							18		10	10		
Delaware			(b)	(b)					(j)	(j)		
Florida			(g)	(g)	Y [c]	Y [c]			10	5	(l)	(i)
Georgia	(a)	(a)	Y [c]	(b)			Y [c]	30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y [b,c]	Y [b,c]					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	1		(g)	30	30	Y [c]	10		
Illinois	Y	Y			Y [c]	Y [c]			Y [c]	Y [c]		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y [c]	Y [c]			10 [k]	Y [c]		
Iowa									Y [c]	Y [c]		
Kansas						Y [c]	30	Y [c]	Y [c,k]	Y [c,k]		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana			2	2	2	2	25		5	5		
Maine									(j)	(j)	(h)	(h)
Maryland			5 [b,g]	5 [b,g]	(l)	(l)	30	30	Y [c]	Y [c]	(h)	(h)
Michigan			(g)		(g)	(g)			Y [c]	Y [c]	(i,m)	(i,m)
Minnesota									(j)	(j)		
Mississippi			5 [b]	5 [b]			30	26	5	5		
Missouri	(a)	(a)	(g)	(g)	Y [c]	1	Y [c]	30	Y [c]	Y [c]		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3		Y [c,g]	Y [c]	30	30	5 [k]	5 [k]		
Nevada			2 [g]	2 [g]			25	25	Y [c]	Y [c]	(n)	(n)
New Hampshire											(o)	(o)
New Jersey									10	10		
New Mexico			3	3		Y [c]	35	35	10 [j,k]	6 [j,k]		
New York							18	18	10	10		
North Carolina			Y [c]				21		Y [c]	Y [c]		
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y [c]	Y [c]					Y [c,j]	Y [c,j]		
Ohio						Y [c]			6 [k]	6 [k]	(l)	(l)
Oklahoma			(g)		(g)	(g)	30		5 [k]	4 [k]		
Oregon	Y	Y	3	3	(g)	1			Y [c]	Y [c]		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 [b]	(b)		1			Y [c]	Y [c]		
Rhode Island							21					
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 [b]	5 [b]		Y [c,g]	26	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y [c]	Y [c]	Y [c,g]	Y [c,g]			Y [c]	Y [c]		
Tennessee			5 [b]	5		1	35 [p]	30	Y [c,j]	Y [c,j]		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(f)	2	35	Y [c]	Y [c,k]	Y [c,k]		
Utah			5 [q]	3		Y [c]	30 [r]	25	Y [c]	Y [c]		
Vermont			5	5					Y [c,k]	Y [c,k]		
Virginia			Y [c]	Y [c]					5	5		
Washington			1	1	1	1			Y [c,s]	Y [c]		
West Virginia			5	5			30	30	10 [k]	Y [c,k]		
Wisconsin			(t)	(t)	(t)	(g,t)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	9 [j,k]	1 [j]		
District of Columbia	Y	Y			(u)	(t)			5 [k]	5 [k]		
American Samoa	Y	Y							Y [c]	Y [c]		
Guam		Y								(j)		
Northern Mariana Islands		Y						30		(j)		
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	5					25	10	Y [c,k]		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.67

Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.66. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts.

[a]Citizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.
[b]Citizen of the State.
[c]Length of time not specified.
[d]Length of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specific number of years: 8 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.
[e]For court of appeals, 5 years.
[f]For court of appeals judges only.
[g]Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, elector for 9 years; for circuit courts, elector for 3 years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for 1 year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for 6 months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.
[h]Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom, and sound legal knowledge.
[i]Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--under 70 years. Colorado--under 72 years, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida--under 70 years, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio--under 70 years.
[j]Learned in law.
[k]Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in State may satisfy requirement. Arkansas--appellate: 8 years; trial: 6 years. Indiana--10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior, or criminal court judge in the State for at least 5 years. Kansas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years (must have served as an associate district judge in State for 2 years). Texas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 4 years. Vermont--5 of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Puerto Rico--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years.
[l]6 months.
[m]A person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.
[n]May not have been previously removed from judicial office.
[o]Except that record of birth is required.
[p]Thirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.
[q]Supreme court is 5 years; court of appeals is 3 years.
[r]Supreme court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.
[s]For court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.
[t]10 days.
[u]90 days.

Source: The Council of State Governments, ***The Book of the States 1994-95*** (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994), pp. 188, 189. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of January 1994

Jurisdiction	Type of court: Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	Date of last salary change
Alabama	$107,125	$106,125	$72,500 (105,125) 79,037 [a]	10/1/91
Alaska	104,472 to 105,876 104,472 [a]	98,688	96,600 to 103,596 96,600 [a]	1/1/91
Arizona	91,728	89,544	87,360	1/1/92
Arkansas	90,416	87,563	84,706	7/1/93
California	127,267	119,314	104,262	1/1/94
Colorado	84,000	79,500	75,000	7/1/92
Connecticut	106,553 [b]	99,077 [b]	94,647 [b]	7/1/93
Delaware	105,100	X	99,900	7/1/93
Florida	103,457	98,284	93,111	10/1/93
Georgia	96,118	95,509	73,344 (103,344) 85,287 [a]	7/1/93
Hawaii	93,780	89,780	86,780	1/1/90
Idaho	79,183	78,183	74,214	7/1/93
Illinois	103,097	97,032	89,041	7/1/92
Indiana	81,000	76,500	61,740	1/1/91
Iowa	90,300	86,800	82,500	7/1/93
Kansas	84,465	81,451	73,430	7/1/93
Kentucky	78,273	75,078	71,883	7/1/93
Louisiana	94,000	89,000	84,000	2/1/92
Maine	83,616	X	79,073	7/1/91
Maryland	99,000	92,500	89,000	7/1/90
Massachusetts	90,450	83,708	80,360	7/1/88
Michigan	111,941	107,463	98,844 (102,986) 102,986 [a]	1/1/94
Minnesota	94,395	88,945	83,494	1/4/93
Mississippi	85,800	X	76,200	7/1/93
Missouri	92,910	86,755	80,356	7/1/93
Montana	64,452	X	63,178	1/1/93
Nebraska	88,157	83,749	81,546	7/1/92
Nevada	85,000	X	79,000 [b]	1/7/91
New Hampshire	$91,287	X	$85,581	8/6/93
New Jersey	115,000	$108,000	100,000	1/1/91
New Mexico	77,250	73,388	69,719	1/1/94
New York	120,000 [b]	110,750 [b]	104,000 [b]	10/1/93
North Carolina	91,855 [b]	86,996 [b]	77,289 [b]	7/1/93
North Dakota	71,555	X	65,970	7/1/92
Ohio	101,150	94,200	76,150 to 93,650	1/1/92
Oklahoma	83,871	78,606	71,330	6/1/93
Oregon	83,700	81,700	76,200	7/1/93
Pennsylvania	108,045 [b]	104,444	92,610 [b]	1/1/94
Rhode Island	99,431 [b]	X	89,521 [b]	7/11/93
South Carolina	92,986	88,338	88,338	9/2/92
South Dakota	72,079	X	67,314	6/21/93
Tennessee	96,348	91,860	87,900	7/1/93
Texas	94,685	89,952 (93,685) 93,685 [a]	85,217 (92,685) 92,685 [a]	12/1/92
Utah	89,300	85,250	81,200	7/1/93
Vermont	73,890	X	70,188	7/1/93
Virginia	102,700	97,565	95,340	12/1/93
Washington	107,200	101,900	96,600	9/3/92
West Virginia	72,000	X	65,000	1/1/90
Wisconsin	94,906	89,358	83,773	7/1/93
Wyoming	85,000	X	77,000	1/1/93
National average	92,806	91,491	83,048	X
District of Columbia	141,700	X	133,600	1/1/93
Federal system	164,100	141,700	133,600	1/1/93
American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Guam	X	X	100,000	10/1/91
Northern Mariana Islands	126,000	X	120,000	2/1/93
Puerto Rico	80,000	70,000	50,000 to 58,000	10/1/92
Virgin Islands	X	X	75,000	10/1/89

Note: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest appellate and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 38 States that have such courts. Two figures are shown for States where localities supplement State-paid salaries. The first is the sum of the State pay plus the lowest supplement paid by the localities. The second figure (shown in parentheses) is the sum of the State pay plus the highest possible supplement paid by the localities.

[a]Median salary.

[b]The base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

Source: National Center for State Courts, ***Survey of Judicial Salaries***, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, January 1994), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of May 1994

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut[b]	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia[c]	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee or President	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland[d]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor[e]	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York[d]	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma[f]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Elected by legislature	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Elected by legislature	10 years	Election by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Partisan election	8 years	Retention election	8
Texas[f]	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	(g)	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	12 years	Election by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page.

Table 1.69

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of May 1994--Continued

Note: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society.

"Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of the judge's continuation in office. In the retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term, except in Illinois which requires 60 percent. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions. "Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office.

[a]In States that use nominating commissions, the governor generally makes the appointment.

[b]The judicial selection commission submits a list of prospective judges to the governor who nominates one to fill a vacancy. The legislature then votes to approve or disapprove that nomination.

[c]Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

[d]The highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

[e]The appointment requires the approval of the elected executive council.

[f]Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction.

[g]Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it.

Source: American Judicature Society, ***Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions***, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.70

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 38 States

As of May 1994

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama[b]	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election[c]	10 years	Partisan election[c]	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma[d]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania[e]	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Elected by legislature	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
Tennessee[b]	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.69. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

[a]In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.
[b]Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.
[c]Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.
[d]Appeals court judges are initially chosen in nonpartisan elections and midterm vacancies are filled from a list submitted by a judicial nominating commission.
[e]Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.

Source: American Judicature Society, ***Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions***, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.71

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of May 1994

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama				
Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska				
Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Arizona				
Superior court[b]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
Arkansas				
Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
California				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election[c]	6 years	Nonpartisan election[d]	6
Colorado				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Connecticut				
Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware				
Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia				
Superior Court[e]	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee or President	15
Florida				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Georgia				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Hawaii				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Illinois				
Circuit court	Partisan election[f]	6 years	Retention election	6
Indiana				
Circuit court	Partisan election[g]	6 years[i]	Partisan election[g]	6
Superior court	Partisan election[h]	6 years[i]	Partisan election[i]	6
Iowa				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas				
District court	Nominating commission[k]	Until next general election	Retention election[l]	4
Kentucky				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana				
District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Maine				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
Massachusetts				
Trial Court of the Commonwealth	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Recorder's court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi				
Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Missouri				
Circuit court	Partisan election[m]	6 years[n]	Partisan election[o]	6[n]
Montana				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
Nebraska				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire				
Superior court	Appointed by governor[p]	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.71

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of May 1994--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
New Mexico				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	6
New York				
Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
North Carolina				
Superior court	Partisan election[q]	8 years	Partisan election[r]	8
North Dakota				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Ohio				
Common Pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Oregon				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania				
Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina				
Circuit court	Elected by legislature	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
South Dakota				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Tennessee				
Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas				
District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Utah				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Vermont				
Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	(s)	6
Virginia				
Circuit court	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
West Virginia				
Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Wisconsin				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wyoming				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.69. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," ***Judicature*** 64 (October 1980) p. 178).

[a]In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.
[b]Counties with populations less than 150,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.
[c]Local electors can choose either nonpartisan elections or gubernatorial appointment.
[d]Judge must be elected to a full term on a nonpartisan ballot at the next general election. If the election is not contested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.
[e]Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.
[f]Circuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.
[g]In Vanderburgh County, initial selection and retention are by nonpartisan election.
[h]A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake and St. Joseph Counties. In Vanderburgh County the election is nonpartisan.
[i]In Lake and St. Joseph Counties each appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 2 years.
[j]Nonpartisan elections are used in Allen and Vanderburgh Counties. Retention elections are used in Lake and St. Joseph Counties.
[k]Seventeen of 31 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 14 select district judges in partisan elections.
[l]Fourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.
[m]Nominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.
[n]An associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.
[o]Retention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.
[p]Subject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.
[q]Special judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.
[r]Special judges of the superior court are reappointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.
[s]Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it.

Source: American Judicature Society, ***Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions***, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72

Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations

By State, 1991-92[a]

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Other staff	Budget amount
Alabama	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	$121,780
Alaska	3[b]	1	0	1[b]	1	0	0	332,000
Arizona	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	138,600
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	238,722
California	11	1	5	0	1	3	1	1,366,500
Colorado	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	89,846
Delaware	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
District of Columbia	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	128,339
Florida	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	354,365
Georgia	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	139,258
Hawaii	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	52,020
Illinois	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	243,429
Indiana	2	0	1[d]	0	0	1	0	(e)
Iowa	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	487[f]
Kansas	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	25,156[g]
Kentucky	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	102,648
Louisiana	6	1	3	1	0	1	0	85,346[h]
Maine	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	42,600[i]
Maryland	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	15,000
Michigan	8	1	3	1	0	2	1	642,600
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	190,776
Mississippi	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	179,711
Missouri	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	100,000
Nebraska	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	15,000
Nevada	1	1	0[j]	0[j]	0	0	0	32,797
New Hampshire	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	10,000
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	150,000
New Mexico	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	80,268
New York	27	1	7	6	3	8	2	1,826,000
North Carolina	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	86,185
North Dakota[k]	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	175,363
Ohio	14	1	5	1	1	6	0	880,296
Oklahoma	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	63,625
Pennsylvania	8	1	1	2	1	2	1	684,000
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	60,707
Tennessee	(l)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Texas	12	1	5	2	4	0	0	472,224[m]
Utah	2	1	(n)	(n)	0	1	0	32,000
Virginia	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	308,835
Washington	6	1	0	2	1	1	1	522,045
West Virginia	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	(o)
Wisconsin	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	159,100

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Figures presented include both full- and part-time staff. Information was not available for Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

[a]The judicial conduct organizations do not use uniform reporting periods. Most of the budgets reported are for a fiscal year beginning 7/1/91 and ending 6/30/92. Data reported for Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington are for a fiscal year beginning 7/1/92 and ending 6/30/93. Alabama's budget figures are for 10/1/92 to 9/30/93. Oklahoma's figures are for 7/1/91 to 6/30/92. The figures for New Hampshire and Ohio are for calendar year 1992. New York's figures are for 4/1/91 to 3/31/92. Virginia's figures are for 6/30/93 to 6/30/94. The figures for the District of Columbia and Michigan are for 10/1/91 to 9/30/92.

[b]Includes one investigator position eliminated 4/1/93.

[c]The Court on the Judiciary has no budget or staff. The clerk of the supreme court serves as clerk of the Court on the Judiciary. All costs are paid by the supreme court, except when private counsel is appointed for a judge. If private counsel is appointed, payment is made from a superior court fund established to reimburse private counsel for representing State judicial employees before a Delaware court.

[d]The Commission on Judicial Qualifications has a counsel.

[e]The Commission does not have a special budget, but is included in the supreme court's budget.

[f]The annual budget does not include personnel costs. Staff are on the payroll of the State court administrator and the attorney general.

[g]Does not include personnel or office costs. Most of these costs are paid by the appellate clerk's budget.

[h]Annual budget includes litigation costs and the investigator's salary. Other salaries are paid by the judicial administrator's office.

[i]Excludes expenses; all expenses are paid by or through the administrative office of the courts.

[j]Attorneys and investigators are provided by the attorney general's office.

[k]Budget and staff shared with attorney disciplinary board.

[l]The Court of the Judiciary has no budget or staff of its own, but is able to utilize staff of the administrative office of the courts, and to use retired judges or Tennessee Bureau of Investigation personnel to investigate complaints.

[m]Biennial budget; excludes director's salary.

[n]Director performs duties of investigator and attorney.

[o]Included in the budget of the administrative office of the courts.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, ***Judicial Conduct Reporter***, Vol. 15, No. 4 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Winter 1994), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.73

Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Fiscal years 1988-93

Fiscal year	Juries serving	Sessions convened	Jurors		Hours		Proceedings filed by indictment		Average defendants indicted per session
			Total	Average per session	Total	Average per session	Cases	Defendants	
1988	736	10,668	209,168	19.6	57,362	5.4	23,243	38,214	3.58
1989	744	10,413	205,131	19.7	56,792	5.5	24,050	39,679	3.81
1990	742	10,065	198,863	19.8	53,978	5.4	24,779	40,817	4.05
1991	788	10,914	215,789	19.8	58,293	5.3	27,168	44,607	4.09
1992	836	11,571	228,784	19.8	61,806	5.3	28,560	47,164	4.08
1993	847	11,181	221,505	19.8	59,117	5.3	27,037	44,480	4.00

Note: Grand jurors hear evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal charges.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992***, p. 75; ***1993***, p. 20 (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 1.74

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

1977-93

	Total jurors available							Jury trial days					
	Total[a]	Selected or serving		Challenged		Not selected, serving or challenged[b]		Total	Criminal		Civil		Juror Usage Index
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1977	584,122	352,940	60.4 %	90,693	15.5 %	140,489	24.1 %	29,875	16,945	56.7 %	12,930	43.3 %	19.55
1978	570,523	345,372	60.5	88,103	15.5	137,048	24.0	29,238	16,084	55.0	13,154	45.0	19.51
1979	565,617	334,765	59.2	91,575	16.2	139,277	24.6	28,851	15,171	52.6	13,680	47.4	19.60
1980	605,547	368,710	60.9	92,110	15.2	144,727	23.1	32,159	15,649	48.7	16,510	51.3	18.83
1981	648,929	396,746	61.1	100,041	15.4	152,142	23.4	35,596	15,925	44.7	19,671	55.3	18.23
1982	631,606	388,979	61.6	98,657	15.6	143,970	22.8	35,263	15,587	44.2	19,676	55.8	17.91
1983	640,577	413,813	64.6	102,492	16.0	124,272	19.4	37,589	16,539	44.0	21,050	56.0	17.04
1984	666,942	430,845	64.6	110,045	16.5	126,052	18.9	39,572	16,778	42.4	22,793	57.6	16.85
1985	676,140	442,196	65.4	114,268	16.9	119,677	17.7	40,289	17,203	42.7	23,086	57.3	16.78
1986	705,819	465,135	65.9	119,283	16.9	121,401	17.2	41,945	19,253	45.9	22,692	54.1	16.83
1987	732,039	488,270	66.7	126,642	17.3	117,126	16.0	44,511	19,095	42.9	25,415	57.1	16.45
1988	762,083	502,213	65.9	134,127	17.6	125,744	16.5	44,324	19,990	45.1	24,334	54.9	17.19
1989	814,322	525,238	64.5	146,578	18.0	142,506	17.5	45,403	24,154	53.2	21,249	46.8	17.94
1990	828,527	540,200	65.2	150,792	18.2	137,535	16.6	46,194	23,005	49.8	23,189	50.2	17.94
1991	855,175	550,733	64.4	159,062	18.6	145,380	17.0	46,563	24,772	53.2	21,791	46.8	18.36
1992	887,234	570,878	64.3	166,082	18.7	150,274	16.9	48,368	25,248	52.2	23,120	47.8	18.34
1993	861,160	553,726	64.3	162,759	18.9	144,675	16.8	46,646	24,629	52.8	22,017	47.2	18.46
Percent change 1993 over 1992	-2.9 %	-3.0 %	X	-2.0 %	X	-3.7 %	X	-3.6 %	-2.5 %	X	-4.8 %	X	0.7 %

Note: In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1993 data are for 94 District Courts. Data for 1977-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Petit jurors determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

[a]Each juror is counted for each day serving, traveling, or waiting at the courthouse to serve.

[b]Includes jurors in travel status.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1980***, p. 574; ***1981***, p. 6; ***1986***, p. 23 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1991***, p. 98; ***1992***, p. 73; ***1993***, p. 19 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.75

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By jurisdiction, 1994

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	$40.00 [a]
Alabama	10.00
Alaska	12.50 [b,c]
Arizona	12.00 [d]
Arkansas	5.00 [e]
California	5.00 [f]
Colorado	(g)
Connecticut	(h)
Delaware	15.00
District of Columbia	30.00 [i]
Florida	(j)
Georgia	5.00 [k]
Hawaii	30.00
Idaho	5.00 [b]
Illinois	4.00 [k]
Indiana	7.50 [l]
Iowa	10.00
Kansas	10.00
Kentucky	12.50
Louisiana	12.00
Maine	10.00
Maryland	10.00 [k,m]
Massachusetts	(g)
Michigan	7.50 [b]
Minnesota	15.00
Mississippi	15.00
Missouri	$6.00
Montana	12.00 [n]
Nebraska	20.00
Nevada	(o)
New Hampshire	10.00 [b]
New Jersey	5.00
New Mexico	(p)
New York	(q)
North Carolina	12.00 [r]
North Dakota	25.00
Ohio	10.00 [k,s]
Oklahoma	12.50
Oregon	10.00
Pennsylvania	(t)
Rhode Island	15.00
South Carolina	10.00
South Dakota	10.00 [k,u]
Tennessee	10.00
Texas	6.00 [k,v]
Utah	17.00
Vermont	30.00
Virginia	30.00
Washington	10.00 [k]
West Virginia	15.00
Wisconsin	8.00 [b,k]
Wyoming	30.00 [w]

Note: Daily juror fees are set by State statutes and do not include any mileage payments to jurors.

[a]May be raised to $50.00 per day after 30 days of service upon discretion of the judge.
[b]Half-day rate.
[c]Anchorage provides $5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then $12.50 per half-day after the first day.
[d]No fee for first day (discretionary); $12.00 per day thereafter.
[e]$20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).
[f]Fees vary among counties; $20.00 maximum per day.
[g]No fee for first 3 days; $50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 3 days while serving.
[h]No fee for first 5 days; $50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 5 days while serving.
[i]No fee for first day; $30.00 per day thereafter.
[j]If employer pays salary or wages of person on jury duty, then there is no fee paid for 3 days; then $30.00 per day thereafter. If individual is not employed or employer does not pay salary, then fee is $15.00 per day for first 3 days; then $30.00 per day thereafter.
[k]Fees vary among counties.
[l]$17.50 per day while actually serving (sworn).
[m]Provided as an expense; not reported as income nor remitted to employer.
[n]$25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).
[o]$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn). $30.00 per day after 5 days of service. $9.00 per day if not sworn.
[p]$4.25 per hour.
[q]If employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least $15 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay $15 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, then court must pay $15 per day from day 1.
[r]$30.00 per day after 5 days of service.
[s]$15.00 maximum per day.
[t]$9.00 for first 3 days; $25.00 per day thereafter.
[u]$40.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).
[v]$30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).
[w]May be raised to $50.00 per day after 4 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts.

Table 1.76

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, 1979-93

Type of investigation	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084	125,613	147,124	155,945	168,063	142,356	145,439	148,880	151,176	162,294	174,214	179,967
Presentence investigation	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463	30,323	30,745	32,669	35,594	37,300	36,737	38,563	41,812	44,226	48,267	48,871
Collateral investigation for another district	16,506	16,836	18,502	21,233	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584	32,240	34,747	34,311
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	1,252	988	1,012	919	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094	1,072	1,300	1,417
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,787	9,368	9,448	8,762	7,471	7,673	7,805
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241	12,436	12,585	13,289	14,046	15,316	16,456	16,781	18,236	21,082	23,975	24,107
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	9,092	9,883	8,097	6,996	6,958	7,292	6,955	7,691	8,620	9,955	10,643	10,581	11,393	11,457	12,939
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766	8,666	8,839	9,109
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	6,239	5,925	5,920	5,301	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,389	6,692	6,438	5,231	4,367	4,022	5,212
Supervision reports	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898	21,859	22,412	24,471	24,862	25,760	27,272	27,441	26,647	29,206	31,339	33,760
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909	1,917	1,806	1,747	1,615	1,658	1,889	2,130	2,463	2,571	2,595	2,436
Bail interviews	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral bail	192	220	502	442	922	1,093	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision. Prior to 1989, the data represent the 12-month period ending June 30. In 1989 and 1990, the reporting period was the 12-month period ending March 31. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. As of 1987 the total figure no longer includes bail interviews because this function was transferred from the probation offices to the pretrial services offices. Data for 1987 and 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1980*** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 15, Table 18; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1982***, p. 20; ***1984***, p. 20 (Washington, DC: USGPO); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1986*** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), p. 45; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1988***, p. 42; ***1990***, p. 29, Table 18; ***1992***, p. 87, Table 19; ***1993***, p. 29 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.77

Number and size of jails and detention centers, personnel, and inmate population

By State, Dec. 31, 1992

	Jails and detention centers					Personnel[a,b]		
		Size				Total payroll staff	Correctional officers only	Inmate population[b]
	Total	Mega	Large	Medium	Small			
Total	3,016	67	321	1,044	1,584	128,025	92,924	408,951
Alabama	73	0	5	36	32	1,283	1,049	5,620
Arizona	22	2	4	14	2	1,408	1,209	5,709
Arkansas	68	0	0	16	52	841	678	2,149
California	131	16	58	48	9	13,979	9,069	69,305
Colorado	56	1	6	11	38	2,468	1,837	6,215
Florida	91	8	33	35	15	11,730	8,528	32,469
Georgia	176	3	15	78	80	4,437	3,495	19,762
Idaho	37	0	1	8	28	389	295	1,213
Illinois	93	1	7	31	54	4,615	3,986	11,217
Indiana	90	1	5	45	39	2,294	1,333	6,753
Iowa	95	0	0	6	89	929	702	1,338
Kansas	95	0	3	11	81	1,265	930	2,622
Kentucky	90	0	4	38	48	1,895	1,545	5,661
Louisiana	72	2	9	44	17	3,148	2,385	13,415
Maine	16	0	0	8	8	449	352	698
Maryland	30	2	8	17	3	2,703	1,985	8,866
Massachusetts	17	1	7	8	1	3,814	2,532	6,865
Michigan	84	3	7	42	32	3,200	2,286	11,039
Minnesota	73	0	2	20	51	1,603	1,145	3,323
Mississippi	85	0	1	24	60	727	531	3,776
Missouri	108	0	4	23	81	1,739	1,048	4,510
Montana	45	0	0	3	42	341	250	675
Nebraska	67	0	2	6	59	774	541	1,759
Nevada	18	1	1	6	10	766	583	2,621
New Hampshire	10	0	2	6	2	415	314	1,027
New Jersey	26	1	13	10	2	4,197	3,490	12,333
New Mexico	29	0	1	14	14	790	596	2,257
New York	83	9	21	38	15	16,539	12,720	30,335
North Carolina	102	0	7	53	42	1,708	1,361	6,512
North Dakota	24	0	0	6	18	235	165	352
Ohio	90	1	10	30	49	4,001	2,636	11,085
Oklahoma	77	1	1	14	61	963	716	3,189
Oregon	37	1	2	17	17	1,455	1,023	3,816
Pennsylvania	73	2	19	38	14	6,336	4,463	16,839
South Carolina	52	0	2	29	21	1,274	1,070	4,520
South Dakota	25	0	0	5	20	208	151	530
Tennessee	104	2	4	39	59	3,703	2,504	11,729
Texas	255	7	31	68	149	10,676	6,811	44,800
Utah	26	0	3	7	16	637	503	1,875
Virginia	96	0	8	27	61	3,672	2,893	12,977
Washington	37	1	6	17	13	1,934	1,382	6,870
West Virginia	43	0	3	16	24	617	425	1,631
Wisconsin	73	1	6	25	41	1,591	1,226	6,696
Wyoming	22	0	0	7	15	277	181	498

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States. The following States have combined State and local jail systems, and are therefore excluded from this table: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Mega jails contain 1,000 or more beds; large jails, 250 to 999 beds; medium jails, 50 to 249 beds; small jails, 1 to 49 beds.

[a]Personnel figures are for all jails.

[b]1988 Bureau of Justice Statistics data were used if 1992 data were unavailable.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1993-1995 National Jail and Adult Detention Directory*** (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1993), pp. xiv, xix, xx. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78

Employees of State correctional facilities

By occupational category and type of facility, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Occupational category	Employees								
	All facilities			Confinement facilities			Community-based facilities		
	1984	1990	Percent change	1984	1990	Percent change	1984	1990	Percent change
All employees[a]	144,855	245,750	69.7 %	140,959	240,307	70.5 %	3,896	5,443	39.7 %
Administrative	5,474	6,442	17.7	5,061	5,970	18.0	413	472	14.3
Custody/security	94,860	162,532	71.3	92,680	159,160	71.7	2,180	3,372	54.7
Clerical	10,490	18,619	77.5	10,142	18,144	78.9	348	475	36.5
Professional, technical, and educational	23,025	39,300	70.7	22,320	38,539	72.7	705	761	7.9
Maintenance and food service	10,888	18,857	73.2	10,641	18,494	73.8	247	363	47.0

Note: See Note, table 1.9.

[a]Includes employees with unspecified occupations, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 15, Table 21.

Table 1.79

Percent of State correctional facility employees and number of inmates/residents per full-time payroll employee

By occupational category, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990[a]

Occupational category	Total		Confinement facilities		Community-based facilities	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
Employees						
All employees	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Administrative	3.8	2.6	3.6	2.5	10.6	8.7
Custody/security	65.4	66.1	65.7	66.2	56.0	61.9
Clerical	7.2	7.6	7.2	7.6	8.9	8.7
Professional, technical, and educational	15.9	16.0	15.8	16.0	18.1	14.0
Maintenance and food service	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.3	6.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of inmates/residents per full-time payroll employee						
All payroll employees	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.7
Administrative	73.3	102.4	76.7	107.2	32.6	40.4
Custody/security	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	6.3	5.7
Clerical	38.3	35.7	38.3	35.6	39.8	41.8
Professional, technical, and educational	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.6	25.0	32.1
Maintenance and food service	37.0	35.1	36.4	34.7	64.9	58.2

Note: See Note, table 1.9.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 21.

Table 1.80

Employees of State and Federal correctional facilities

By region, jurisdiction, and occupational category, June 29, 1990

Jurisdiction and region	Number of employees in correctional facilities by occupational category						
	All employees[a]	Administrative	Custody/ security	Clerical	Educational	Professional/ technical	Maintenance and food service
U.S. total	264,201	7,382	169,587	20,008	10,903	34,462	21,859
Federal	18,451	940	7,055	1,389	1,036	5,029	3,002
State	245,750	6,442	162,532	18,619	9,867	29,433	18,857
Northeast	55,145	1,396	36,216	4,842	2,640	5,801	4,250
Connecticut	3,702	157	2,456	218	139	515	217
Maine	859	36	527	56	46	89	105
Massachusetts	3,796	204	2,444	308	114	429	297
New Hampshire	553	31	359	26	48	64	25
New Jersey	7,426	144	5,188	433	299	701	661
New York	30,257	543	20,012	3,116	1,701	2,794	2,091
Pennsylvania	6,707	207	3,893	595	251	998	763
Rhode Island	1,341	39	1,005	79	16	133	69
Vermont	504	35	332	11	26	78	22
Midwest	51,767	1,738	32,228	3,929	2,170	6,634	5,068
Illinois	10,267	311	6,586	853	476	1,158	883
Indiana	5,204	149	3,057	444	175	704	675
Iowa	2,098	102	1,289	143	60	302	202
Kansas	2,694	113	1,566	247	139	381	248
Michigan	12,522	394	8,499	867	307	1,426	1,029
Minnesota	1,847	42	1,088	168	103	287	159
Missouri	4,563	104	2,818	348	222	472	599
Nebraska	1,130	61	615	66	62	294	132
North Dakota	213	14	121	12	0	40	26
Ohio	7,918	283	4,604	542	424	1,231	834
South Dakota	401	22	252	14	26	55	32
Wisconsin	2,910	143	1,733	225	176	384	249
South	92,803	2,218	64,817	6,224	3,056	11,220	5,268
Alabama	2,979	38	2,286	235	39	213	168
Arkansas	1,834	65	1,350	94	70	146	109
Delaware	1,157	22	829	67	34	137	68
District of Columbia	2,443	46	1,979	58	96	153	111
Florida	14,262	334	10,697	1,180	383	1,499	169
Georgia	7,037	199	4,782	445	254	960	397
Kentucky	2,571	100	1,654	176	111	332	198
Louisiana	4,643	79	3,793	219	70	275	207
Maryland	5,996	72	4,337	392	287	457	451
Mississippi	2,314	159	1,505	190	69	294	97
North Carolina	8,439	245	6,041	365	256	1,004	528
Oklahoma	3,168	99	1,899	263	116	432	359
South Carolina	5,269	273	3,553	304	187	635	317
Tennessee	4,580	196	2,911	373	145	585	370
Texas	18,561	171	12,193	1,202	630	3,183	1,182
Virginia	6,900	99	4,571	604	271	848	507
West Virginia	650	21	437	57	38	67	30
West	46,035	1,090	29,271	3,624	2,001	5,778	4,271
Alaska	1,163	44	796	55	31	156	81
Arizona	4,776	88	3,430	263	201	499	295
California	25,453	528	16,062	2,287	1,079	2,929	2,568
Colorado	1,942	75	1,286	97	105	139	240
Hawaii	1,349	34	843	118	41	200	113
Idaho	572	16	368	27	27	193	41
Montana	521	9	337	23	25	102	25
Nevada	1,413	34	964	52	54	205	104
New Mexico	1,691	72	1,145	128	71	153	122
Oregon	1,578	44	903	109	119	263	140
Utah	1,423	51	693	92	51	460	76
Washington	3,767	77	2,210	348	175	531	426
Wyoming	387	18	234	25	22	48	40

Note: See Note, table 1.9.

[a]Includes all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract staff.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 14.

Table 1.81

Correctional personnel in adult and juvenile systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total number of employees	Adult systems							
		White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	335,599	176,788	67,121	41,633	24,472	13,443	4,815	5,160	2,167
Alabama	3,393	1,289	383	1,099	606	0	0	14	2
Alaska	790 [a]	480	99	51	10	13	4	98	35
Arizona	5,982	3,052	1,316	212	103	886	294	84	35
Arkansas	2,337	1,062	323	715	233	1	0	3	0
California	32,942	13,159	6,019	3,099	2,155	4,238	2,049	1,480	743
Colorado	3,282	1,819	752	130	40	346	107	73	15
Connecticut	5,465	2,737	1,052	875	344	332	80	19	26
Delaware	1,513	735	274	340	133	9	3	14	5
District of Columbia	4,259	315	76	2,348	1,414	33	8	48	17
Florida	21,483	10,210	5,282	2,388	2,367	611	313	215	97
Georgia	11,896	5,371	2,418	2,715	1,234	84	13	50	11
Hawaii	1,514	209	88	57	18	25	6	821	290
Idaho	959 [c]	899	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60 [d]	NA
Illinois	12,065	7,713	2,399	1,178	512	141	42	61	19
Indiana	7,111	4,104	1,783	649	460	57	10	34	14
Iowa	1,936	1,344	480	37	17	27	6	15	10
Kansas	2,903	1,896	696	157	52	60	8	25	9
Kentucky	2,977	1,898	836	139	86	5	3	9	1
Louisiana	4,895	2,371	501	1,461	548	9	1	4	0
Maine	1,239	934	285	7	1	4	0	5	3
Maryland	5,187	2,399	507	1,242	1,002	20	4	12	1
Massachusetts	5,033	3,597	885	262	119	120	19	26	5
Michigan	14,628	8,364	3,257	1,233	1,220	165	69	239	61
Minnesota	2,566	1,568	822	56	22	20	8	46	24
Mississippi	2,714	588	353	917	843	2	0	6	5
Missouri	6,048	3,936	1,735	187	145	15	4	14	12
Montana	483	387	92	1	0	0	0	2	1
Nebraska	1,480	866	459	74	34	29	9	5	4
Nevada	1,625	1,022	362	81	37	56	22	38	7
New Hampshire	746	562	170	4	1	3	1	4	1
New Jersey	9,616	4,414	1,364	2,308	975	382	102	44	27
New Mexico	1,235	327	43	40	2	723	63	32	5
New York	32,877	22,492	5,573	2,150	1,127	862	258	273	142
North Carolina	12,720	6,554	2,122	2,781	1,034	40	1	147	41
North Dakota	390	236	150	0	0	0	0	4	0
Ohio	9,431	5,505	2,159	991	660	46	12	47	11
Oklahoma	4,309	2,439	1,101	235	201	26	10	209	88
Oregon	2,105	1,295	576	46	19	56	24	61	28
Pennsylvania	8,100	5,840	1,357	591	229	56	7	15	5
Rhode Island	1,568	1,165	255	77	21	31	8	7	4
South Carolina	5,840	1,840	969	1,910	1,045	0	0	57	19
South Dakota	630	436	166	5	3	3	3	11 [g]	3 [g]
Tennessee	5,283	2,938	1,286	594	452	12	1	0	0
Texas	25,357	11,322	6,273	2,849	2,119	1,920	705	115	54
Utah	1,810 [c]	1,810 [c]	NA [c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	759	531 [c]	228 [c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	8,583	3,608	1,626	2,096	1,185	31	14	16	7
Washington	5,488	3,003	1,721	254	84	130	56	144	96
West Virginia	795	566	215	9	4	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4,903	2,708	1,829	142	64	57	18	60	25
Wyoming	255	160	41	1	0	41	8	4	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	24,094	12,713	4,363	2,840	1,492	1,715	442	390	139

Note: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office.

[a]Data as of June 30, 1992.
[b]Data as of June 30, 1991.
[c]Race, ethnicity, and/or sex breakdowns not available.
[d]Total nonwhite personnel; breakdown unavailable.
[e]Data as of June 30, 1990.
[f]Combined adult and juvenile departments.
[g]Native Americans.
[h]The Federal Bureau of Prisons does not operate facilities for juveniles.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*** (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), pp. xlii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

Total number of employees	Juvenile systems							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
38,101	16,345	8,309	6,362	4,135	1,511	742	428	269
549	120	83	248	98	0	0	0	0
294 [b]	151	100	12	6	3	2	7	13
667	278	181	59	28	71	34	9	7
366 [a]	69	80	150	67	0	0	0	0
5,243	1,621	999	711	466	709	391	201	145
544	226	150	43	22	65	26	7	5
404	136	116	73	30	31	15	3	0
229	55	46	77	48	2	1	0	0
666	25	20	379	234	4	4	0	0
3,975 [c]	3,975	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,434	532	516	780	589	7	3	6	1
66	5	2	0	0	1	0	37	21
190 [e]	117	67	1	1	2	0	1	1
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
198	136	57	1	0	3	0	1	0
443	159	172	69	19	16	3	3	2
791 [a]	550	156	58	27	0	0	0	0
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1,065	314	244	209	282	1	2	7	6
550	265	132	73	22	36	15	3	4
933 [c]	933 [d]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
399	77	106	113	102	0	0	1	0
330	128	102	63	33	2	1	1	0
214	145	56	0	1	7	4	1	0
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
150	99	39	1	0	4	1	6	0
262	158	100	3	0	0	1	0	0
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
176	32	13	3	4	105	18	1	0
3,339	1,129	831	798	372	126	57	15	11
900 [a]	238	210	275	166	4	1	3	3
186	130	51	0	0	0	0	5	0
1,813	510	451	495	334	8	4	7	4
985	356	377	112	77	3	5	34	21
534	328	154	20	3	15	2	7	5
878	413	149	211	98	2	3	1	1
153	96	19	24	6	4	0	3	1
983	156	275	275	272	1	0	1	3
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1,171	463	370	195	143	0	0	0	0
2,035	597	483	352	238	231	117	12	5
649	320	223	31	6	28	13	25	3
33	22	9	1	0	1	0	0	0
1,672	434	547	375	300	3	9	3	1
819 [b]	405	321	39	19	12	6	12	5
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
689	383	239	33	22	3	4	4	1
124	59	63	0	0	1	0	1	0
(h)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1.82

Correctional officers in adult systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, job status, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Supervisory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	192,080	115,443	17,527	31,797	12,431	9,904	1,598	2,867	513	23,719	3,005
Alabama	2,435	907	91	976	448	0	0	12	1	254	51
Alaska[b]	779	471	98	50	10	13	4	98	35	107	24
Arizona	3,927	2,301	533	188	16	790	23	69	7	442	28
Arkansas	1,729	803	145	610	170	1	0	0	0	367	18
California	17,127	8,082	1,548	2,071	853	2,981	713	743	136	2,094	419
Colorado	1,975	1,196	260	94	20	267	54	54	10	789	150
Connecticut	3,389	1,849	246	752	203	283	36	16	4	299	46
Delaware	912	481	62	282	66	6	1	13	1	87	7
District of Columbia	2,685	127	14	1,700	775	30	5	27	7	377	77
Florida	12,252	6,989	1,661	1,830	1,129	421	80	114	28	618	91
Georgia	6,566	3,076	512	2,339	551	63	3	20	2	584	70
Hawaii	956	147	27	48	10	21	4	614	85	208	26
Idaho	838	726[d]	112[d]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	392	59
Illinois	7,194	5,452	696	704	187	97	24	28	6	1,148	91
Indiana	3,640	2,365	513	440	250	42	6	20	4	488	70
Iowa	1,162	945	149	19	11	24	4	8	2	76	11
Kansas	1,769	1,325	248	103	29	42	5	14	3	326	47
Kentucky	1,342	1,021	224	67	24	3	1	2	0	252	32
Louisiana	4,478	2,324	492	1,164	485	8	1	4	0	302	39
Maine	685	612	67	5	1	0	0	0	0	121	16
Maryland	4,798	2,332	227	1,419	802	15	0	3	0	901	146
Massachusetts	3,349[e]	2,657	278	211	75	99	9	19	1	--	--
Michigan	8,157	5,525	964	749	593	114	22	154	36	845	181
Minnesota	1,131	867	170	42	7	13	1	23	8	121	21
Mississippi	1,834	283	87	798	659	2	0	3	2	217	29
Missouri	2,773	2,266	359	101	32	10	0	4	1	427	51
Montana	290	248	39	1	0	0	0	2	0	43	3
Nebraska	557	397	94	38	9	16	0	2	1	70	4
Nevada	1,059	764	133	58	13	51	12	27	1	84	5
New Hampshire	413	363	41	2	1	3	0	3	0	63	7
New Jersey	5,655	2,887	226	1,764	450	276	24	25	3	700	41
New Mexico	1,181	311	39	36	2	698	58	32	5	313	23
New York	20,818	16,900	903	1,643	579	597	77	102	17	2,272	90
North Carolina	7,564	4,338	375	2,181	520	32	3	102	13	1,136	92
North Dakota	123	89	32	0	0	0	0	1	1	28	1
Ohio	5,372	3,594	689	772	256	32	5	21	3	569	120
Oklahoma	1,578	1,166	138	98	26	15	2	113	20	224	20
Oregon	1,090	786	149	39	10	43	12	42	9	170	17
Pennsylvania	4,806	3,924	322	421	89	39	2	7	2	827	61
Rhode Island	1,035	859	63	64	14	25	6	3	1	76	5
South Carolina	3,552	1,026	293	1,533	648	43	9	0	0	423	111
South Dakota	313	241	52	3	2	3	1	8[g]	3[g]	49	12
Tennessee	2,965	1,981	391	402	179	11	1	0	0	318	27
Texas	15,131	7,759[h]	2,017	2,322	1,126	1,557	274	53	13	1,617[h]	189
Utah	717	717[h]	NA[h]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	180[h]	NA
Vermont	345	308[h]	37[h]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39	1
Virginia	5,008	2,257	327	1,742	654	19	3	5	1	626	61
Washington	2,348	1,594	393	152	27	71	14	78	19	306	55
West Virginia	445	388	50	6	1	0	0	0	0	47	7
Wisconsin	2,156	1,704	309	38	22	34	3	39	7	854	131
Wyoming	240	160	41	1	0	26	8	4	0	27	11
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,437	5,553	571	1,719	397	968	88	126	15	816	111

Note: See Note, table 1.81.

[a]Excludes District of Columbia and Federal Bureau of Prisons.
[b]Data as of June 30, 1992.
[c]Data as of June 30, 1991.
[d]Race breakdown: 772 white and 66 non-white.
[e]Total security staff.
[f]Data as of fiscal year 1992-93.
[g]Native Americans.
[h]Race, ethnicity, and/or sex breakdowns not available.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*** (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), pp. xliv, xlv. Reprinted by permission.

Job status				Ratio correctional officers to inmates	Turnover rate
Non-supervisory		Training level			
Male	Female	Male	Female		
132,315	28,520	1,762	389	1:4.20 [a]	10.90 % [a]
1,509	420	132	69	1:6.20	4.17
521	123	4	0	1:3.00 [c]	13.00 [c]
2,906	551	770	208	1:4.50	20.00
1,047	297	0	0	1:5.00	20.00
11,783	2,831	0	0	1:12.00	9.00
822	214	0	0	1:4.30 [b]	4.50
2,601	443	0	0	1:12.00	11.00
695	123	0	0	1:4.19	4.20
1,507	724	0	0	1:3.73	2.50
8,736	2,807	0	0	1:4.85	7.78
4,914	998	0	0	1:4.30 [b]	20.00 [b]
615	97	7	3	1:2.50	5.00
334	53	0	0	1:4.50	10.53
5,133	822	0	0	1:4.00	4.50
2,362	696	17	7	1:3.66	16.26
920	155	0	0	1:12.23	8.54
1,102	226	56	12	1:3.58	13.22
841	217	0	0	1:7.48	NA
3,198	939	0	0	1:3.60	18.00
496	52	0	0	1:2.20	15.00 [c]
2,868	883	0	0	1:5.00	16.00
--	--	1	--	1:3.00	17.00
5,697	1,434	0	0	1:4.50	2.70
824	165	0	0	1:3.50	9.60
868	718	1	1	1:5.75	5.40 [b]
1,954	341	0	0	1:6.60	15.00
208	36	0	0	1:13.41	10.00
370	97	13	3	1:4.60	16.69 [f]
722	133	94	21	1:3.40	10.90
306	35	2	0	1:4.20	10.00
4,188	658	64	4	1:3.10	4.89
693	74	71	7	1:3.00	13.20
16,469	1,433	501	53	1:3.00	2.50 [b]
5,517	819	0	0	1:3.40 [b]	10.51
61	32	1	0	1:4.00	4.00
3,850	833	0	0	1:8.30	12.80
1,168	166	0	0	1:7.50	4.00
740	163	0	0	1:5.87	9.00 [b]
3,564	354	0	0	1:5.15	3.30
872	78	3	1	1:2.50	5.00
2,179	839	0	0	1:4.60	18.30
206	46	0	0	1:4.21	13.00
2,076	544	0	0	1:3.00	14.40
10,084	3,241	0	0	1:4.31	6.50
512 [h]	NA	25 [h]	NA	1:5.80	4.50
269	36	0	0	1:2.90	20.00
3,397	924	0	0	1:3.41	14.90
1,589	398	0	0	1:4.40	6.00
347	44	0	0	1:3.00	10.00
961	210	0	0	1:4.00	10.00
164	38	0	0	1:5.65	17.00
7,550	960	0	0	1:8.30	6.20

Table 1.83

Wardens and superintendents of adult and juvenile correctional systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1993

Jurisdiction	Adult systems										
	Characteristics							Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution
	Total	White		Black		Hispanic and other					
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Total	1,311	950	119	150	44	43	5	90	11	36	65
Alabama	28	22	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Alaska	11 [a]	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	31	23	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	1
Arkansas	15	8	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	26	11	1	2	3	6	3	4	0	0	1
Colorado	12	10	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Connecticut	20	16 [c]	4 [c]	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Delaware	8	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
District of Columbia	8	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Florida	125	99	8	13	4	0	1	10	0	4	0
Georgia	73	60 [c]	12 [c]	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	4
Hawaii	8	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	2
Idaho	10	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois	31	17	1	5	6	2	0	4	0	0	2
Indiana	31	22	6	3	0	0	0	4	0	3	0
Iowa	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Kentucky	11	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	14	11	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Maine	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland	12	7	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	22	19 [c]	3 [c]	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Michigan	30	18	5	4	2	1	0	5	0	0	0
Minnesota	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mississippi	7	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Missouri	18	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Montana	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Nevada	7	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
New Hampshire	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	65	41	6	14	3	1	0	5	0	0	0
New Mexico	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New York	63	43	3	9	4	4	0	3	0	2	1
North Carolina	92	64	7	21	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ohio	24	13	4	5	2	0	0	4	0	1	1
Oklahoma	44	21	8	9	2	4	0	7	1	4	1
Oregon	12	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pennsylvania	22	19	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rhode Island	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	32	24	5	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	1
South Dakota	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Tennessee	20	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Texas	107 [f]	76	7	9	4	11	0	6	0	1	0
Utah	29	29 [c]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vermont	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Virginia	25	15	1	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Washington	16	9	4	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	3
West Virginia	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Wisconsin	38	27	8	1	1	1	0	6	0	0	0
Wyoming	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons [g]	69	57	2	6	1	3	0	1	0	1	9

Note: See Note, table 1.81.

[a] Data as of June 30, 1992.
[b] Data as of June 30, 1991.
[c] Race, ethnicity, and/or sex breakdowns not available.
[d] Data as of 1990.
[e] Combined adult and juvenile departments.
[f] Two administrators per facility.
[g] The Federal Bureau of Prisons does not operate facilities for juveniles.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*** (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), p. xlvi. Reprinted by permission.

Juvenile systems

Characteristics										
	White		Black		Hispanic and other		Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution
Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
402	232	68	56	24	18	4	46	31	6	109
11	4	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
5[b]	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
7	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
2[b]	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	7	5	3	1	4	0	5	1	0	0
9	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	7
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
71[a]	42	12	11	4	2	0	9	2	0	19
4	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
3[d]	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
49[a]	33	11	5	0	0	0	2	5	0	14
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22	8	2	8	4	0	0	2	4	0	8
6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	5	5	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	1
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	13	3	1	3	0	0	4	1	1	1
4	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12	3	2	0	0	6	1	1	0	2	2
32	19	5	5	2	1	0	5	0	1	0
12[a]	9	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	9
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
8	5	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	6	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	3	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2
14	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
7	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
5[b]	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
(g)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1.84

Correctional officer employment

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1992

Jurisdiction	Total number of correctional officers	Percent male	Percent female	Percent of males working in female institutions	Percent of females working in male institutions	Correctional officer-inmate ratio	Annual turnover rate[a]	Starting annual salary	Average annual salary
Alabama	2,238	79 %	21 %	2 %	97 %	1:6	13 %	$16,502	$25,240
Alaska	761	81	19	NA	NA	1:4	(b)	29,028	41,215
Arizona	3,317	79	21	3	88	1:5	18	17,755	20,250
Arkansas	1,631	84.9	15.1	0	58	1:5	22	11,960	16,458
California	13,308	81	19	3	88	1:6	5	22,200	38,604
Colorado	885	80.1	19.9	1.1	75	1:8	4.7	16,896	26,220
Connecticut	2,511	86	14	4	69	1:4	8	25,509	29,000
Delaware	851	85	15	(c)	10	1:4	6.5	17,000	18,902
District of Columbia	2,816	70	30	NA	NA	1:4	6.325	22,055	35,027
Florida	11,079	78	22	32	19	1:4.1	8.57	15,710 to 17,348	18,987
Georgia	5,750	83	17	0.01	13	1:3.9	20	17,220	20,171
Hawaii	32	72	28	17	44	1:1.4	9	20,424	24,701
Idaho	387	83	17	6	94	1:5.4	14.41	19,178	20,363
Illinois	6,612	88	12	29	13	1:4	5.7	20,256	25,440
Iowa	1,123	87	13	1.7	67.8	--	7.43	21,340	25,800
Kansas	1,787	81.8	18.2	NA	18.2	1:3	28	18,912	24,144
Kentucky	1,356	81	19	1	78	1:5.5	51	13,668	17,796
Louisiana	4,060	77.8	22.2	0.06	15.1	1:3.8	25.1	15,576	20,184
Maine	558	87	13	(d)	13	1:3	NA	17,721	19,427
Massachusetts	3,374	66	12	47	6	1:3	9	23,176.40	25,000
Michigan	6,597	80	20	39	19	1:1.5	4	21,632	28,870
Minnesota	1,087	81.04	18.95	0.27	12.14	1:4	6.17	23,031	27,000
Mississippi	1,443	56.4	43.6	3	92.4	1:6	14.4	14,401.32	18,000
Missouri	2,226	83.8	16.2	3.3	80.7	(e)	14	17,196	18,015
Montana	285	87.4	12.5	11.9	2.8	1:4.6	9.5	15,596	17,506
Nebraska	574	81.2	18.8	24.3	14.4	1:4.8	13.1	18,589	19,902
Nevada	802	81.67	18.32	4.27	68.7	1:7.3	9.1	22,484	27,622
New Hampshire	388	89	11	50	1	1:4	5	19,604	23,897
New Jersey	5,094	86.5	13.5	20.1	6.5	1:4.1	8.5	30,513	34,984
New Mexico	1,189	91	9	(f)	9	--	12.1	15,768	17,325
New York	17,928	91	8	4.5	82.9	1:3.4	2.5	21,338	29,128
North Carolina	5,586	90	10	0.75	5.5	1:3.4	8.52	18,197	19,236
North Dakota	110	83	17	20	15	1:5.5	10	14,000	16,000
Ohio	4,245	81.9	18.1	3.5	16.5	--	5.86	20,259	23,046
Oklahoma	1,711	88	12	69	10.6	1:6.7	10.7	15,965	19,038
Oregon	799	81.1	18.9	6.7	16	--	1.6	21,660 g	28,944 h
Pennsylvania	4,412	91.6	8.4	1.6	5	1:5.3	5.4	18,251	28,479
Rhode Island	1,132	90	10	6.4	41	3:4	7 to 12	22,721	24,136
South Carolina	3,050	71	29	18	27	1:5.4	16.1	15,609 to 16,234 i	16,498
South Dakota	234	82	18	0	100	1:7	9	14,102	15,548
Tennessee	29,557	81.1	18.8	2.7	17.2	1:3	22	13,560	18,000
Texas	12,657	77	23	24	18.9	1:4	12	15,888	23,385
Vermont	338	88.5	11.5	(d)	100	1:3	--	17,742.40	21,653
Virginia	4,092	79	21	0.04	87	1:3.5	13.3	16,135	16,135 to 26,932
Washington	2,122	81.4	18.6	1	17.3	--	7.04	21,732	25,098
West Virginia	510	90	10	5 j	69	1:3.5	15 j	13,200	18,000 k
Wisconsin	1,908	84	16	21	11.4	1:4	7	17,931	20,006
Wyoming	186	76	24	33	13	1:9	13	15,348	17,249
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,521	89.8	10.2	67.9	8.1	1:8	7.5	19,713	27,372

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in August 1992. Indiana, Maryland, and Utah did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a]Some figures have been rounded to the nearest tenth.
[b]Alaska hired 65 correctional officers in 1991, all levels.
[c]Very few.
[d]No female facilities.
[e]1:6.4 for correctional officer I and II; 1:7.1 for correctional officer I only.
[f]Female facility is contracted.
[g]Depends on union.
[h]Maximum.
[i]Depending on security level.
[j]Estimate.
[k]Approximate.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, October 1992), pp. 9-11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Alabama	General equivalency diploma or high school graduate, 21 years old at time of appointment, meet physical and drug test requirement, no felony convictions, U.S. citizen, and any discharge from armed services must be honorable.	No	280 hours	40 hours	The department refers employees to Mental Health for any problems.
Alaska	U.S. citizen or resident alien with demonstrated intent to become a citizen, Alaskan resident, 21 years of age, high school diploma or the equivalent and valid Alaska driver's license, successful certification by the Alaska Police Standards Council.	NA	240 hours	40 hours	None
Arizona	High school diploma or general equivalency diploma, valid Arizona driver's license, Arizona residency, no felony convictions, U.S. citizen or alien lawfully authorized to work.	Yes, college graduates and officers from other jurisdictions (State, Federal, local, and military agencies).	280 hours	24 hours	Departmental policy--counseling services for employees.
Arkansas	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	No	200 hours	40 hours	Provide a psychological examiner for appointments to discuss job-related problems or personal problems.
California	21 years of age, equivalent to completion of the 12th grade; knowledge of purposes and methods of discipline; ability to control, direct, and instruct inmates; communication skills; emotional maturity and stability; no felonies.	All applicants must meet or exceed minimum requirements, pass all tests, and complete training at the academy. No special consideration is given to applicants who exceed the minimum requirements and statistics are not maintained in this area.	6 weeks academy plus 40 hours (first year).	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program available for professional counseling and referrals due to stress, alcoholism, family problems, etc.; post-trauma team at each facility to assist employees after incidents.
Colorado	21 years of age. Correctional Intern--no specific education or experience. Correctional Officer A--1 year corrections related experience or 1 year college course work toward a degree in corrections, criminal justice, or one of the helping services.	No	120 hours	40 hours minimum	Colorado State Employees' Assistance Program.
Connecticut	18 years of age, pass the civil service examination, successful completion of the hiring process.	Yes, most candidate have some college preparation, security experience, or military background.	13 weeks	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program provides counseling and referral services for employees in crisis, personal or work related. Critical Incident Stress Response Team and Staff Support Teams provide additional services.
Delaware	21 years of age, general equivalency diploma, valid driver's license.	Yes, some have criminal justice degrees.	6 weeks	Refresher training in weapons, gas, and first aid.	In planning phase. A proposal is being considered through Delaware Correctional Association.
District of Columbia	21 years of age, high school diploma, etc.	Yes, many have college degree/ education.	280 hours	48 hours	Stress management training offered by the office of Volunteer Division.
Florida	19 years of age, U.S. citizen, high school graduate or equivalent; no felonies, perjuries, or dishonorable discharges; pass physical examination; good moral character; completed basic recruit training course or equivalent.	Most are 21 years of age and an increasing number have some college or have completed basic recruit training prior to employment.	440 hours basic recruit plus 40 hours orientation.	40 hours	Employees Assistance Program; department is in the process of implementing an Employee Trauma Debriefing Program.

See note at end of table.

Table 1.85

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Georgia	18 years of age and under 65 years of age, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, no felony convictions, no more than three misdemeanor convictions, good vision.	In military base areas, department usually is able to employ officers with more experience and education (information not tracked).	160 hours minimum	40 hours minimum	Stress management sessions, Employee Assistance Programs.
Hawaii	High school graduate or equivalent; 6 months supervising experience; communication skills; mature judgement; normal hearing, vision, physical condition, etc.; valid Hawaii driver's license.	No	Basic Correctional Techniques	On-the-job training.	The Resource for Assistance and Counseling (REACH).
Idaho	Willingness to work in high stress, hostile environment; deal with violence; break up fights; conduct body searches; work alone and unarmed; work shifts on holidays, weekends, etc.	Yes, a large number are experienced in other States' correctional systems.	200 hours pre-service plus 120 hours on-the-job training.	40 hours minimum	Employee Assistance Program.
Illinois	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, no experience necessary.	Yes, many are hired with greater than minimum requirements.	240 hours	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Iowa	18 years of age.	Yes, many from all age groups apply.	160 hours pre-service.	40 hours in-service.	Special counseling and treatment.
Kansas	21 years of age, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, no felony convictions, pass a drug screening test, valid driver's license.	Yes, periodically hire those with training and experience in other States.	160 hours basic plus 40 hours orientation.	80 hours	No. However, the State offers assistance through Lifeline for employees and their families when needed.
Kentucky	21 years of age, high school or general equivalency diploma, no felony convictions.	No	3 weeks	40 hours	No
Louisiana	18 years of age, valid driver's license, no felony convictions.	Yes, qualifications are exceedingly low.	2 weeks training academy plus 5.5 months on-the-job training.	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Maine	Minimum entry qualifications based on knowledge, skills, and ability required of job classification.	No	80 hours within first 6 months.	20 hours	State Employee Assistance Program.
Massachusetts	19 years of age; high school diploma, general equivalency diploma or 3 years military under honorable conditions; no felony convictions; good physical health; able to complete basic training; pass physical; pass civil exam.	Yes	262.5 hours	120 hours first year, 40 hours thereafter.	Stress unit.
Michigan	18 years of age, 15 semester college credits in a human services area, Civil Service examination, fitness testing, no experience necessary.	Not generally	16 weeks	40 hours	Employee Services Program.
Minnesota	Pass a written video-based, job-related exam, pass pre-employment physical examination.	No	120 hours	80 hours	Critical incident stress debriefing program.

See note at end of table.

Table 1.85

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Mississippi	21 years of age, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, valid Mississippi driver's license.	Yes, many have some college and some have college degrees.	5 weeks	--	No
Missouri	21 years of age, 2 years military or work experience, high school graduate, meet certain physical standards.	Yes, some exceed requirements.	160 hours	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program, local support groups.
Montana	High school graduate or equivalent, 1 year work experience, valid driver's license, no physical limitations.	Yes, prior corrections experience or had educational experience in excess of minimums.	124 hours (average)	40 hours (officers choose from many training programs offered).	Department will make counseling staff available on request.
Nebraska	High school graduate or equivalent.	Yes, many have degrees in criminal justice, human behavior, psychology, etc.	120 hours	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Nevada	21 years of age, high school or general equivalency diploma, 1 year corrections or police experience, or education in related field, 2 years any type of work experience.	Yes, most have many years of police experience and work experience.	160 hours	24 hours minimum	State Employees Assistance Program with two free consultations and referral if necessary.
New Hampshire	20 years of age, high school graduate.	Yes	336 hours	40 hours	Employees Assistance Program.
New Jersey	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, New Jersey resident at least 6 months prior to employment, U.S. citizen, valid New Jersey driver's license, must be eligible to bear firearms.	Yes, college degree.	8 weeks basic training plus on-the-job training.	1 week	One day stress management built into basic training curriculum, conducts 3 hours stress management course for families of officers on graduation day, stress management director located at central office complex and is available to do one-on-one counseling.
New Mexico	Citizen of U.S., age of majority, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, no felony convictions, pass physical and aptitude examination.	No	10 weeks	40 hours minimum	No
New York	21 years of age, high school graduate or equivalent, no felony convictions, must pass physical and psychological screening.	NA	7 weeks	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program
North Carolina	20 years of age, high school diploma or equivalent, U.S. citizen, eligible for criminal justice certification.	Yes, in some areas individuals have education beyond high school in related fields.	160 hours	40 hours	State Employee Assistance Program.
North Dakota	18 years of age, high school diploma, prefer law enforcement/corrections experience.	Yes, generally have 2 or 4 year degree or many years of experience.	80 hours	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Ohio	Formal education in English and arithmetic that includes reading, writing and speaking English and addition/subtraction; valid driver's license; a score of at least 70 percent on psychological inventory test; high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	Yes, associate degrees in corrections, law enforcement, criminal justice, or related field.	120 hours pre-service and 40 hours on-the-job training.	40 hours	Stress management courses (pre- and in-service), referral to Employees Assistance Program.
Oklahoma	21 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, valid Oklahoma driver's license, no felony conviction.	Yes, BA degrees and occasionally MA degrees.	6 weeks	40 hours	Employees Assistance Program coordinator, 24 hour 800 number for employees.

See note at end of table.

Table 1.85

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Oregon	21 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	Yes, experience in correctional setting.	280 hours (includes 5 weeks Board on Public Safety Training).	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Pennsylvania	21 years of age, pass Civil Service written test and oral examination, pass medical examination, physical fitness test, background investigation, and urinalysis screening for drugs.	Yes, some are college graduates.	4 weeks plus three phases covering 1 year.	40 hours	An Assistance Referral Program, Stress Management Training is provided on an as needed basis.
Rhode Island	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, must pass three event PT tests, an intense background investigation, psychological screening and personal interview.	Yes	320 hours (pre-service), plus 40 hours on-the-job training, and 24 hours weapons training.	40 hours	Stress management unit comprised of staff members and correctional officers.
South Carolina	21 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, clear police record, no Driving Under the Influence or loss of license in the last 5 years.	Yes, some college and limited prior experience.	200 hours	40 hours	Annual counseling sessions to employees or families, Employee Assistance Program.
South Dakota	High school diploma or general equivalency diploma, 2 years work experience.	Yes, generally more experience.	5 weeks	40 hours	--
Tennessee	18 years of age, high school or equivalent, no experience, U.S. citizen, driver's license, no felony convictions, pass physical and psychological exam.	No, appointments are based on written test score and interview.	3 weeks	1 week	Employee Assistance Program.
Texas	18 years of age, high school or general equivalency diploma, no class B misdemeanor within 6 months, class A within 12 months, no Driving While Intoxicated within 2 years, pass pre-employment test, meet height and weight standard.	Yes	120 hours	80 hours	Employee Assistance Program (information and referral only).
Vermont	High school or equivalent, 2 years work history.	Yes, some college.	160 hours	40 hours	No
Virginia	21 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, free of felony convictions.	Yes, in some areas, applicants may have college or advanced degrees.	7 weeks	1 week (approximately) on biennial basis.	Crisis Response Team, State Employees Assistance Service, courses on stress management.
Washington	High school or general equivalency diploma, 1 year experience working with others to gain their cooperation, counseling or customer relations, valid driver's license.	Yes, many now have college degrees.	2 week orientation plus 4 week academy.	20 hours	For all State employees.
West Virginia	High school diploma or equivalent.	Yes, some exceed educational requirement.	Academy training.	20 hours minimum	No

See note at end of table.

Table 1.85

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Wisconsin	18 years of age, valid Wisconsin driver's license, convicted felons must have a pardon or Federal waiver to bear firearms, willingness to accept any vacancy regardless of location.	Yes	11 weeks pre-service, 5 weeks classroom, and 2 weeks on-the-job training.	Update training.	Employee Assistant Program and Peer Support Counselor Training for critical incidents. Some institutions have started support groups.
Wyoming	18 years old, completion of course work at a high school level, U.S. citizen, successfully pass a background and reference investigation.	Yes, some have prior experience.	80 hours	CPR, first aid, weapons, defensive driving.	Some counseling is available in-house at two locations.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Maximum entry age preceding 37th birthday, 3 1/2 years experience in supervisory or leadership experience, teaching or instructing, enforcement of rules and regulations, rehabilitation, counseling, interviewing and sales work.	No	Introduction to Correctional Techniques and Introduction to Institutions Familiarization.	Annual Refresher Training.	Employee Assistance Program.

Note: See Note, table 1.84.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, October 1992), pp. 12-15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.86

Correctional officer pre-service training

By sex and jurisdiction, 1992

Jurisdiction	Training budget	Cost per student	Length of program	Number beginning training		Number completing training		Number dropped out		Number dismissed		Number of training staff	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama	$1,145,356	$4,310.74	7 weeks; 280 hours	35	31	33	19	1	7	1	5	7	2
Alaska[a]	90,000	1,918	6 weeks; 240 hours	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	0
Arizona	5,072,000	5,072.57	7 weeks; 288 hours	898	182	826	149	43	14	29	19	(b)	(b)
Arkansas	226,385	1,435.22	5 weeks; 200 hours	NA	NA	381[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29	13
California	NA	5,800	6 weeks; 323 hours	162	70	156	64	5	3	1	3	27	6
Connecticut	2,158,190	4,202	6 weeks	910	253	745	147	20	8	3	6	59	16
Delaware	62,000	620	6 weeks; 240 hours	58	16	58	16	3	0	0	0	3	2
District of Columbia	566,000	18,000	6 weeks; 240 hours	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	4
Florida	NA	NA	10.5 to 13 weeks; 411 to 505 hours	300[d]	100[d]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	146	8
Georgia	NA	3,363	4 weeks; 160 hours	1,474	255	1,346	207	27	5	91	43	11	2
Hawaii	900,000[e]	NA	7.5 weeks; 304 hours	75	26	70	26	--	--	--	--	4	0
Illinois	2,405,803	NA	6 weeks; 240 hours	570	120	565	120	5	0	0	0	12	3
Iowa	380,328	1,850	4 weeks; 144 hours	98	27	96	27	1	0	1	0	4	0
Kansas	--	--	5 weeks; 200 hours	NA	NA	388[c]	NA	12[c]	NA	NA	NA	14	3
Kentucky	550,000	NA	3 weeks; 120 hours	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	2
Louisiana	NA	NA	2 weeks; 80 hours	720[d]	110[d]	670	103	--	--	--	--	6	1
Massachusetts	700,000	10,000	7 weeks; 262.5 hours	314	33	301	33	1	0	12	0	8	2
Michigan	7,109,252	10,649	16 weeks; 640 hours	502	315	340	96	7	5	2	1	10	3
Minnesota	393,000	1,750	3 weeks; 120 hours[f]	123	59	120	58	0	1	3	0	2	X
Mississippi	388,000	1,500	5 weeks; 204 hours	NA	NA	(g)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	4
Missouri	NA	406.78	4 weeks; 160 hours	246[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	1
Montana	207,272	1,138	3 weeks; 120 hours	71	33	68	33	1	0	2	0	2	0
Nebraska	217,304[h]	NA	4 weeks; 160 hours	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	19
New Hampshire	NA	NA	8 weeks; 214 hours	47	11	41	4	0	0	1	0	30	10
New Jersey	1,046,883	NA	12 weeks; 480 hours	525	110	486	105	0	0	39	5	NA	NA
New Mexico	747,402	5,583	9 weeks; 360 hours	201	15	164	13	37	2	10	0	4	2
New York	1,891,572	5,500	11 weeks; 440 hours	290	23	298	28	5	2	3	3	12	3
North Carolina	3,700,000	3,100[d]	4 weeks;160 hours	840[d]	360[d]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	2
North Dakota	12,000	100	2 weeks; 80 hours	8	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ohio	1,500,000	NA	3 weeks; 120 hours	521	249	521	249	0	0	0	0	5	3
Oklahoma	776,000	2,150	6 weeks; 300 hours	200[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	1
Oregon	902,000	3,500	9 weeks[i]; 280 hours	31[j]	17[j]	19	5	--	--	--	--	4	5
Pennsylvania	1,500,000	2,200	8 weeks; 320 hours	1,367[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	3
Rhode Island[k]	212,000	3,200	8 weeks; 320 hours	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	1
South Carolina	1,300,000[l]	2,800	5 weeks; 200 hours	535[j]	235[j]	410	123	18	0	7	0	10	2
South Dakota	NA	NA	4 weeks; 160 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tennessee	2,690,500	2.43[m]	3 weeks; 120 hours	279	91	254	80	5	2	20	9	14	5

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.86

Correctional officer pre-service training

By sex and jurisdiction, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Training budget	Cost per student	Length of program	Number beginning training		Number completing training		Number dropped out		Number dismissed		Number of training staff	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Texas	$2,240,738	$2,489	3 weeks; 120 hours	1,781 [c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	1
Utah	1,100,000	3,115	10 weeks; 400 hours	171	46	171	44	0	0	0	2	8	0
Vermont	6,000,000	2,000	4 weeks; 160 hours	84	16	84	16	0	0	0	0	10	2
Washington	904,455	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1,651,484	4,341	7 weeks; 280 hours	225	99	209	90	15	8	1	1	2	2
Wyoming[n]	47,192	NA	--	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	(o)	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,932,000	1,000	3 weeks; 115 hours	2,569	1,090	2,470	984	8	3	9	8	41	7

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the District of Columbia. The survey was conducted in the Spring of 1993. Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, Virginia, and West Virginia did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a] In 1992, all academies were canceled.
[b] Training staff is 70 percent male and 30 percent female.
[c] Includes males and females.
[d] Approximately.
[e] Includes law enforcement.
[f] At the academy, with an additional 2 to 6 weeks at the facility.
[g] Five percent failure rate overall.
[h] Includes all employees, pre- and in-service.
[i] Two weeks in the department, 7 weeks in the academy.
[j] Includes all employees.
[k] The pre-service selection process is undergoing major revisions; no individuals began training program in 1992.
[l] 1991-92.
[m] Per hour.
[n] Each facility is developing their own basic training program for line officers. Figures based on Wyoming State Penitentiary which has a formalized basic training course.
[o] Two full-time and 10 to 20 part-time employees.

Source: Contact Publications, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, July 1993), pp. 5-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.87

State and Federal correctional facilities

By type and function, June 29, 1990

Facility function	All facilities			State facilities			Federal confinement facilities
	Total	Confinement	Community-based	Total	Confinement	Community-based	
Total	1,287	1,037	250	1,207	957	250	80
General adult population confinement	1,050	979	71	970	899	71	80
Boot camp	23	22	1	23	22	1	0
Reception, diagnosis, or classification	148	147	1	139	138	1	9
Medical treatment or hospitalization	86	86	0	81	81	0	5
Alcohol/drug treatment confinement	117	97	20	113	93	20	4
Youthful offender confinement	27	23	4	27	23	4	0
Work release/pre-release	411	161	250	409	159	250	2
Returned to custody	92	88	4	87	83	4	5
Other[a]	140	119	21	122	101	21	18

Note: See Note, table 1.9. Figures add to more than the total number of facilities because facilities may have more than one function.

[a]Includes psychiatric, geriatric, and pre-sentence functions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 8, Table 11.

Table 1.88

Population density characteristics of State correctional facilities

June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990[a]

Characteristic	Percent of all inmates		Average square feet per inmate		Average number of hours per day confined to unit	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
All State confinement facilities	100 %	100 %	57 sq. ft.	56 sq. ft.	11.3 hrs.	13.7 hrs.
Housing units rated to hold						
1 inmate	33.5	31.3	68	61	12.3	15.9
2 inmates	23.5	27.4	34	40	11.0	13.7
3 to 5 inmates	3.4	3.9	46	63	11.3	11.5
6 to 49 inmates	15.6	13.4	64	58	10.7	11.9
50 inmates or more	23.9	24.0	62	66	10.5	13.1
Housing unit use						
General housing	87.8	86.0	57	56	10.4	12.0
Special purpose[b]	8.5	13.3	57	58	19.9	19.6
Other[c]	3.7	0.7	NA	76	15.0	14.9
Housing unit security designation						
Maximum	33.4	26.8	53	54	13.1	18.5
Medium	44.7	49.0	57	56	10.8	12.7
Minimum	21.9	24.2	64	59	9.5	11.3
Size of facility[d]						
Fewer than 500 inmates	22.3	16.9	67	67	10.3	13.2
500 to 1,000 inmates	26.9	27.3	58	56	11.1	13.9
More than 1,000 inmates	50.8	55.8	53	53	11.8	14.3

Note: See Note, table 1.9. Data refer to inmates in general and special housing except under "housing unit use" where "other" is shown for comparison. Calculation of square footage per inmate in occupied space assumes minimum density per unit, based on the most efficient distribution of inmates within units.

[a]Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
[b]Includes death row, protective custody, administrative segregation, disciplinary action, sick or injured, work release, substance abuse, reception/diagnosis, and boot camp units in 1990. Substance abuse, reception or diagnostic, and boot camp units are classified as "other housing" in 1984.
[c]Includes mental health, geriatric, and other unspecified special purpose space.
[d]Based on average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 11, Table 15.

Table 1.89

Correctional facilities housing females

By selected facility and inmate characteristics, 1992

Facility	Number of females in: Female only facilities	Co-ed facilities	Total design capacity	Average annual cost to house female inmates	Number of correctional officers supervising female inmates: Male officers	Female officers	Number of females incarcerated for:[a] Violent offenses	Property offenses	Victimless offenses	Drug/ alcohol offenses	Domestic violence offenses	Other
Alaska												
Anchorage	--	30	20	$33,580	22	10	5	0	14	9	0	2
Fairbanks	--	8	10	NA	1	1	2	0	1	5	0	0
Juneau	--	8	8	96[b]	69	12	1	1	0	6	0	0
Nome	--	1	9	46,355	14	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arkansas												
Pine Bluff	438	--	438	24.84[b]	0	90	--	--	38	155	NA	381
Arizona												
Florence	196	--	188	NA	29	30	(c)	X	X	X	X	X
Goodyear	--	310	310	16,00	29	46	100	125	105	337	26	--
Phoenix	380	--	250	16,000	29	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tucson	--	36	16	--	(d)	(d)	(e)	X	X	X	X	X
California												
Chowchilla	2,393	--	2,000	20,727	--	--	1,360	705	71	259	0	0
Frontera	1,697	--	1,026	20,727	153	160	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Diego	--	126	96	14,600	2	22	(e)	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut												
Niantic	640	--	--	--	83	108	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	--	381	380	60.90[b]	5	19	84	67	23	493	116	0
Florida												
Chattanoochee	--	6	15	47,804	0	48	1	0	0	0	0	NA
Lowell	1,026	--	1,132	40.90[b]	32	146	195	236	51	421	72	51
Marianna	--	379	202	12,625	125	24	6	32	0	192	0	0
Georgia												
Milan	200	--	200	17,000	12	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii												
Hilo	--	1	6	60[b]	53	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho												
Orofino	--	52	55	32[b]	59	16	15	8	12	12	1	0
Illinois												
Dixon	--	279	221	14,896	16	18	118	74	0	92	0	3
Dwight	753	--	496	18,153	68	119	338	249	0	127	0	11
Lincoln	--	179	--	16,760	249	35	70	56	0	41	0	6
Indiana												
Indianapolis	387	--	360	--	10	91	229	113	17	130	NA	22
Iowa												
Mitchellville	184	--	123	62.23[b]	16	33	0	129	0	21	0	77
Oakdale	--	34	30	26,898	2	4	8	17	0	3	0	6
Kansas												
Lansing	--	56	56	--	12	7	27	15	14	16	9	0
Wichita (work release facility)	--	10	10	9,969	29	2	2	4	0	4	0	0
Kentucky												
Lexington	1,819	--	1,167	20,000	118	34	46	116	NA	1,186	NA	0
Pewee Valley	331	--	350	15,900	18	87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland												
Jessup	780	--	454	14,688	26	121	168	176	26	153	5	252
Massachusetts												
Framingham	544	--	562	--	116	122	211	92	0	156	0	0
Jamaica Plain	--	13	25	22,000	19	4	0	0	0	13	0	0
Lancaster	--	94	75	13,800	32	16	20	4	1	64	5	21
Maine												
Windham	--	65	30	--	(f)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan												
Coldwater	650	--	680	56[b]	60 %	40 %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.89

Correctional facilities housing females

By selected facility and inmate characteristics, 1992--Continued

Facility	Number of females in: Female only facilities	Co-ed facilities	Total design capacity	Average annual cost to house female inmates	Number of correctional officers supervising female inmates: Male officers	Female officers	Number of females incarcerated for:[a] Violent offenses	Property offenses	Victimless offenses	Drug/ alcohol offenses	Domestic violence offenses	Other
Minnesota												
Moose Lake	--	35	55	$32,484	5	5	2	15	0	16	2	0
Shakopee	137	--	132	112[b]	5	50	75	62	0	17	0	0
Mississippi												
Pearl	--	395	424	29[b]	5	46	155	135	11	94	0	0
Missouri												
Chillicothe	459	--	462	27.87[b]	33	35	97	238	0	101	7	12
Renz	335	--	320	33.61[b]	36	25	146	140	0	37	1	5
Montana												
Warm Springs	69	--	45	16,443.25	7	14	25	34	1	9	0	0
Nebraska												
Omaha	--	11	90	7,839	7	3	1	7	0	3	0	0
York	135	--	139	25,145	10	37	47	52	14	42	13	14
Nevada												
Carson City	225	--	228	14,000	40 %	60 %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Las Vegas	--	12	6	--	4	2	0	1	8	8	0	0
New Jersey												
Clinton	836	--	510	26,791	49	169	234	115	537	422	19	46
New Hampshire												
Goffstown	115	--	100	18,000	12	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico												
Grants	171	--	204	76.83[b]	31	27	49	22	10	46	25	44
New York												
Albion	1,180	--	1,141	25,000	256	85	260	112	0	808	0	0
Bayview (work release facility)	323	--	242	25,000	60	26	68	25	0	230	0	0
Beacon	203	--	192	25,000	51	18	16	30	0	157	0	0
Bedford Hills	700	--	697	25,000	183	146	372	28	0	288	0	12
Groveland	--	424	130	25,000	417[g]	34[g]	76	48	0	300	0	0
Summit (shock incarceration facility)	--	90	196	25,000	66	10	2	4	0	84	0	0
Taconic	410	--	384	25,000	77	43	98	29	0	283	0	0
North Carolina												
Black Mountain	60	--	40	45.60[b]	1	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Raleigh	625	--	471	44[b]	33	205	50	169	181	163	62	0
Rocky Mount	216	--	239	65[b]	8	43	(h)	X	X	X	X	X
Wilmington	14	--	14	--	--	6[i]	1	6	0	7	0	0
North Dakota												
Bismarck	--	26	41	45	2	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio												
Cleveland	500	--	450	12,624	37	28	163	236	2	192	0	0
Columbus	380	--	250	11,000[j]	19	35	92	121	0	114	0	17
Marysville	1,457	--	800	--	63	142	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma												
Oklahoma City	329	--	175	12,600	27	13	134	89	0	77	0	189
Taft	450	--	268	14,217	41	16	94	171	62	171	NA	--
Oregon												
Portland	--	154	50	17,319.25	4	7	40	62	2	44	2	1
Salem	190	--	124	17,155	0	34	105	39	6	33	7	0
Pennsylvania												
Philadelphia	--	374	80	22,827	4	6	148	138	42	102	1	168
Waynesburg	181	--	717	24,074	14	63	24	36	NA	90	NA	11
Rhode Island												
Cranston	210	--	240	--	57	37	32	5	96	31	32	0
South Carolina												
Greenwood	326	--	384	14,000	18	73	59	128	2	80	1	37

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.89

Correctional facilities housing females

By selected facility and inmate characteristics, 1992--Continued

Facility	Number of females in: Female only facilities	Co-ed facilities	Total design capacity	Average annual cost to house female inmates	Number of correctional officers supervising female inmates: Male officers	Female officers	Number of females incarcerated for:[a] Violent offenses	Property offenses	Victimless offenses	Drug/ alcohol offenses	Domestic violence offenses	Other
Tennessee												
Chattanooga	--	20	20	--	2	5	6	9	0	5	0	0
Nashville	344	--	--	$23,389	65	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas												
Mountain View and Gatesville	2,153	--	2,634[k]	35.76[b]	137	549	810	616	75	652	NA	0
Utah												
Draper	136	--	143	--	6	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont												
South Burlington	--	29	24	22,000	3 to 5	7	7	8	3	11	0	0
Virginia												
Goochland	667	--	691	--	17	130	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington												
Gig Harbor	281	--	162	32,000	47	46	173	76	0	116	0	0
West Virginia												
Alderson	831	--	810	4,802	37	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
White Sulphur Springs	--	2	6	--	--	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin												
Union Grove	100	--	107	--	13	22	20	56	0	9	11	2
Milwaukee	44	--	44	16,200	1	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fond Du Lac	178	--	147	32,000	19	66	88	41	14	35	0	0
Wyoming												
Lusk	55	--	76	84[b]	9	16	19	26	1	9	0	0

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to State and Federal correctional facilities housing female offenders. Facilities not listed in the table did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a]Some offenders have multiple charges.
[b]Per day.
[c]Unavailable. However, majority are incarcerated for non-violent and/or drug-related crimes.
[d]Staff assignments are not based on the gender of the inmate or the staff member designated to supervise the activity.
[e]All females currently confined are awaiting trial.
[f]Personnel rotate, not assigned to one particular post.
[g]May also work with male inmates.
[h]Unavailable, most crimes are drug or drug-related.
[i]Program assistants only.
[j]Approximately.
[k]653 Mountain View, 1,981 Gatesville.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, August 1992), pp. 12-20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.90

Shock incarceration/boot camp programs

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Length of program	Shock/boot camp is for: Males	Females	Coed	Maximum capacity	Number of current participants	Total number who started program	Total number who completed program	Number of employees
Alabama	3 to 6 months[a]	Y			180	113	2,172	1,875	51
Arizona	120 days			Y	150	131	1,895	974	35
Arkansas	105 days	Y			150	150	1,435	1,030	46
California	(b)	Y			176	133	198	(c)	44[d]
Colorado	3 months			Y	100	114	863	600	42
Florida	3 months	Y			100	97	2,082	938	34
Georgia	(e)	Y			1,265	1,273	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	120 days			Y	430	405	2,579	1,387	161
Kansas	180 days	Y			104	78	404	188	33
Kentucky	(f)			Y	50	20	20	(c)	21
Louisiana	90 to 180 days			Y	148	120	1,883	977	13[g]
Massachusetts	4 months	Y	Y		256	137	384	111	86
Michigan	3 months			Y	360	300	3,956	2,440	130
Minnesota	6 months[h]	Y		(i)	72	38	84	29[j]	31
Mississippi	4 months	Y	Y		287	238	4,091	3,735	37
Nevada	150 days	Y			96	77	478	340	12
New Hampshire	4 months			Y	75	28	297	225	10
New York	6 months			Y	1,850	1,492	14,501	8,198	850[k]
North Carolina	3 months	Y			90	84	1,307	1,096	36
Oklahoma	45 days to 5 months	Y	Y		430	368	2,015	1,947	72
Pennsylvania	6 months			Y	197[l]	48	105	40	44
Tennessee	3 months	Y			150	100	867	583	80
Texas	3 months	Y	Y		400	301	6,264	5,137	137
Virginia	3 months	Y			96	54	663	458	70
Wisconsin	6 months	Y			40	38	304	58	29
Federal Bureau of Prisons	6 months	Y	Y		299	314	1,193	657	67

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted from June through August 1993. Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia did not operate shock incarceration programs at the time the survey was conducted. In Alaska, legislation has been passed to begin a shock/boot camp program. Missouri plans to start a program, and Nebraska will begin a program on 7/1/96 as per legislation. Montana's program began 7/12/93, and Oregon's and Washington's were slated to begin 10/1/93 and 11/1/93, respectively. Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wyoming did not respond to the survey. A "Y" in the table indicates "yes." The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a]3 months minimum security; 6 months maximum security.
[b]3 months while in prison; 2 months of work training; 4 months on parole.
[c]New program.
[d]Prison phase of program.
[e]3 months for probation facilities; 4 months for incarceration facilities.
[f]120 days plus a 6-day week that does not count on the program time length.
[g]Full-time.
[h]6 months includes incarceration (Phase I) and community release (Phase II); the remainder of the sentence is served on supervised release (Phase III).
[i]The program was scheduled to become coed as of September 1993.
[j]Phase I.
[k]Approximately.
[l]Projected.

Source: Contact Publications, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, September 1993), pp. 9-12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.91

State correctional facilities under court order or consent decree

By reason and whether ordered to limit the population, June 29, 1990

Reason	Number of facilities		
	Total	Ordered to limit population	Not ordered to limit population
Total	1,207	264	943
Not under court order or consent decree for specific conditions of confinement	965	81	884
Under court order or consent decree for specific conditions of confinement[a]	242	183	59
Crowding	186	172	14
Medical facilities	172	134	38
Administrative segregation	121	99	22
Staffing	155	135	20
Food services/nutrition	136	116	20
Education	139	117	22
Disciplinary policies	114	93	21
Recreation	127	109	18
Visiting/mail policies	130	109	21
Fire hazards	114	105	9
Counseling programs	106	88	18
Inmate classification	121	103	18
Library services	122	93	29
Grievance policies	113	94	19
Other	41	19	22

Note: See Note, table 1.9. No Federal correctional facility was under court order or consent decree at the time of the census. A total of 323 State facilities were under court order or consent decree to either limit population or for specific conditions of confinement, or both.

[a]Detail adds to more than the total number of facilities under court order or consent decree for specific conditions of confinement because some facilities were under court order or consent decree for more than one reason.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990,*** NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 7, Table 10.

Table 1.92

Correctional departments under court order

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1993

Jurisdiction	Adult					Juvenile				
	Entire department under court order	Master or monitor assigned	One or more institutions under court order	Master or monitor assigned	Total number of institutions under court order	Entire department under court order	Master or monitor assigned	One or more institutions under court order	Master or monitor assigned	Total number of institutions under court order
Alabama	No	X	No	X	X	Yes [a]	Yes	No	X	
Alaska	Yes [b]	No	No	X		No	X	No	X	X
Arizona	Yes [c]	Yes	Yes	Yes	32	No	X	Yes	Yes	3
Arkansas	No	X	No	X	X	No	X	Yes	Yes	1
California	No	X	Yes	Yes	3	Yes [d]	Yes	No	X	
Colorado	No	X	Yes [e]	No	6	No	X	No	X	X
Connecticut	No	X	Yes	Yes	4	Yes [a]	Yes	No	X	
Delaware	No	X	Yes [f]	No	2	No	X	No	X	X
Florida	Yes [g]	No	No	X		No	X	Yes [h]	Yes	2
Georgia	Yes [i]	No	Yes	No	6	No	X	No	X	X
Hawaii	No	X	Yes	Yes	2	No	X	No	X	X
Idaho	Yes [c]	No	No	X	1	No	X	No	X	X
Illinois	No	X	Yes	Yes	1	(j)				
Indiana	No	X	Yes	No	7	(j)				
Iowa	No	X	Yes	Yes	1	No	X	--	--	--
Kansas	Yes [f]	No	Yes	No	2	No	X	Yes	Yes	2
Kentucky	No	X	Yes	No	1	No	X	No	X	X
Louisiana	No	X	Yes [k]	Yes	15	(j)				
Maryland	No	X	Yes	No	4	No	X	No	X	X
Michigan	No	X	Yes	Yes	7	No	X	No	X	X
Mississippi	Yes [e]	No	No	X		No	X	No	X	X
Missouri	Yes [l]	No	Yes	No	9	No	X	No	X	X
Nevada	Yes [a]	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	No	X	No	X	X
New Hampshire	No	X	Yes	No	1	Yes [d]	No	No	X	
New Mexico	No	X	Yes	Yes	3	No	X	No	X	X
New York	No	X	Yes	Yes	2	No	X	Yes	Yes	1
North Carolina	No	X	Yes	No	64	No	X	No	X	X
Ohio	No	X	Yes [m]	No	4	No	X	No	X	X
Oklahoma	No	X	No	X	X	Yes [n]	Yes	No	X	
Pennsylvania	Yes [e]	No	Yes	Yes	1	Yes [o]	No	No	X	
Rhode Island	Yes [k]	Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Yes [k]	Yes	Yes	No	All
South Carolina	Yes [f]	No	Yes	No	All	No	X	No	X	X
South Dakota	No	X	Yes [e]	No	1	(j)				
Tennessee	No	X	No	X	X	No	X	Yes	Yes	4
Texas	Yes [f]	No	No	X		No	X	No	X	X
Utah	No	X	Yes [a]	Yes	All	No	X	No	X	X
Washington	No	X	Yes	No	1	No	X	Yes [e]	No	1
West Virginia	No	X	Yes	Yes	1	(j)				
Wisconsin	No	X	Yes [f]	No	1	No	X	No	X	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons [p]	No	X	Yes	No	1	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.81. As of June 30, 1993 the following jurisdictions had no correctional departments or institutions under court order: Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

[a] Delivery/improvement of services.
[b] State court order pending ruling on *Cleary* v. *Smith* suit.
[c] Programs, overcrowding, access to courts, and conditions of confinement.
[d] Programs.
[e] Conditions of confinement.
[f] Overcrowding.
[g] Agreed order concerning female employees.
[h] Abuse allegations at training schools.
[i] Access to courts.
[j] Combined adult and juvenile departments.
[k] Overcrowding and conditions of confinement.
[l] Mainstreaming HIV-positive inmates.
[m] Consent decree to address employment opportunities for female correctional officers in male-inmate facilities.
[n] Settlement of 1978 "Right to Treatment" suit.
[o] Movement from detention to department within 10 days of confinement.
[p] The Federal Bureau of Prisons does not operate facilities for juveniles.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*** (Laurel: MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), p. xx. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.93

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1993

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Tuscaloosa, AL	Tuscaloosa Metro Detention Facility	Concept, Inc.[a]	Tuscaloosa County	City of Tuscaloosa; City of Northport	176	176	Minimum
Eloy, AZ	Federal Bureau of Prisons/Immigration and Naturalization Service Detention Center	Concept, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and and Naturalization Service	1,000	NA	Medium
Marana, AZ	Marana Community Treatment Facility	Management and Training Corporation	State of Arizona[b]	NA	450	NA	Minimum
Baker, CA	Baker Community Correction Facility	Eclectic Communications, Inc.	State of California[c]	NA	272	269	Minimum/ Medium
Bakersfield, CA	Mesa Verde Community Correction Facility	Alternative Programs, Inc.	State of California[c]	NA	240	240	Minimum
Desert Center, CA	Eagle Mountain Return-to-Custody Facility	Management and Training Corporation	State of California[c]	NA	450	430	Minimum
Live Oak, CA	Leo Chesney Community Correction Facility	Eclectic Communications, Inc.	State of California[c]	NA	220	183	Minimum/ Medium
McFarland, CA	McFarland Return-to-Custody Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of California[c]	NA	224	209	Minimum
San Diego, CA	San Diego City Jail	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of San Diego	NA	200	120	Minimum
Seal Beach, CA	Seal Beach City Jail	Corrections Services, Inc.	City of Seal Beach	NA	32	NA	Pre-arraignment
Aurora, CO	Aurora/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	300	216	Minimum
Del Camino, CO	(d)	The Villa at Greeley, Inc.	State of Colorado[b]	NA	400	NA	Minimum
Brooksville, FL	Hernando County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Hernando County	U.S. Marshals Service	252	225	All levels
Gretna, FL	Gadsden County Correctional Facility	U.S. Corrections Corporation	State of Florida[b]	NA	768	NA	Minimum/ Medium
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service	204	188	All levels
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail Annex	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service; Immigration and Naturalization Service	257	260	All levels
Leavenworth, KS	Leavenworth Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	NA	256	213	Maximum
Oswego, KS	Labette County Conservation Camp	Correction Management Affiliates, Inc.	State of Kansas; County of Labette	NA	104	90	Minimum
Beattyville, KY	Lee Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky[b]	NA	500	400	Minimum
Louisville, KY	River City Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Jefferson County	NA	350	350	Minimum
St. Marys, KY	Marion Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky[b]	NA	500	400	Minimum
Wheelwright, KY	Otter Creek Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky[b]	NA	300	150	Minimum

See notes at end of table.

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
12/92	No	New construction	None
5/94	Will be sought	New construction	None
7/94	No	New construction	None
1/88	Yes	Renovation	None
5/89	In progress	New construction	None
9/88	Yes	Renovation	None
5/89	Yes	New construction	None
1/89	No	New construction	None
5/92	Will be sought	New construction	None
3/94	Will be sought	Renovation	None
5/87	Yes	New construction	None
5/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
10/88	Yes	Take-over	50 beds
12/94	In progress	New construction	None
10/85	Yes	Take-over	None
5/86	Yes	New construction	None
6/92	Yes	New construction	None
2/91	In progress	New construction	None
8/90	Yes	New construction	None
1/90	No	Renovation	None
1/86	Yes	New construction	None
10/93	Will be sought	New construction	None

Table 1.93

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1993--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Farmerville, LA	Union Parrish Detention Facility	Capital Correctional Resources, Inc.	Union Parrish	NA	136	136	All levels
Kinder, LA	Allen Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Louisiana[b]	NA	1,282	1,264	Medium
Winnfield, LA	Winn Parish Correction Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Louisiana[b]	NA	1,282	1,267	Medium
Elizabeth, NJ	Elizabeth Processing Center	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	300	NA	Minimum/ Medium
Estancia, NM	Torrance County Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	256	138	Minimum/ Medium
Grants, NM	New Mexico Women's Correction Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of New Mexico[b]	NA	200	206	All levels
Santa Fe, NM	Santa Fe Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Santa Fe County; U.S. Marshals Service	City of Santa Fe; City of Moriarty	201	231	All levels
Queens, NY	New York/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	100	98	Medium
Hinton, OK	Great Plains Correctional Facility	Correction Management Affiliates, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	State of North Carolina[b]	480	472	Medium
Central Falls, RI	Wyatt Detention Facility	Cornell/Cox Group	U.S. Marshals Service	State of North Carolina[b]	302	295	Maximum
Chattanooga, TN	Silverdale Facilities	Corrections Corporation of America	Hamilton County	U.S. Marshals Service	414	372	Minimum
Clifton, TN	South Central Correctional Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Tennessee[b]	NA	1,386	958	Medium
Mason, TN	West Tennessee Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	Washington, DC	416	302	All levels
Nashville, TN	Metro-Davidson County Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Davidson County[e]	NA	870	608	All levels
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Interstate)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	360	368	Minimum/ Medium
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Airpark)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	376	376	Minimum/ Medium
Big Spring, TX	(d)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	(d)	(d)	500	NA	Minimum/ Medium
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Release Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas[f]	NA	520	520	Minimum
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas[g]	NA	200	200	Minimum
Brownfield, TX	Brownfield Intermediate Sanction Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas[g]	NA	200	200	Minimum/ Medium
Cleveland, TX	Cleveland Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas[f]	NA	520	520	Minimum

See notes at end of table.

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
8/91	Will be sought	New construction	None
12/90	Yes	New construction	None
3/90	Yes	New construction	None
7/94	Will be sought	Renovation	None
12/90	No	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	None
8/86	Yes	Take-over	None
10/89	No	Renovation	None
10/91	Yes	New construction	240 beds
10/93	Will be sought	New construction	None
9/84	No	Take-over	None
3/92	Yes	New construction	None
10/90	Yes	New construction	None
2/92	Yes	New construction	None
5/89	No	Renovation	None
2/91	No	Renovation	None
11/94	No	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	None
11/87	No	Renovation	None
7/92	No	New construction	None
9/89	Yes	New construction	None

Table 1.93

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1993--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Crystal City, TX	Crystal City Detention Center[h]	Dove Development Corporation[i]	State of Texas[f]	NA	227	227	Medium
Diboll, TX	(d)	U.S. Corrections Corporation	State of Texas[f]	NA	500	NA	Minimum/ Medium
Eden, TX	Eden Detention Center	Eden Detention Center, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	499	565	Minimum/ Medium
Fort Worth, TX	North Texas Intermediate Sanction Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas[g]	NA	400	391	Minimum
Groesbeck, TX	Limestone County Detention Facility[h]	Capital Correctional Resources, Inc.[j]	State of Texas[f]	NA	500	495	Minimum
Houston, TX	Houston Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	State of Texas[g]	350	363	Minimum
Houston, TX	South Texas Intermediate Sanction Facility	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	State of Texas[g]	NA	400	350	Minimum
Kyle, TX	New Vision Treatment Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas[f]	NA	520	512	Minimum
Laredo, TX	Laredo Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	258	287	Minimum
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Pre-Release Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas[f]	NA	500	NA	Minimum
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Work Program Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of Lockhart	State of Texas[g]	500	498	Minimum
Midland, TX	Permian Basin Regional Jail	GRW Corporation	Ector County/ Midland County	Surrounding counties	500	NA	Minimum/ Medium
Mineral Wells, TX	Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas[g]	NA	1,800	1,049	Minimum
Newton County, TX	Newton County Detention Facility[h]	Bobby Ross Group[k]	State of Texas[f]	NA	540	540	Medium
Odessa, TX	Odessa Detention Center[h]	GRW Corporation	City of Odessa	State of Texas[f]	100	100	All levels
Overton, TX	(d)	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas[f]	NA	500	NA	Minimum
Pearsall, TX	Frio Detention Center[h]	Dove Development Corporation	State of Texas[f]	Frio County	199	210	Minimum/ Medium
San Antonio, TX	Central Texas Parole Violator Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas[g]	U.S. Marshals Service	623	589	Minimum/ Medium
Spur, TX	Dickens Detention Center[h]	North American Corrections	State of Texas[f]	NA	150	150	Maximum
Sweetwater, TX	Sweetwater Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concept, Inc.[a]	State of Texas[g]	NA	210	210	Minimum
Tarrant County, TX	Tarrant County Community Correction Facility	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Tarrant County	NA	320	310	Minimum
Venus, TX	Venus Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas[f]	NA	520	520	Minimum

See notes at end of table.

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
7/93	Being considered	Take-over	None
1/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
1/89	No	New construction	200 beds
8/91	No	Renovation	None
4/93	No	New construction	None
5/84	Yes	New construction	None
12/93	Will be sought	Renovation	None
6/89	Yes	New construction	Possible
3/85	No	New construction	None
10/94	Will be sought	New construction	None
1/93	Will be sought	New construction	None
6/95	No	New construction	None
7/89	No	Renovation	None
6/93	No	Take-over	48 beds
10/93	No	Take-over	None
12/94	Will be sought	New construction	None
12/92	Being considered	Take-over	301 beds
1/89	No	Take-over	None
7/91	No	New construction	250 beds
3/92	No	Take-over	None
2/92	Yes	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	None

Table 1.93

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1993--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Venus, TX	(d)	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas[f]	NA	500	NA	Minimum
Seattle, WA	Seattle Processing Center	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	150	145	Minimum/ Medium

Note: These data were collected through the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, University of Florida. Information was collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm in the United States. Data reflect the status of private correctional facilities as of December 1993.

[a]This facility was previously operated by Pricor, Inc. Pricor no longer operates any secure adult correctional facilities. The date that prisoners were received is the date that Concept, Inc. assumed ownership of the facility.
[b]Department of Corrections.
[c]Parole Division.
[d]To be determined.
[e]Houses State prisoners.
[f]Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division.
[g]Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Board of Pardons and Paroles.
[h]Houses sentenced offenders for whom no space is available in either traditional State prisons or pre-release centers operated by private corrections firms working under contract to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. These offenders are often referred to as "backlog" or "paper-ready" inmates. They would be housed in local jails if this facility was not available.
[i]This facility was previously operated by Detention Services, Inc. (DSI). DSI no longer operates any secure adult correctional facilities. The date that prisoners were received is the date that Dove Development Corporation assumed ownership of the facility.

Table 1.94

Drug interdiction activities in State and Federal correctional facilities

By type of activity and group targeted, June 29, 1990

Interdiction activity and group targeted	Federal confinement	State	
		Confinement	Community-based
Inmates at admission			
Verbal questioning	83.8 %	74.9 %	79.2 %
Patdown	87.5	77.7	71.2
Clothing exchange	87.5	59.0	26.0
Body cavity search	61.3	45.1	14.4
Other[a]	30.0	25.8	36.4
Inmates returning from temporary release			
Verbal questioning	72.5	66.5	68.0
Patdown	81.3	79.7	81.6
Clothing exchange	72.5	54.5	29.2
Body cavity search	63.8	47.6	20.4
Other[a]	35.0	30.9	36.8
Prison visitors			
Verbal questioning	97.5	78.7	82.4
Patdown	51.3	69.4	39.6
Belongings search	92.5	87.4	75.6
Body cavity search	27.5	22.4	5.2
Other	30.0	21.1	6.8
Prison staff[b]			
No reported interdiction activity	17.5	23.4	42.0
Verbal questioning	53.8	43.3	45.2
Patdown	21.3	49.3	24.4
Other[c]	35.0	25.0	11.6
Number of facilities	80	957	250

Note: See Note, table 1.9. An addendum on drug control activities in State and Federal facilities was included for the first time in the 1990 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

[a]"Other" includes such measures as visual search, drug testing, and a strip search that examines clothing and body surfaces.
[b]For prison staff, interdiction activities are overlapping categories.
[c]Includes such measures as drug testing, belongings search, and visual inspection.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990***, Special Report NCJ-134724 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 2; p. 3, Table 3; p. 4, Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
10/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
7/89	Yes	Renovation	None

[j]This facility was previously operated by Detention Services, Inc. (DSI). DSI no longer operates any secure adult correctional facilities. The date that prisoners were received is the date that Capital Correctional Resources, Inc. assumed ownership of the facility.
[k]This facility was previously operated by Concept, Inc. and, earlier, by Texas Detention Management, Inc.(TDM). TDM no longer operates any secure facilities. The date that prisoners were received is the date that the Bobby Ross Group assumed ownership of the facility.

Source: Charles W. Thomas, "Private Adult Correctional Facility Census," Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, Gainesville: University of Florida, 1993. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.95

Correctional facilities testing for drugs and number of tests

By type of drug, July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990

	Facilities		Tests	
Type of drug	Number testing	Percent reporting positive tests	Number given	Percent positive
All facilities				
Amphetamines	513	32.6 %	256,946	0.9 %
Barbiturates	472	34.1	225,855	0.8
Cocaine	712	60.0	379,970	3.1
Heroin	454	38.3	283,281	1.2
LSD	275	9.8	137,362	0.6
Marijuana/hashish	764	79.7	396,993	5.6
Methadone	304	8.6	150,725	0.6
Methamphetamines	327	21.4	176,300	1.5
Unspecified drug	235	24.3	124,815	0.7
Other	162	60.5	83,608	1.4
Federal facilities				
Amphetamines	55	30.9	51,874	0.2
Barbiturates	54	33.3	51,274	0.1
Cocaine	59	59.3	55,393	0.4
Heroin	51	31.4	45,496	0.4
LSD	45	4.4	40,297	(a)
Marijuana/hashish	57	77.2	53,809	1.1
Methadone	48	6.3	43,338	(a)
Methamphetamines	54	24.1	49,191	0.1
Unspecified drug	42	14.3	39,225	0.1
Other	13	92.3	12,840	0.4
State facilities				
Amphetamines	458	32.8	205,072	1.1
Barbiturates	418	34.2	174,581	1.0
Cocaine	653	60.0	324,577	3.6
Heroin	403	39.2	237,785	1.3
LSD	230	10.9	97,065	0.8
Marijuana/hashish	707	79.9	343,184	6.3
Methadone	256	9.0	107,387	0.8
Methamphetamines	273	20.9	127,109	2.0
Unspecified drug	193	26.4	85,590	1.0
Other	149	57.7	70,768	1.6

Note: See Notes, tables 1.9 and 1.94. These data are for 61 Federal facilities and 776 State facilities that supplied data on all variables.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990***, Special Report NCJ-134724 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 1.96

Positive drug tests at State correctional facilities

By drug interdiction activity and group targeted, July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990

Interdiction activity and group targeted	Number of individuals tested	Percent of positive tests for:				
		Amphetamines	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamines
Inmates						
All types	101,824	1.4 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	4.6 %	0.6 %
Body cavity search and clothing exchange	17,444	0.5	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.0
Body cavity search	41,497	0.3	0.5	0.8	5.1	0.1
Clothing exchange	88,430	0.9	1.5	1.4	6.3	0.7
Verbal questioning and patdown	23,321	3.6	5.2	4.0	13.5	16.2
Patdown	17,111	(a)	0.5	0.2	3.9	0.1
Verbal questioning	2,377	0.1	0.1	0.4	4.8	0.2
Other	3,114	0.2	1.1	1.0	2.7	0.0
No reported interdiction activity	254	8.3	40.2	0.0	28.4	0.0
Visitors						
All types	55,414	1.8	0.8	0.7	3.8	0.5
Body cavity and belongings searches	23,835	6.0	2.6	2.9	4.4	12.0
Body cavity search	4,067	(a)	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.0
Belongings search	193,121	0.7	1.6	1.0	6.7	2.8
Verbal questioning and patdown	2,893	0.0	1.6	0.2	6.0	0.0
Patdown	4,899	0.2	0.4	0.2	9.9	0.0
Verbal questioning	8,757	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.2	0.1
Other	1,541	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0
No reported interdiction activity	1,345	0.4	7.4	0.0	8.3	0.0
Staff						
All types	26,002	3.3	1.0	0.9	5.4	1.9
Verbal questioning and patdown	60,065	1.0	1.2	0.6	5.5	0.6
Questioning	42,529	0.4	0.5	1.1	5.3	6.6
Patdown	62,209	0.3	1.2	0.6	6.6	(a)
Other	60,704	0.6	2.1	1.3	5.3	4.9
No reported interdiction activity	44,363	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.5	6.6

Note: See Notes, tables 1.9 and 1.94. Interdiction activities are mutually exclusive categories. "All types" for inmates and visitors includes body cavity search, clothing exchange or belongings search, patdown, and verbal questioning, and may include other interdictions. For staff, "all types" includes verbal questioning, patdown, and other interdiction. "Body cavity search and clothing exchange" and "body cavity and belongings searches" include both, and may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Body cavity search," "clothing exchange," and "belongings search" may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Verbal questioning and patdown," "patdown," and "verbal questioning" may include other. "Other" does not include any of the above listed types of interdiction.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990***, Special Report NCJ-134724 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 9, Table 15.

Table 1.97

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1992

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	Population on July 1, 1992	Number of staff
United States Penitentiaries (USP)						
Atlanta (GA)	1902	Administrative	Male	983	1,793	612
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	1,153	1,677	576
Lewisburg (PA)	1932	High	Male	868	1,474	644
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	1,099	1,725	493
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	440	332	397
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	792	1,491	491
Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)						
Ashland (KY)	1940	Medium	Male	585	956	391
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Medium	Male	705	901	266
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	683	936	287
Butner (NC)	1976	Minimum/Administrative	Male	488	778	457
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Male	604	1,020	330
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	882	1,416	514
Englewood (CO)	1940	Medium/Administrative	Male	448	828	355
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium	Male	713	1,082	339
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Low/Administrative	Male	1,065	1,293	380
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	744	1,158	352
La Tuna (TX)[a]	1932	Medium	Male	407	988	370
Lompoc (CA)	1970	Low	Male	507	900	209
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	453	527	234
Marianna (FL)	1988	Medium; High	Male; Female	803	1,294	397
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	756	1,050	346
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	813	1,190	326
Milan (MI)	1933	Low	Male	996	1,464	397
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	717	742	220
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	760	1,299	305
Otisville (NY)	1980	Administrative	Male	667	1,008	347
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	588	945	370
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Medium	Male	708	1,110	382
Phoenix (AZ)	1985	Medium	Male	586	1,305	400
Pleasanton (CA)[b]	1974	Administrative	Female	630	916	285
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	780	1,048	331
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	269	551	207
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	529	878	280
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Medium	Male	728	982	340
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low	Male	844	1,061	291
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium	Male	756	1,275	352
Talladega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	692	945	344
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930's	Low	Male	731	1,347	300
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	464	1,242	392
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Medium	Male	623	1,019	340
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Medium	Male	623	1,014	320
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium;Administrative	Male;Both	306	824	263
Federal Prison Camps (FPC)						
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	1,019	844	268
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	619	962	217
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	328	547	137
Bryan (TX)	1988	Minimum	Female	755	548	98
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	739	622	142
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	524	747	156
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	135	312	95
Homestead (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	75	142	62
Maxwell (AL)	1930	Minimum	Male	708	807	145
Millington (TN)	1990	Minimum	Male	260	339	88
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	220	383	77
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	200	313	105
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	512	534	121
Tyndall (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	72	141	52
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	428	460	130

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1992--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	Population on July 1, 1992	Number of staff
Satellite Camps[c]						
Ashland (KY)	1990	Minimum	Male	260	275	NA
Atlanta (GA)	1984	Minimum	Male	436	433	NA
Big Spring (TX)	1992	Minimum	Male	48	168	NA
Bryan (TX)[d]	1992	Minimum	Female	100	NA	NA
Butner (NC)	1991	Minimum	Male	262	202	NA
Danbury (CT)	1982	Minimum	Female	123	176	NA
El Reno (OK)	1980	Minimum	Male	144	195	NA
Englewood (CO)	1990	Minimum/Administrative	Male	46	91	NA
Fairton (NJ)	1992	Minimum	Male	80	34	NA
Jesup (GA)	1989	Minimum	Male	396	375	NA
La Tuna (TX)[a]	1978	Minimum	Male	176	338	NA
Leavenworth (KS)	1960	Minimum	Male	322	307	NA
Lewisburg (PA)[e]	1991	Minimum	Male	179	199	NA
Lompoc (CA)[f]	1992	Minimum	Male	206	234	NA
Marianna (FL)	1988	Minimum	Female	230	290	NA
Marion (IL)	1971	Minimum	Male	273	266	NA
McKean (PA)	1989	Minimum	Male	222	250	NA
Oxford (WI)	1985	Minimum	Male	106	161	NA
Petersburg (VA)	1978	Minimum	Male	184	262	NA
Phoenix (AZ)	1989	Minimum	Female	218	235	NA
Pleasanton (CA)	1990	Minimum	Male	182	190	NA
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Minimum	Male	222	282	NA
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Minimum	Male	338	457	NA
Talladega (AL)	1989	Minimum	Male	260	228	NA
Terre Haute (IN)	1960	Minimum	Male	296	335	NA
Texarkana (TX)	1981	Minimum	Male	157	234	NA
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Minimum	Male	157	285	NA
Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)						
Carville (LA)[g]	1991	Minimum/Low Administrative	Male	150	347	159
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	431	648	253
Lexington (KY)[g]	1974	Administrative	Female	1,205	1,832	530
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	729	971	310
Miami (FL)	1976[h]	Administrative	Male	580	1,269	356
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	541	899	320
Oakdale (LA)[i]	1990	Administrative	Male	507	630	305
Rochester (MN)[g]	1985	Administrative	Both	711	827	506
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	684	1,143	297
Springfield (MO)[j]	1933	Administrative	Male	1,053	1,015	743

[a]Located on the New Mexico-Texas border.
[b]Federal Correctional Institution/Federal Detention Center (FCI/FDC).
[c]Satellite Camps are FPCs that are adjacent to the main facility at a particular site. Figures for number of staff are included in the main facility entry.
[d]The satellite facility at FPC Bryan is an Intensive Confinement Center (ICC) not a camp. It opened in July 1992, so population figures as of July 1, 1992 are not applicable.
[e]There are two satellite facilities at USP Lewisburg. One is a 350-bed minimum-security satellite camp for male offenders, which has a target completion date of late 1992. The other is a 192-bed ICC for minimum-security male offenders, which opened in 1991.
[f]The satellite camp is adjacent to USP Lompoc.
[g]Federal Medical Center (FMC).
[h]Miami opened in 1975 as a facility for young adult offenders, was converted in 1976 to a FCI, and changed to MCC Miami in 1982.
[i]Federal Detention Center (FDC).
[j]Medical Center for Federal Prisoners (MCFP).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, ***Facilities 1992*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 11-46. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.98

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff

By race and ethnicity, 1993[a]

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
			White		Black		Hispanic		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,958	100.0 %	17,489	100.0 %	4,553	100.0 %	2,306	100.0 %	610	100.0 %
Sex										
Male	18,400	73.7	13,120	75.0	2,995	65.8	1,838	79.7	447	73.3
Female	6,558	26.3	4,369	25.0	1,558	34.2	468	20.3	163	26.7
Age										
Less than 18 years	1	(c)	1	(c)	0	X	0	X	0	X
18 to 24 years	726	2.9	513	2.9	145	3.2	52	2.3	16	2.6
25 to 29 years	4,623	18.5	3,179	18.2	901	19.8	470	20.4	73	12.0
30 to 34 years	6,814	27.3	4,488	25.7	1,431	31.4	739	32.0	156	25.6
35 to 39 years	6,194	24.8	4,367	25.0	1,096	24.1	571	24.8	160	26.2
40 to 44 years	3,399	13.6	2,470	14.1	541	11.9	276	12.0	112	18.4
45 to 49 years	2,132	8.5	1,685	9.6	269	5.9	126	5.5	52	8.5
50 to 55 years	716	2.9	538	3.1	109	2.4	45	2.0	24	3.9
56 years and older	353	1.4	248	1.4	61	1.3	27	1.2	17	2.8
Education										
High school	8,149	32.7	5,796	33.1	1,415	31.1	784	34.0	154	25.2
Technical school	1,334	5.3	1,025	5.9	217	4.8	76	3.3	16	2.6
Some college	7,704	30.9	5,290	30.2	1,419	31.2	843	36.6	152	24.9
College degree	4,841	19.4	3,400	19.4	1,050	23.1	284	12.3	107	17.5
Some graduate school	780	3.1	583	3.3	129	2.8	53	2.3	15	2.5
Professional degree	461	1.8	195	1.1	64	1.4	120	5.2	82	13.4
Master's degree	1,327	5.3	945	5.4	231	5.1	98	4.2	53	8.7
Ph.D. degree	362	1.5	255	1.5	28	0.6	48	2.1	31	5.1

Note: These data refer to staff who are in current pay status and exclude staff who are on leave without pay.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, ***Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 59, 61.

[a]Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians and Native Americans.
[c]Value too small to display.

Table 1.99

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers

By race and ethnicity, 1993[a]

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
			White		Black		Hispanic		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,074	100.0 %	6,482	100.0 %	2,283	100.0 %	1,139	100.0 %	170	100.0 %
Sex										
Male	8,949	88.8	5,895	90.9	1,856	81.3	1,043	91.6	155	91.2
Female	1,125	11.2	587	9.1	427	18.7	96	8.4	15	8.8
Age										
18 to 24 years	356	3.5	265	4.1	61	2.7	25	2.2	5	2.9
25 to 29 years	2,632	26.1	1,715	26.5	572	25.1	312	27.4	33	19.4
30 to 34 years	3,260	32.4	1,969	30.4	810	35.5	426	37.4	55	32.4
35 to 39 years	2,339	23.2	1,522	23.5	513	22.5	258	22.7	46	27.1
40 to 44 years	921	9.1	625	9.6	197	8.6	80	7.0	19	11.2
45 to 49 years	413	4.1	295	4.6	80	3.5	28	2.5	10	5.9
50 to 55 years	93	0.9	64	1.0	26	1.1	1	0.1	2	1.2
56 years and older	60	0.6	27	0.4	24	1.1	9	0.8	0	X
Education										
High school	4,326	42.9	2,839	43.8	915	40.1	498	43.7	74	43.5
Technical school	470	4.7	322	5.0	97	4.2	46	4.0	5	2.9
Some college	3,513	34.9	2,228	34.4	752	32.9	463	40.6	70	41.2
College degree	1,529	15.2	956	14.7	444	19.4	108	9.5	21	12.4
Some graduate school	125	1.2	80	1.2	33	1.4	12	1.1	0	X
Professional degree	19	0.2	9	0.1	8	0.4	2	0.2	0	X
Master's degree	91	0.9	47	0.7	34	1.5	10	0.9	0	X
Ph.D. degree	1	(c)	1	(c)	0	X	0	X	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.98.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, ***Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 72, 74.

[a]Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians and Native Americans.
[c]Value too small to display.

Table 1.100

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff

By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1993[a]

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
			White		Black		Hispanic		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,958	100.0 %	17,489	100.0 %	4,553	100.0 %	2,306	100.0 %	610	100.0 %
Region										
Male	18,400	73.7	13,120	75.0	2,995	65.8	1,838	79.7	447	73.3
Central Office/Glynco[c]	801	3.2	643	3.7	105	2.3	29	1.3	24	3.9
Northeast	3,746	15.0	3,016	17.2	398	8.7	271	11.8	61	10.0
North Central	3,176	12.7	2,622	15.0	321	7.1	168	7.3	65	10.7
Mid-Atlantic	2,819	11.3	2,210	12.6	489	10.7	86	3.7	34	5.6
Southeast	2,465	9.9	1,316	7.5	689	15.1	392	17.0	68	11.1
South Central	2,959	11.9	1,827	10.4	553	12.1	505	21.9	74	12.1
West	2,434	9.8	1,486	8.5	440	9.7	387	16.8	121	19.8
Female	6,558	26.3	4,369	25.0	1,558	34.2	468	20.3	163	26.7
Central Office/Glynco[c]	711	2.8	407	2.3	283	6.2	14	0.6	7	1.1
Northeast	1,019	4.1	731	4.2	187	4.1	74	3.2	27	4.4
North Central	1,079	4.3	918	5.2	109	2.4	36	1.6	16	2.6
Mid-Atlantic	1,020	4.1	751	4.3	235	5.2	24	1.0	10	1.6
Southeast	816	3.3	422	2.4	294	6.5	80	3.5	20	3.3
South Central	1,088	4.4	647	3.7	270	5.9	140	6.1	31	5.1
West	825	3.3	493	2.8	180	4.0	100	4.3	52	8.5
Length of employment										
Male	18,400	73.7	13,120	75.0	2,995	65.8	1,838	79.7	447	73.3
Less than 1 year	1,822	7.3	1,106	6.3	386	8.5	280	12.1	50	8.2
1 to 2 years	3,983	16.0	2,681	15.3	618	13.6	571	24.8	113	18.5
3 to 4 years	3,885	15.6	2,761	15.8	651	14.3	365	15.8	108	17.7
5 to 9 years	4,270	17.1	3,140	18.0	704	15.5	313	13.6	113	18.5
10 to 14 years	1,961	7.9	1,480	8.5	285	6.3	167	7.2	29	4.8
15 to 19 years	1,677	6.7	1,286	7.4	261	5.7	107	4.6	23	3.8
20 years or more	802	3.2	666	3.8	90	2.0	35	1.5	11	1.8
Female	6,558	26.3	4,369	25.0	1,558	34.2	468	20.3	163	26.7
Less than 1 year	575	2.3	326	1.9	155	3.4	71	3.1	23	3.8
1 to 2 years	1,831	7.3	1,228	7.0	399	8.8	142	6.2	62	10.2
3 to 4 years	1,596	6.4	1,040	5.9	394	8.7	118	5.1	44	7.2
5 to 9 years	1,510	6.1	1,023	5.8	379	8.3	85	3.7	23	3.8
10 to 14 years	591	2.4	432	2.5	125	2.7	27	1.2	7	1.1
15 to 19 years	325	1.3	232	1.3	74	1.6	16	0.7	3	0.5
20 years or more	130	0.5	88	0.5	32	0.7	9	0.4	1	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.98.

[a]Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians and Native Americans.
[c]Central Office is located in Washington, DC. Glynco refers to employees at the Federal Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, ***Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 66, 67.

Table 1.101

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers

By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1993[a]

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
			White		Black		Hispanic		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,074	100.0 %	6,482	100.0 %	2,283	100.0 %	1,139	100.0 %	170	100.0 %
Region										
Male	8,949	88.8	5,895	90.9	1,856	81.3	1,043	91.6	155	91.2
Northeast	1,983	19.7	1,527	23.6	265	11.6	174	15.3	17	10.0
North Central	1,654	16.4	1,315	20.3	202	8.8	110	9.7	27	15.9
Mid-Atlantic	1,324	13.1	972	15.0	302	13.2	43	3.8	7	4.1
Southeast	1,307	13.0	579	8.9	463	20.3	234	20.5	31	18.2
South Central	1,436	14.3	805	12.4	341	14.9	261	22.9	29	17.1
West	1,245	12.4	697	10.8	283	12.4	221	19.4	44	25.9
Female	1,125	11.2	587	9.1	427	18.7	96	8.4	15	8.8
Northeast	209	2.1	129	2.0	61	2.7	16	1.4	3	1.8
North Central	139	1.4	100	1.5	29	1.3	9	0.8	1	0.6
Mid-Atlantic	197	2.0	120	1.9	73	3.2	4	0.4	0	X
Southeast	176	1.7	63	1.0	93	4.1	17	1.5	3	1.8
South Central	210	2.1	85	1.3	92	4.0	28	2.5	5	2.9
West	194	1.9	90	1.4	79	3.5	22	1.9	3	1.8
Length of employment										
Male	8,949	88.8	5,895	90.9	1,856	81.3	1,043	91.6	155	91.2
Less than 1 year	1,318	13.1	773	11.9	313	13.7	207	18.2	25	14.7
1 to 2 years	2,474	24.6	1,586	24.5	450	19.7	398	34.9	40	23.5
3 to 4 years	2,097	20.8	1,413	21.8	451	19.8	198	17.4	35	20.6
5 to 9 years	1,829	18.2	1,274	19.7	383	16.8	141	12.4	31	18.2
10 to 14 years	680	6.8	471	7.3	133	5.8	64	5.6	12	7.1
15 to 19 years	400	4.0	263	4.1	99	4.3	30	2.6	8	4.7
20 years or more	151	1.5	115	1.8	27	1.2	5	0.4	4	2.4
Female	1,125	11.2	587	9.1	427	18.7	96	8.4	15	8.8
Less than 1 year	155	1.5	71	1.1	57	2.5	26	2.3	1	0.6
1 to 2 years	339	3.4	198	3.1	114	5.0	22	1.9	5	2.9
3 to 4 years	293	2.9	138	2.1	124	5.4	25	2.2	6	3.5
5 to 9 years	227	2.3	113	1.7	97	4.2	14	1.2	3	1.8
10 to 14 years	65	0.6	40	0.6	19	0.8	6	0.5	0	X
15 to 19 years	40	0.4	24	0.4	14	0.6	2	0.2	0	X
20 years or more	6	0.1	3	(c)	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.98.

[a]Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians and Native Americans.
[c]Value too small to display.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, ***Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 79, 80.

Table 1.102

Statutory provisions related to capital offenses

By jurisdiction, 1992

Jurisdiction	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
Alabama	Murder during kidnaping, robbery, rape, sodomy, burglary, sexual assault, or arson; murder of a peace officer, correctional officer, or a public official; murder while under a life sentence; murder for pecuniary gain or contract murder; aircraft piracy; murder by a defendant with a previous murder conviction; murder of a witness to a crime; murder when a victim is subpoenaed in a criminal proceeding, when the murder is related to the role of the victim as a witness; murder when a victim is less than 14 years old; murder in which a victim is killed while in a dwelling by a deadly weapon fired from outside the dwelling; murder in which a victim is killed while in a motor vehicle by a deadly weapon fired from outside that vehicle; murder in which a victim is killed by a deadly weapon fired from a motor vehicle.	16
Arizona	First-degree murder.	None specified
Arkansas	Felony murder; arson causing death; intentional murder of a law enforcement officer; murder of prison, jail, court, or correctional personnel, or military personnel acting in the line of duty; multiple murders; intentional murder of public officeholder or candidate; intentional murder while under life sentence; contract murder.	14 [a]
California	Treason; homicide by a prisoner serving a life term; first-degree murder with special circumstances; train wrecking; perjury causing execution.	18
Colorado	First-degree murder; kidnaping with death of victim; felony murder.	18
Connecticut	Murder of a public safety or correctional officer; murder for pecuniary gain; murder in the course of a felony; murder by a defendant with a previous conviction for intentional murder; murder while under a life sentence; murder during a kidnaping; illegal sale of cocaine, methadone, or heroin to a person who dies from using these drugs; murder during first-degree sexual assault; multiple murders.	18 [b]
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances.	None specified
Florida	First-degree murder; capital felonies; capital drug trafficking felonies.	None specified
Georgia	Murder; kidnaping with bodily injury when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason; kidnaping for ransom when the victim dies.	17
Idaho	First-degree murder; aggravated kidnaping.	None specified
Illinois	Murder accompanied by at least one of 11 aggravating factors.	18
Indiana	Murder accompanied by at least one of 12 aggravating circumstances.	16
Kentucky	Aggravated murder; kidnaping when victim is killed.	16
Louisiana	First-degree murder; treason.	16
Maryland	First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony.	16
Mississippi	Murder of a peace officer or correctional officer; murder while under life sentence; murder by bomb or explosive; contract murder; murder committed during specific felonies (rape, burglary, kidnaping, arson, robbery, sexual battery, unnatural intercourse with a child, non-consensual unnatural intercourse); murder of an elected official; capital rape[d]; aircraft piracy; treason.	16 [c]
Missouri	First-degree murder.	16
Montana	Deliberate homicide; aggravated kidnaping when the victim or rescuer dies; attempted deliberate homicide, aggravated assault, or aggravated kidnaping by a State prison inmate with a prior conviction for deliberate homicide or who has been previously declared a persistent felony offender.	None specified
Nebraska	First-degree murder.	18
Nevada	First-degree murder.	16
New Hampshire	Contract murder; murder of a law enforcement officer; murder of a kidnaping victim; killing another after being sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.	17
New Jersey	Purposeful or knowing murder; contract murder.	18
New Mexico	First-degree murder; felony murder with aggravating circumstances.	18
North Carolina	First-degree murder.	17 [e]
Ohio	Assassination; contract murder; murder during escape; murder while in a correctional facility; murder after conviction for a prior purposeful killing or prior attempted murder; murder of a peace officer; murder arising from specified felonies (rape, kidnaping, arson, robbery, burglary); murder of a witness to prevent testimony in a criminal proceeding or in retaliation.	18

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.102

Statutory provisions related to capital offenses

By jurisdiction, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
Oklahoma	Murder with malice aforethought; murder arising from specified felonies (forcible rape, robbery with a dangerous weapon, kidnaping, escape from lawful custody, first-degree burglary, arson); murder when the victim is a child who has been injured, tortured, or maimed.	16
Oregon	Aggravated murder.	18
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder.	None specified
South Carolina	Murder with statutory aggravating circumstances.	None specified
South Dakota	First-degree murder; kidnaping with gross permanent physical injury inflicted on the victim; felony murder.	10[f]
Tennessee	First-degree murder.	18
Texas	Murder of a public safety officer, fire fighter, or correctional employee; murder during the commission of specified felonies (kidnaping, burglary, robbery, aggravated rape, arson); murder for remuneration; multiple murders; murder during prison escape; murder by a State prison inmate.	17
Utah	Aggravated murder.	14
Virginia	Murder during commission or attempts to commit specified felonies (abduction, armed robbery, rape, sodomy); contract murder; murder by a prisoner while in custody; murder of a law enforcement officer; multiple murders; murder of a child under age 12 during an abduction; murder arising from drug violations.	15
Washington	Aggravated first-degree premeditated murder.	None specified
Wyoming	First-degree murder including felony murder.	16
Federal system	First-degree murder; murder while a member of the Armed Forces; retaliatory murder of a member of the immediate family of law enforcement officials; murder of a member of Congress, an important executive official, or a Supreme Court Justice; destruction of aircraft, motor vehicles, or related facilities resulting in death; destruction of government property resulting in death; mailing of injurious articles with the intent to kill or resulting in death; assassination or kidnaping resulting in the death of the President or Vice President; willful wrecking of a train resulting in death; bank-robbery-related murder or kidnaping; treason; murder of Federal judges and officers; espionage; espionage by a member of the Armed Forces; death resulting from aircraft hijacking; witness tampering where death results; any person engaging in or working in furtherance of a continuing criminal enterprise, or any person engaging in an offense punishable under section 841(b)(1)(A) or section 960(b)(1) who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of an individual and such killing results, and any person, during the commission of, in furtherance of, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution or service of a prison sentence for, a felony violation of this subchapter or subchapter II of this chapter who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer engaged in, or on account of, the performance of such officer's official duties and such killing results.	18

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1992. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. The following jurisdictions do not have statutory provisions for sentences of death: Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

[a]See Arkansas Code Ann. 9-27-318(b)(1) (Repl. 1991).
[b]See Conn. Gen. Stat. 53a-46a(g)(1).
[c]Minimum age defined by statute is 13, but effective age is 16 based on interpretation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions by the State attorney general's office.
[d]Capital rape is the forcible rape of a child under the age of 14 by a person age 18 or older.
[e]Age required is 17 unless the murderer was incarcerated for murder when a subsequent murder occurred; the age then may be 14.
[f]Age 10, but only after a transfer hearing to try a juvenile as an adult.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Capital Punishment 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-145031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1992), pp. 3; 4, Table 3; 11, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.103

Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1993

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	Yes
Alaska	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Arkansas	Post-Prison Transfer Board	Department of Community Punishment	Yes	7	No[a]
California	Board of Prison Terms[b]	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Correction[b]	Yes	11	No[c]
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No[c]
District of Columbia	Board of Parole	Board of Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Florida	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No[c]
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Paroles	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections[b]	Yes	12	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No[c]
Kansas	Parole Board	Department of Corrections[b]	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Public Safety and Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Maine	Parole Board[d]	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Maryland	Parole Commission	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	6	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	10	Yes
Minnesota	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release[b]	Department of Corrections	No	4	No[e]
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections and Human Services	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole[b]	Department of Correctional Services[b]	Yes	5	Yes
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	6	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections[b]	Yes	5	No
New Jersey	Parole Board	Department of Corrections, Bureau of Parole[b]	Yes	9	Yes
New Mexico	Adult Parole Board	Corrections Department	Yes	4	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Division of Parole	Yes	19	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Yes	3	No
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	No	9[f]	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections[b]	Yes	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision	Department of Corrections	Yes	4	Yes
Pennsylvania	Board of Probation and Parole[b] and County Courts[g]	Board of Probation and Parole[b] and County Courts	Yes	5	Yes
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	6	No
South Carolina	Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services[b]	Yes	7	No
South Dakota	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	6	No
Tennessee	Board of Paroles	Board of Paroles	Yes	7	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Texas Department of Criminal Justice	No	18	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Washington	Indeterminate Sentence Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole[h]	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	No
Federal	Parole Commission[b]	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	Yes	9	Yes

Note: See Note, table 1.81. The column "independent agency" refers to the status of the State paroling authority.

[a]Three full-time, four part-time.
[b]Accredited by Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.
[c]The chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.
[d]Parole Board hears pre-1976 cases of parole. Flat sentences with no parole under criminal code effective May 1, 1976.
[e]The Executive Officer and two Deputy Executive Officers serve full-time, other staff serve part-time.
[f]Eleven hearing officers expand the functions of the Parole Board.
[g]The Board of Probation and Parole provides services when the sentence is over 2 years; the County Courts provide services when the sentence is 2 years or less.
[h]Under State statute, parole is considered probation.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*** (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), pp. xii, xiii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.104

Intensive parole supervision programs

By selected program characteristics and State, 1992

State	Number of offenders		Number of officers		Average case load		Difference in officers' pay or qualifications for handling intensive parole supervision cases
	On parole	Under intensive parole supervision	Total	Handling intensive parole supervision	Non-intensive supervision	Intensive supervision	
Alabama	6,000	185	192	9	147	25	None
Alaska	900	32	68	2	80	15	Intensive supervision officers receive a shift differential and on-call allowance and must be firearms qualified.
Arizona	4,100 [a]	275	63	11	76	25	None
Arkansas	3,631	90	70	6	54	15	None
California	83,799	8,500 [b]	1,655	146 [b]	65	45	None, but officer must be off probationary status for 1 year.
Colorado	1,866	77	4	2	65	20	None
Connecticut	5,613	8 % [b]	65	0	92 % [b]	8 % [b]	None
Florida	2,465	50 [b]	2,206 [c]	0 [d]	--	25	Correctional Probation Officers II level are assigned as Community Control Officers.
Hawaii	1,442	70	26	4	85	35 [e]	None
Idaho	387	61	79	14	75	25 [e]	None
Illinois	21,448	675	92	30	--	23	Pay scale is the same, although there are more opportunities for overtime; intensive supervision agents must be weapons authorized.
Iowa	2,150	328	252 [c]	35 [f]	(g)	20 to 25	Intensive supervision officers are usually PPO III (case management) and PPO I (surveillance), whereas, regular probation officers are PPO II's.
Kentucky	3,345	804	309	54	60	27	None
Louisiana	10,478	142	NA	0	(h)	(h)	None
Maryland	14,809 [i]	3,100 [j]	450	185	42	47	None
Minnesota	261 [k]	151	71	16	98	15 [l]	None
Mississippi	2,909	74	121 [m]	12 [m]	104	28	None
Missouri	8,390	584	625 [m]	18	75	20	No salary difference, must be an experienced officer.
Montana	625	--	48	4	88.5	10	None
Nebraska	685	50 [b]	14	3	50	35	None
Nevada	2,504	292	179 [m]	19 [m]	75	25 to 30	Officers handling intensive supervision cases are compensated an additional 5 percent of their base salary.
New Hampshire	582	65	50 [m]	4.5	85 to 95	25 to 30	Intensive supervision parole officers receive specialized training commensurate with their responsibilities.
New Jersey	28,748	677	332	72	141	10	Salary increase for carrying a weapon.
New York	49,718	18,573	850	425	97	38	None
North Carolina	11,953	809	148	(n)	74	24	Must have 3 years experience handling regular cases.
North Dakota	150	5	NA	1	65 to 80	10 to 12	Salary increase and required to be experienced officer.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.104

Intensive parole supervision programs

By selected program characteristics and State, 1992--Continued

State	Number of offenders: On parole	Number of offenders: Under intensive parole supervision	Number of officers: Total	Number of officers: Handling intensive parole supervision	Average case load: Non-intensive supervision	Average case load: Intensive supervision	Difference in officers' pay or qualifications for handling intensive parole supervision cases
Ohio	6,000 [b]	1,900 [b]	350 [b]	(h)	45 to 65	20 to 50	One program requires officers with more experience.
Oklahoma	3,963	135	286 [m]	0	85 [m]	--	None
Oregon	6,700	1,400 [m]	382	--	85	35 to 50	None
Pennsylvania	17,274	1,040	236	30	106.7	34.7	None
Rhode Island	506	44	7	1	77	44	None
South Carolina	4,607	371	483 [m]	66 [m]	160	61	Salary increase.
South Dakota	673	46	24	8	39	6	None
Texas	73,821	2,325	1,035	93	75	25	None
Utah	2,036	273	NA	19	--	--	--
Vermont	339	91	65 [m]	6	4.2 [o]	15.2 [o]	None
Virginia	10,000	600	450 [m]	45 [m]	70 [m]	24 [m]	None
Wyoming	3,500 [m]	3	51	3	100 [m]	25 [m]	Salary increase and 2 years experience.

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in June 1992. Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Tennessee, Washington, and West Virginia had no intensive parole supervision programs at the time the survey was conducted. Indiana was beginning an intensive parole supervision program at the time of the survey. Delaware, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a] Includes intensive probation offenders.
[b] Approximation.
[c] Also supervises probationers.
[d] Handles community control supervision.
[e] Per two officers.
[f] Also supervises intensive probation.
[g] Unknown.
[h] Officers handle both regular and intensive supervision cases.
[i] 9,049 total; 5,760 active.
[j] Active.
[k] Supervised release.
[l] Maximum by law.
[m] Includes probation.
[n] Parole cases handled by intensive probation officer.
[o] Part of caseload.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June 1992), pp. 10-12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.105

U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

By type of hearing or record review, fiscal years 1978-93

	Total considerations	Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/ presumptive date record review	Statutory review/ interim hearing	Review hearing	Rescission hearing	Retroactive record review	Local revocation hearing	Institutional revocation hearing	Dispositional revocation	Curfew parole record reviews	Other
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	X	X	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	X	X	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	319	2,042	X	X	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	825	X	365
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	353	X	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	368	X	443
1984	20,773	10,010	X	4,908	2,137	X	780	X	352	1,890	366	X	330
1985	21,300	10,608	X	4,343	2,685	X	764	X	277	1,892	418	X	313
1986	24,264	12,519	X	5,057	2,680	X	880	X	319	2,035	303	X	471
1987	26,149	13,070	X	5,516	2,812	X	811	X	348	2,171	194	837	390
1988	27,118	12,860	X	5,932	3,357	X	887	X	385	2,458	159	721	359
1989	23,847	9,009	X	6,162	3,409	X	755	X	371	2,449	107	1,066	519
1990	19,328	5,596	X	5,088	3,552	X	586	X	507	2,885	69	672	373
1991	14,829	3,700	X	3,817	2,897	X	405	X	569	2,793	36	292	320
1992	11,613	2,688	X	2,648	2,176	X	416	X	603	2,771	16	94	201
1993	9,495	1,638	X	2,702	1,477	X	317	X	720	2,439	20	24	158

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over approximately 20,000 Federal parolees. The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At an in-person hearing, the offender appears before the examiner and can introduce additional information for consideration. At a record review, only information contained in the prisoner's case file is considered. Some data reported as hearings were actually record reviews because the prisoner was granted parole "on the record" or was serving concurrent Federal and State sentences in a State institution. With implementation of presumptive parole date procedures, "one-third hearings" and "review hearings" have been phased out.

For parole guidelines and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, ***Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, ***Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 7, 8; ***Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991***, pp. 9, 10; ***October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993***, pp. 9, 10 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.106

Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission

By region and type of revocation hearing, fiscal years 1977-93

Type of revocation hearing	Total	Region				
		Northeast	Southeast	North Central	South Central	West
Local hearing						
1977	230	46	20	44	44	76
1978	240	45	45	54	25	71
1979	275	31	46	84	46	68
1980	319	32	49	109	33	96
1981	369	46	64	121	21	117
1982	346	34	61	94	45	112
1983	331	37	58	68	67	101
1984	352	71	45	72	80	84
1985	277	45	51	48	41	92
1986	319	53	48	50	60	108
1987	348	49	71	49	60	119
1988	385	64	94	51	70	106
1989	371	66	100	73	44	88
1990	507	62	193	79	62	111
1991	569	65	222	105	67	110
1992	603	296 [a]	X	173 [b]	134 [b]	X
1993	720	460 [a]	X	170 [b]	90 [b]	X
Institutional hearing						
1977	1,772	330	348	368	292	434
1978	1,535	287	345	310	226	367
1979	1,771	332	423	309	320	387
1980	2,042	417	499	417	345	364
1981	2,039	416	577	429	333	284
1982	1,949	450	410	414	311	364
1983	2,132	570	348	452	351	411
1984	1,890	453	329	377	360	371
1985	1,892	484	374	563	317	354
1986	2,035	453	404	385	350	443
1987	2,171	537	370	337	473	454
1988	2,458	631	420	393	457	557
1989	2,449	694	532	421	479	323
1990	2,885	724	570	531	531	529
1991	2,793	528	738	468	549	510
1992	3,218	1,502 [a]	X	716 [b]	1,000 [b]	X
1993	2,439	740 [a]	X	653 [b]	1,046 [b]	X

Note: See Note, table 1.105. If probable cause for revocation is established at the local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the institutional hearing. A local hearing is not necessary if the parolee has been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 4.

[a]The Commission modified its regional operation by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region.

[b]The Commission modified its regional operation by closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central offices took over the area previously serviced by the Western region.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, ***Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978***, p. 17, Tables 1-G and 1-H; ***October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980***, p. 19 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 1, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, ***Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 7; ***Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991***, p. 9; ***October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993***, p. 9 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.107

U.S. Parole Commission decisions within, above, and below paroling policy guidelines

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-93

	Initial hearings				Revocation hearings			
	Total number	Within	Above	Below	Total number	Within	Above	Below
1978	11,790	79.3 %	10.6 %	10.1 %	1,749	79.8 %	8.2 %	12.1 %
1979	11,801	80.7	9.4	10.0	2,032	80.2	8.5	11.3
1980	10,376	82.6	10.8	6.6	2,361	80.3	13.3	6.4
1981	7,718	84.4	9.7	5.9	2,406	80.4	13.3	6.3
1982	8,745	86.9	8.4	5.0	2,295	80.9	13.6	5.5
1983	10,678	86.7	7.9	5.4	2,463	82.8	12.7	4.5
1984	9,926	88.6	8.0	3.5	2,235	80.5	16.7	2.8
1985	10,514	91.2	6.7	2.1	2,163	79.3	19.0	1.6
1986	12,515	92.5	6.2	1.2	2,350	85.5	12.0	2.5
1987	13,029	92.6	6.1	1.3	2,519	88.4	8.4	3.2
1988	12,759	92.0	6.1	1.9	2,936	86.4	10.7	2.9
1989	8,724	90.0	7.9	2.2	2,759	85.8	10.2	4.0
1990	5,438	88.0	9.4	2.6	3,208	84.5	10.8	4.7
1991	3,612	84.9	11.7	3.4	3,142	84.1	9.7	6.2
1992	2,609	83.9	12.7	3.3	3,176	82.7	12.2	5.1
1993	2,618	83.3	14.5	3.3	2,974	82.0	13.0	4.9

Note: See Note, table 1.105. In 1978, the U.S. Parole Commission adopted a system of guidelines, based on a calculation of parole risk, to aid in the determination of an optimal parole release date. Release decisions may be made either above or below the designated guideline range if warranted by discretionary, statutory, or policy considerations. For this table, only discretionary decisions outside the guideline structure are counted as "above" or "below." Thus, decisions to deny parole where the mandatory release date is below the guideline range, and decisions to grant an effective parole date above the guideline range, due to time needed to develop a suitable release plan or because the minimum sentence is beyond the guideline range, are counted as "within" the parole policy guidelines. Decisions below the guideline range because of policy limitations are excluded from this table (Source, ***October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980***, p. 22). Guidelines are used in revocation hearings in order to establish an eligibility date for "reparole." In addition, cases in which the guidelines developed by the District of Columbia Parole Board were used as the result of a court order are excluded from this table in 1988.

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, ***Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 4, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, ***Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10; ***Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991***, p. 13; ***October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993***, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.108

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court

By State, 1993

State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
Alabama	14 and older	Child alleged to have committed an act which would constitute a crime if committed by an adult.
Alaska	No specific age	None.
Arizona	No specific age	None. County attorney files motion with clerk of the court requesting that the juvenile court waive jurisdiction and transfer child for criminal prosecution.
Arkansas	14	Capital murder; murder in the first degree; murder in the second degree; kidnaping in the first degree; aggravated robbery or rape; first degree battery; possession of a handgun on school property; aggravated assault with a deadly weapon.
	16 and older	Felony if committed by an adult.
California	16 and older	Any criminal statute or ordinance.
Colorado	14 and older	Felony.
Connecticut	14 and older	If child previously adjudicated delinquent for a serious juvenile offense, may be transferred for commission of a Class A, B, or C felony. Murder: Class A felony if previously adjudicated delinquent for Class A felony; Class B felony if previously adjudicated delinquent for two violations designated Class A or B felony.
Delaware	14 and older	Felony.
	16 and older	Child not amenable to rehabilitative processes available to the court.
District of Columbia	15 and older	Felony.
	16 and older	None, if child already under commitment for delinquency.
	18 and older	Offense committed before age of 18.
	Any age	Illegal possession or control of a firearm within 500 feet of a District of Columbia public school building, property, or school-sponsored event.
Florida	14 and older	None.
	No specific age	Offense punishable by death or life imprisonment if indicted by grand jury; waiver mandatory upon demand of child and parent or guardian.
Georgia	13 and older	Offense punishable by death or life imprisonment.
	15 and older	None; waiver mandatory in case of child 15 or older charged with burglary on 3 or more occasions and probable cause established on present charge.
Hawaii	16 and older	Felony; waiver mandatory in case of child 16 or older charged with a Class A felony who has previously been adjudged to have committed a Class A felony involving force or violence or the threat of force or violence, or to have committed two or more felonies within the previous 2-year period.
Idaho	14 and older	Any crime.
Illinois	13 and older	Any crime.
Indiana	10 and older	Murder (waiver mandatory).
	14 and older	Heinous or aggravated act, or part of repetitive pattern of less serious delinquent acts.
	16 and older	Class A or B felony; involuntary manslaughter as a Class C felony; reckless homicide as a Class C felony (waiver mandatory).
	No specific age	Felony if committed by an adult and previous conviction of a felony or nontraffic misdemeanor (waiver mandatory).
Iowa	14 and older	Public offense.
Kansas	14 or 15	Class A or B felony, or after July 1, 1993, an off-grid felony, a nondrug felony crime at severity level 1, 2, or 3 or a drug felony crime ranked at severity level 1 or 2.
	16 and older	Any crime.
Kentucky	14	Capital offense or Class A or B felony.
	16	Class C or D felony who has two prior delinquency adjudications for felonies. Waiver permitted in case of any child charged with a felony who has a prior criminal conviction; before certifying such child the court must find the child has a delinquency adjudication for a felony within 1 year prior to commission of present charge and that child has failed to comply with the times of the disposition following the prior adjudication.
Louisiana	15 and older	Wavier permitted if child charged with armed robbery, aggravated burglary, or aggravated kidnaping, attempted first or second degree murder, aggravated battery.
Maine	No specific age	Murder or a Class A, B, or C crime.
Maryland	Under 15	Crimes punishable by death or life imprisonment.
	15 and older	None.
Massachusetts	14 and older	Child has committed an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison and child has been previously committed to the department of youth services, or the crime involves the threat or infliction of serious bodily harm.
Michigan	15 and older	Felony.
Minnesota	14 and older	Violation of State or local law or ordinance; waiver mandatory in case of child over whom jurisdiction was waived on a previous felony charge and who was convicted of such offense or a lesser included offense. Mandatory waiver provision does not apply to juvenile offenders subject to criminal court jurisdiction under section 609.055.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.108

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court

By State, 1993--Continued

State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
Mississippi	13 and older	None.
Missouri	14 to 17	Felony.
	17 to 21	Any State law or ordinance if child already within court's extended jurisdiction.
Montana	12 and older	Sexual intercourse without consent, deliberate homicide, mitigated deliberate homicide, attempt of either deliberate or mitigated deliberate homicide.
	16 and older	Negligent homicide; arson; aggravated or felony assault; robbery; burglary or aggravated burglary; aggravated kidnaping; possession of explosives; criminal sale of dangerous drugs; criminal production or manufacture of dangerous drugs; attempt of any of the above acts.
Nevada	16 and older	Felony.
New Hampshire	No specific age	Felony.
New Jersey	Under 14	Murder-juvenile may elect to have case transferred.
	14 and older	Criminal homicide other than death by auto; robbery of the first degree; aggravated sexual assault; sexual assault; second degree aggravated assault, kidnaping; aggravated arson; crime committed when juvenile previously adjudicated delinquent or convicted of above-named offenses; crime committed when juvenile previously sentenced and confined in adult penal institution; violent offense; drug offense; attempt or conspiracy of above (waiver permitted). Also, juvenile may elect to have case transferred.
New Mexico	15 and older	First or second degree murder; assault with intent to commit a violent felony; kidnaping; aggravated battery; shooting at a dwelling or occupied building, or shooting at or from a motor vehicle, which results in great bodily harm to another person; dangerous use of explosives; criminal sexual penetration; robbery; aggravated burglary; aggravated arson; any felony offense if they have had three prior, separate felony adjudications within a 2-year period immediately preceding (youthful offender subject to adult or juvenile sanctions).
North Carolina	14 and older	Felony; waiver is mandatory if felony charged is a Class A felony.
North Dakota	14 and older	Delinquent act involving infliction or threat of serious bodily harm.
	16 and older	Child requests.
Ohio	15 and older	Felony; waiver mandatory if child is presently charged with murder or aggravated murder and child previously has been adjudicated delinquent for murder or aggravated murder.
Oklahoma	No specific age	Felony.
Oregon	15 and older	Murder; aggravated murder; Class A or Class B felonies; second degree escape; third degree assault; coercion; second degree arson; third degree robbery.
	Under 16	Murder; aggravated murder; attempted murder; attempted aggravated murder; first degree manslaughter; first degree assault; first degree rape; first degree sodomy; first degree robbery.
Pennsylvania	14 and older	Waiver permitted where child is charged with a felony; waiver mandatory if child charged with murder; child may request waiver.
Rhode Island	No specific age	Child charged with felony.
South Carolina	14 or 15	Two prior and unrelated adjudications of assault; assault and battery with intent to kill; assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature; arson; housebreaking; burglary; kidnaping; attempted criminal sexual conduct or robbery and currently charged with a third or subsequent offense.
	16 and older	Felony or misdemeanor.
	Any age	Murder or criminal sexual conduct.
South Dakota	No specific age	None.
Tennessee	14 and older	Murder; rape; aggravated rape; robbery offenses; kidnaping offenses.
	16 and older	None.
Texas	15 and older	Felony.
Utah	14 and older	Felony.
Vermont	Over 10, but less than 14 years of age	Arson causing death; assault and robbery with a dangerous weapon; assault and robbery causing bodily injury; aggravated assault; murder; manslaughter; kidnaping; maiming; sexual assault; aggravated sexual assault; burglary of sleeping apartments in nighttime.
Virginia	15 and older	Any offense, which if committed by an adult could be punishable by confinement in a State correctional facility.
Washington	15 and older	Class A felony or attempted Class A felony.
	17	Second degree assault; first degree extortion; indecent liberties; second degree kidnaping; second degree rape; second degree robbery.
West Virginia	16	Child demands waiver.
	No specific age	Waiver permitted if child has committed: treason; murder; robbery with a deadly weapon; kidnaping; first degree arson; or first degree sexual assault. Waiver permitted if child charged with violent felony, if previously found delinquent for a violent felony. Waiver permitted if child charged with a felony, if child has been twice previously adjudged delinquent for offense which would be a felony if child were an adult.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.108

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court

By State, 1993--Continued

State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
West Virginia, continued	16 and older	Waiver permitted if child has committed an offense of violence to the person which would be a felony if committed by an adult. Waiver permitted if child has committed an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, if child previously judged delinquent for offense which would be a felony if child were an adult. Waiver required when demanded by the child.
Wisconsin	14 and older	First or second degree intentional homicide; first or second degree reckless homicide; first degree sexual assault; taking hostages; kidnaping; armed or unarmed burglary; manufacture or delivery of controlled substances; any felony committed at request of or for benefit of a criminal gang; (child or district attorney may request waiver).
	16 and older	Violation of any State criminal law other than assault or battery by a prisoner while in a secured correctional facility (child or district attorney may request waiver).
Wyoming	No specific age	None.

Note: These data were produced by a computerized search of a database that contains State child abuse and neglect statutes and juvenile codes (the Automated Juvenile Law Archive). The search was completed in February 1994. Other related statutes may be found in State criminal codes or rules of juvenile procedure. No attempt was made to include relevant case law. For the most complete understanding of this complex issue, the Source encourages readers to consult the full text of the relevant statute. For States not appearing in the table, no provisions relating to judicial waiver were located in the juvenile codes. In Nebraska, no waiver provisions exist because the juvenile and criminal courts have concurrent jurisdiction and the prosecutor decides where to file.

Source: Linda A. Szymanski, Esq., ***Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions--Crime Restrictions (1993 Update)*** (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.109

Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1992

	Total number of programs		Residential programs									
			Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Total	755	745	186	166	44	109	53	25	83	30	6	2
Alabama	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alaska	11	13	4	3	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
Arizona	18	12	8	2	3	1	3	0	2	1	0	0
Arkansas	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	51	45	9	5	2	3	1	2	6	0	0	0
Colorado	24	13	9	4	3	1	2	2	4	1	0	0
Connecticut	18	19	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Delaware	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Florida	25	31	5	5	0	3	1	1	4	1	0	0
Georgia	6	6	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hawaii	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	6	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	15	26	4	13	0	11	2	0	2	2	0	0
Indiana	9	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Iowa	10	10	2	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Kansas	7	9	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	10	11	5	5	2	5	1	0	1	0	1	0
Louisiana	6	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Maine	12	9	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	17	18	3	4	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Massachusetts	33	28	9	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
Michigan	38	32	6	7	0	7	2	0	4	0	0	0
Minnesota	23	29	4	7	0	4	2	2	1	1	1	0
Missouri	11	10	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Montana	11	9	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	5	4	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	11	13	3	5	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	0
New Jersey	20	14	4	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
New York	43	42	7	7	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	14	13	2	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	47	32	14	6	2	3	5	0	6	2	1	1
Oklahoma	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon	33	29	5	5	1	2	2	3	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	24	25	9	10	1	7	3	1	5	2	0	0
Rhode Island	3	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	12	4	10	3	10	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	8	6	4	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	12	13	6	7	0	5	3	0	3	2	0	0
Texas	61	70	9	6	2	2	0	0	6	3	1	1
Utah	8	8	4	4	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	0
Vermont	12	16	2	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	21	24	4	3	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Washington	33	35	6	3	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	0
West Virginia	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	9	11	3	5	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Program through a questionnaire mailed to 1,500 juvenile and adult sex-offender treatment programs and service providers. These programs were identified through telephone and mail surveys; contacts with local, county, and State sex-offender treatment networks; and consultations.

The information above does not include: services provided for the incest offender when treated only within the context of the incest family, nonspecialized groups that include sex offenders, or adult sex-offender self-help programs (Source, p. 5).

The categories labeled "court" are those existing in conjunction with the court such as probation or parole offices or school districts. Categories labeled "private" refer to private nonprofit or private-for-profit agencies or professional service. "Community based, prison-related" programs are those that are located in halfway houses operated by prison authorities.

At the time of the survey, Mississippi did not provide service to either juvenile or adult sex offenders.

Source: Fay Honey Knopp, Robert Freeman-Longo, and William Ferree Stevenson, ***Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1992*** (Brandon, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1992), pp. 10, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Community based programs									
Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
569	579	2	7	196	169	341	384	30	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	10	1	0	2	2	4	8	0	0
10	10	0	0	1	1	8	8	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
42	40	1	1	11	10	28	27	2	2
15	9	0	0	4	1	10	8	1	0
15	17	0	0	6	6	8	10	1	1
1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
20	26	0	1	3	6	17	19	0	0
4	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	13	0	1	5	5	6	7	0	0
6	8	0	0	2	3	4	5	0	0
8	7	0	0	5	3	3	3	0	1
6	7	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0
5	6	0	1	4	5	0	0	1	0
3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
10	9	0	0	6	4	4	5	0	0
14	14	0	0	4	2	10	11	0	1
24	28	0	0	13	12	10	15	1	1
32	25	0	0	9	7	19	16	4	2
19	22	0	1	12	10	6	9	1	2
10	8	0	0	1	1	6	7	3	0
9	8	0	0	2	2	7	6	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
8	8	0	0	5	5	3	3	0	0
16	12	0	0	8	4	7	7	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
36	35	0	0	17	12	18	21	1	2
12	9	0	0	9	4	3	5	0	0
2	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
33	26	0	0	18	15	14	11	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
28	24	0	0	6	4	18	19	4	1
15	15	0	0	5	7	8	8	2	0
0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
4	5	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0
6	6	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0
52	64	0	0	5	5	46	57	1	2
4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
10	13	0	0	3	5	7	8	0	0
17	21	0	0	5	5	12	16	0	0
27	32	0	1	3	0	21	31	3	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
6	6	0	1	3	2	2	2	1	1
3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1

Table 1.110

Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms

By State, 1994

State	Purchase									Carrying		Ownership			
	Instant background check	Federal waiting period applies[a]	State waiting period (in days)		License or permit to purchase		Registration		Record of sales sent to police	State concealed carry law	Carrying openly prohibited	Certain firearms prohibited	Ownership licensing or identification cards	Constitutional provision	State firearms preemption law[b]
			Handgun	Long gun	Handgun	Long gun	Handgun	Long gun							
Alabama		Y	2						Y	Y[c]	Y[d]			Y	Y
Alaska		Y								Y[e]				Y	
Arizona		Y								Y[c]				Y	Y
Arkansas		Y								Y[f]	Y[g]			Y	Y
California			15	15					Y	Y[f]	Y[h]	Y[i]			Y
Colorado	Y									Y[f]				Y	
Connecticut			14[j]	14[j]					Y	Y[c]	Y	Y[i]		Y	Y[k]
Delaware	Y									Y[e]				Y	Y
Florida	Y		3							Y[c]	Y			Y	Y
Georgia		Y[l]	(m)							Y[c]	Y			Y	Y[k]
Hawaii			(n)	(n)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y[f]	Y	Y[i]	Y	Y	
Idaho	Y									Y[c]				Y	Y
Illinois			3[n]	1[n]	Y[o]	Y	Y[p]	Y[p]	Y	Y[f]	Y	Y[i]	Y[o]	Y	
Indiana			7						Y	Y[c]	Y			Y	Y[q]
Iowa					Y[n]				Y	Y[f]	Y				Y
Kansas		Y	(m)		Y[m]		Y[m]			Y[e]	Y[m]			Y	
Kentucky		Y	(m)							Y[e]				Y	Y
Louisiana		Y								Y[e]				Y	Y
Maine		Y								Y[c]				Y	Y
Maryland			7	7[r]					Y	Y[f]	Y	Y[i]			Y
Massachusetts			(n)	(n)	Y	Y			Y	Y[f]	Y		Y	Y	Y[k]
Michigan					Y		Y[s]		Y	Y[f]	Y[d]			Y	Y
Minnesota			7		Y	Y[r]			Y	Y[f]	Y				Y
Mississippi		Y[l]								Y[c]				Y	Y
Missouri			(n)		Y				Y	Y[e]				Y	Y
Montana		Y								Y[c]				Y	Y
Nebraska			(n)		Y					Y[e]				Y	
Nevada		Y	(m)				Y[m]			Y[e]				Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y								Y	Y[c]				Y	
New Jersey			7[n]	(n)	Y	Y		Y[r]	Y	Y[f]	Y	Y[l]	Y		Y[k]
New Mexico		Y								Y[e]				Y	Y
New York			(n)		Y[t]	Y[u]	Y[t]	Y[u]	Y	Y[f]	Y	Y[i]	Y[t]		Y[k]
North Carolina			(n)		Y				Y	Y[f]				Y	Y[k]
North Dakota		Y[l]							Y	Y[c]	Y[h]			Y	Y
Ohio		Y	(m)		Y[m]		Y[m]		Y[m]	Y[f]	Y[m]	Y[l]	Y[m]	Y	
Oklahoma		Y								Y[e]	Y[h]			Y	Y
Oregon			15[l]						Y	Y[c]				Y	Y
Pennsylvania		Y[l]	2						Y	Y[c,v]	Y[d]			Y	Y
Rhode Island			7	7					Y	Y[f]	Y			Y	Y
South Carolina	Y		(w)		(w)				Y	Y[f]	Y			Y	Y
South Dakota		Y[l]	2						Y	Y[c]				Y	Y
Tennessee		Y	15						Y	Y[f]	Y[g]			Y	Y
Texas		Y								Y[f]	Y			Y	Y
Utah	Y									Y[c]	Y[h]			Y	Y
Vermont		Y									Y[g]			Y	Y
Virginia	Y		(m,w)		Y[m]				Y[m]	Y[e]		Y[i]		Y	Y
Washington		Y	5[x]						Y	Y[c]				Y	Y
West Virginia		Y								Y[e]				Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y		2						Y	Y[f]					
Wyoming		Y								Y[c]				Y	
District of Columbia					Y[y]	Y	Y[y]	Y	Y[f]	Y	Y[i]	Y[y]			

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. A "Y" in the table indicates that the attribute is present. However, many qualifications may apply. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

A long gun is a rifle or shotgun. The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State Constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

[a]The Federal 5-day waiting period for handgun purchases applies to States that don't have instant background checks, waiting period requirements, or licensing procedures exempting them from the Federal requirement. Application of the Federal waiting period is determined by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

[b]A State firearms preemption law proscribes the existence of a local law or ordinance more restrictive than a State law governing firearms.

[c]Least restrictive; most have "shall issue" permit systems.

[d]Carrying handgun openly in a motor vehicle requires a license.

[e]Moderately restrictive; permit issuance subject to discretion of local law enforcement, or permits are unavailable and concealed carry is prohibited in some circumstances.

[f]Sharply restrictive; permits are difficult to obtain or unavailable entirely.

[g]Arkansas prohibits carrying a firearm "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person"; Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed"; Vermont prohibits carrying "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."

[h]Loaded.

[i]California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York City, other local jurisdictions in New York, and several cities in Ohio have banned "assault weapons." Some Ohio cities also forbid the possession and sale of handguns with a certain magazine capacity. In Illinois, Chicago and certain other cities have banned handguns and "assault weapons." Maryland has banned several small, low-caliber, inexpensive handguns and "assault pistols." Hawaii has banned "assault pistols." Virginia has banned Street Sweeper shotguns and the District of Columbia has banned handguns and semi-automatic firearms with the ability to use a magazine holding more than 12 rounds. (In some cases, individuals are allowed to keep any banned firearm possessed prior to the effective date of the gun-ban law, with certain restrictions.)

Table 1.110

Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms

By State, 1994--Continued

[j]Holders of carry permits are exempt from the waiting period. A hunting license provides exemption on long guns only.
[k]Preemption through judicial ruling, not statute. Local regulation may be instituted in Massachusetts and North Carolina, but it must be ratified by legislative action.
[l]Waiting period does not apply to persons holding valid permits/licenses to carry handguns issued within 5 years of proposed purchase.
[m]In certain cities or counties.
[n]The permit-to-purchase system constitutes a waiting period for first-time gun buyers in the following States: Illinois, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina. In Iowa, permits-to-purchase are good only after three days from date of issue. Hawaii's permit-to-purchase system constitutes a 14 to 20-day waiting period for first time gun buyers as the law requires law enforcement to hold the permit-to-purchase for 14 days and no longer than 20 days. Subsequent permits may be granted in less time.
[o]Handguns prohibited in Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Highland Park.
[p]Chicago only.
[q]Except Gary and East Chicago.
[r]Applies to "military style" semi-automatics. In New Jersey, applies only to firearms lawfully possessed prior to 1990 ban. In Minnesota, applies to a specific list of 17 semi-automatic firearms.
[s]Handguns must be presented to the city chief of police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.
[t]New York's permit system combines purchase, possession, and carry in a single permit. New York City requires a permit for all guns.
[u]New York City only.
[v]Except Philadelphia.
[w]Handgun purchases limited to 1 per 30-day period, with certain exceptions.
[x]Can be extended by police to 30 days under some circumstances. Non-driver's license holders must wait 90 days.
[y]Applies only to handguns registered and re-registered prior to the District of Columbia's 1977 handgun "ban," and to all long guns. No additional handguns may be acquired by District of Columbia residents.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action.

Table 1.111

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	Drinking age	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts: Illegal per se at 0.10 percent	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts: Presumption at 0.10 percent	Open container law	Anti-consumption law	Dram shop law
Alabama	21	S	S			S
Alaska	21	S	S	S	S[a]	S
Arizona	21	S	S		S	S
Arkansas	21	S			S	
California	21	(b)	(b)	S	S	S[c]
Colorado	21	S	(d)		S	S
Connecticut	21	S				S[e]
Delaware	21	S	S[f]		S	
District of Columbia	21	S	(g)	S	S	(h)
Florida	21	(b)	(b,f)	S		S[i]
Georgia	21	S	(b)	S[a]		S
Hawaii	21	S	S[j]	S	S	(h)
Idaho	21	S		S	S	S
Illinois	21	S	S	S		S[e]
Indiana	21	S	S[k]			S
Iowa	21	S		S	S	S
Kansas	21	(b)	(b,f)	S	S	
Kentucky	21	S			S	S
Louisiana	21	S	S			(l)
Maine	21	(b)			S[a]	S[e]
Maryland	21		(m)	S[n]	S[a]	
Massachusetts	21		S		S[a]	(h)
Michigan	21	S	(o)	S	S	S
Minnesota	21	S		S	S	S
Mississippi	21	S				S
Missouri	21	S			S[a]	(p)
Montana	21	S	S[q]	S	S	S
Nebraska	21	S			S	
Nevada	21	S	S	S	S[a]	
New Hampshire	21	(b)	(b,f)	S	S	S
New Jersey	21	S			S	S
New Mexico	21	(b)		S	S	S
New York	21	S	(r)		S	S
North Carolina	21	(b)		S[n]	S[a,n]	S[e,s]
North Dakota	21	S		S	S	S
Ohio	21	S		S	S	S
Oklahoma	21	S	S[t]	S	S	(h)
Oregon	21	(b)	(u)	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	21	S			S[a]	S
Puerto Rico	18		S[v]			
Rhode Island	21	S			S[a]	S
South Carolina	21		S[w]	S	S	(x)
South Dakota	21	S	S	S		(h)
Tennessee	21		S			S
Texas	21	S			S[a]	S[y]
Utah	21	(b)		S	S	S[e]
Vermont	21	(b)	(b,q)		S[a]	S
Virginia	21	S	S		S[a]	
Washington	21	S		S	S	(h,z)
West Virginia	21	S	S[k]		S	(h)
Wisconsin	21	S[aa]	S[ab]	S	S	S[c]
Wyoming	21	S				S[ac]

Note: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The evidentiary weight given to blood alcohol concentration levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Illegal per se at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. "Presumption at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 percent level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes that had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container laws" refer to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption laws" refer to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop laws" refer to laws that make owners of drinking establishments civilly liable for serving alcohol to an intoxicated patron who then goes out and injures another individual in a motor vehicle accident. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. In all jurisdictions, use of a controlled substance or use of a controlled substance in conjunction with alcohol also constitutes the basis for a driving while intoxicated charge. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.111

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994--Continued

[a]Applies to drivers only.
[b]0.08 percent.
[c]Applies only to actions of intoxicated minors.
[d]Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; presumption of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.
[e]This State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.
[f]Constitutes prima facie evidence.
[g]Prima facie evidence at greater than 0.05 blood alcohol concentration.
[h]Adopted via case law decisions.
[i]Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.
[j]Competent evidence of driving while intoxicated.
[k]Has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.
[l]Unclear, the statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.
[m]Presumption of driving under the influence at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving while intoxicated at 0.10 percent. Both constitute prima facie evidence.
[n]Limited application.
[o]Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.
[p]Cause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.
[q]Inference of a driving while intoxicated offense.
[r]0.07-0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.
[s]Applies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.
[t]Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.
[u]Not less than 0.08 percent constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
[v]0.05 for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.
[w]This blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.
[x]Possible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.
[y]Statutory law has limited dram shop actions.
[z]Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.
[aa]First and second offense 0.10 percent; third or subsequent offenses 0.08 percent.
[ab]0.10 percent is prima facie evidence for first and second offenses. 0.08 percent is prima facie evidence for third and subsequent offenses.
[ac]Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1994*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 2-1--2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.112

Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

	Preliminary breath test			Implied consent chemical test			
		Sanctions for refusal to submit to preliminary breath test				Sanctions for refusal to take implied consent chemical test	
Jurisdiction	Statutory authorization	Criminal	Administrative licensing action	Arrest required for consent	Law applies to drug use	Criminal	Administrative licensing action
Alabama				Yes	No		S
Alaska	S	S		Yes	No	S	S
Arizona	S[a]			Yes	Yes		S
Arkansas				No[b]	Yes		S
California	(c)		(d)	Yes	Yes		S
Colorado	S			No[e]	Yes		S
Connecticut				Yes	Yes		S
Delaware	S			(f)	Yes		S
District of Columbia	S			Yes	Yes		S
Florida				Yes	Yes[g]		S
Georgia				Yes[h]	Yes		S
Hawaii				Yes	No		S
Idaho				No[i]	Yes		S
Illinois	S[j]			Yes	Yes		S
Indiana				No[e]	Yes	S[k]	S
Iowa	S			No[i]	Yes		S
Kansas	S	S		Yes[m]	Yes		S
Kentucky	S			Yes	Yes		S
Louisiana				Yes	Yes		S
Maine	(c)			No[e]	Yes		S
Maryland	S			Yes[n]	Yes		S
Massachusetts				Yes	No		S
Michigan	S			Yes	Yes		S
Minnesota	S			No	Yes	S	S
Mississippi	S			No[o]	No		S
Missouri	S			Yes	Yes		S
Montana				Yes	No		S
Nebraska	S	S		Yes	Yes	S	S
Nevada	S		S	No[p]	Yes		S
New Hampshire	S			Yes	Yes		S
New Jersey				Yes[q]	No	S	S
New Mexico				Yes	Yes		S
New York	S[r]	S		No[s]	Yes		S
North Carolina	S			Yes[t]	Yes		S
North Dakota	S		S[u]	Yes	Yes		S[u]
Ohio				Yes	Yes	S	S
Oklahoma				Yes	Yes		S
Oregon				Yes	No		S
Pennsylvania	S			No[v]	Yes		S
Puerto Rico	S			Yes	No		S
Rhode Island	S			Yes[w]	Yes	S	S
South Carolina				Yes	Yes		S
South Dakota	S			Yes	Yes		S[x]
Tennessee				Yes	Yes		S
Texas				Yes	Yes		S
Utah				Yes	Yes		S
Vermont	S			No[y]	Yes[z]		S
Virginia	S			Yes	Yes		S
Washington				Yes	No[aa]		S
West Virginia	S			Yes	No		S
Wisconsin	S			Yes	Yes		S
Wyoming				Yes	Yes		S[ab]

See notes on next page.

Table 1.112

Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.111. The blood alcohol concentration level of persons suspected of driving while intoxicated is generally determined through the administration of either preliminary breath tests or chemical blood, breath, or urine tests. "Preliminary breath tests" are administered at the site of a traffic stop and are used for screening purposes in determining the need to arrest and the need to conduct further blood alcohol concentration tests. "Chemical tests," authorized under "implied consent laws," are typically administered after arrest (see table for exceptions) and are used to obtain admissible evidence of intoxication (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Alcohol and Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), pp. 1, 3, 9). "Implied consent laws" provide that "any person who operates a motor vehicle upon a public highway is deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the blood alcohol content" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal" sanctions refers to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

[a]Based upon a reasonable suspicion of a driving while intoxicated offense.
[b]A law enforcement officer can request a driver to submit to a chemical test if the driver has been arrested for a driving while intoxicated offense, if the driver has been involved in a fatal accident, or if there is "reasonable cause to believe" that the driver is intoxicated or has a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.10 or more. A law enforcement officer can request a driver, who is under 21, to submit to a chemical test (1) if the underage person has been arrested for any offense arising out of driving while under the influence or with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.02 but less than 0.10, (2) if the underage person has been involved in an accident or (3) if a law enforcement officer has stopped the underage person based upon "reasonable cause to believe" that the underage person has been driving while under the influence or with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.02 but less than 0.10.
[c]A preliminary breath test may be conducted without legislative authority.
[d]For persons under 21 years old, who refuse to submit to a preliminary breath test where there has been a lawful detention and where there is reasonable cause to believe that the person was operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration/breath alcohol concentration level of 0.01 or more, suspension is for not less than 1 year. This suspension is not mandatory. Restricted driving privileges are available based upon a critical need to drive.
[e]Although arrest is not required, police must have "probable cause."
[f]Unclear, but probably not.
[g]Provides only for the testing of urine.
[h]An arrest is not required if there is "reasonable grounds" to believe that a person was driving while intoxicated and they were involved in an accident that resulted in either serious injury or death.
[i]The police need only "reasonable grounds" of driving while intoxicated offense before the implied consent law is applicable. However, a subsequent statute appears to indicate that "probable cause" is needed.
[j]Before the preliminary breath test can be given, a law enforcement officer must have reasonable suspicion to believe that the driver is violating the driving while intoxicated law. The test is given prior to an actual driving while intoxicated arrest for the purpose of assisting the officer in determining whether to require a chemical (evidentiary) test under the implied consent law.
[k]Limited to an accident in which there has been a death or a serious bodily injury likely to cause death.
[l]A law enforcement officer only needs "reasonable grounds" and any one of the following: (1) a driving while intoxicated arrest; (2) an accident resulting in injury or death; (3) a preliminary breath test refusal; (4) a preliminary breath test reading of 0.10 percent; or (5) a preliminary breath test reading of less than 0.10 percent but the officer has reasonable grounds that the driver was under the influence of drugs or drugs and alcohol.
[m]No arrest is required if the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage, injury, or death.
[n]The law uses the term "detained" instead of "arrested."
[o]Police only need reasonable grounds and probable cause of driving while intoxicated.
[p]Only "reasonable grounds" are needed not an arrest.
[q]Only "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.
[r]The law only authorizes these tests in those situations where a driver has been involved in an accident and has committed a traffic law violation. A violation could include other offenses as well as driving while intoxicated.
[s]An arrest is not required in all situations. If a preliminary breath test indicates that alcohol has been consumed, a request to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law may be made without the need of a formal arrest.
[t]If criminal process for the driving while intoxicated offense has been issued arrest is not required.
[u]A person is not subject to licensing action for a refusal if they plead guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense.
[v]The implied consent law would seem to indicate that an arrest is necessary before licensing sanctions for refusal could be imposed. However, a recent court decision appears to hold that only "reasonable grounds" not an actual arrest is all that is needed. See Magill v. Com., 522 A. 2d 172 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1987).
[w]Implied.
[x]A driver's license is not subject to revocation for refusal to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law if either (1) the driver pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense or (2) the DWI charge is dismissed prior to a hearing on the refusal and the person is not convicted of a lesser charge or, if a hearing is not requested, prior to the revocation being ordered.
[y]If a driver refuses to submit to a chemical test and the police officer had "reasonable grounds to believe" that the driver was driving while intoxicated, the State may proceed to suspend/revoke the driver's license.
[z]A blood sample may be requested (1) if breath testing equipment is not available to determine alcohol content; or (2) if the law enforcement officer believes that the driver was under the influence of drugs.
[aa]If there is an injury likely to cause death, a person may be compelled to submit to a test for drugs as well as alcohol.
[ab]If a person pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense within 10 days of arraignment, the license suspension for refusal shall not take effect.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1994*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 3-1--3-534. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.113

Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents			
		Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)		
	Statutory requirement	Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrians
Alabama	(a)			
Alaska				
Arizona	S	S		
Arkansas				
California	S	S	S	S
Colorado	S	S		S[b]
Connecticut	S	S		S
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Idaho	S	S		S
Illinois	S	S		S[d]
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas	S[e]	S		S[f]
Kentucky	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Louisiana	S	S	S	S
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts	S	S[g]		
Michigan	S	S		
Minnesota	S	S		S[d]
Mississippi	S	S		
Missouri	S	S	S	S
Montana				
Nebraska	S	S[h]		S[i]
Nevada	S	S	S	S
New Hampshire	S	S	S	S
New Jersey	S	S		S
New Mexico	S[e]	S[e]	S[e]	S[e]
New York	S[j]	S		S[d]
North Carolina				
North Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ohio	S	S		
Oklahoma				
Oregon	S	S[k]	S[k]	S[k]
Pennsylvania	S	S[l]	(m)	S[l]
Puerto Rico	S	S		S
Rhode Island				
South Carolina	S	S		S[d]
South Dakota	S	S	S	S
Tennessee	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
Texas				
Utah	S	S		S[o]
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington	S	S		S
West Virginia	S	S		S[o]
Wisconsin	S	S		S[f]
Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 1.111. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

[a]Not specifically provided for by statute. However, case law provides that the Blood Alcohol Concentration test law provisions were deemed to apply to dead persons.
[b]If 15 years of age or older.
[c]Possible.
[d]If 16 years of age or older.
[e]Test results may only be used for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of the deceased individuals.
[f]If 14 years of age or older.
[g]If driver dies within 4 hours of accident. However, the law only applies if, at the time of the accident, (1) the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle and (2) no other individuals were involved.
[h]If dead within 4 hours of the accident.
[i]If 16 years of age or older and dies within 4 hours of accident.
[j]No test shall be conducted if there is reason to believe that the decedent is of a religious faith which is opposed to such a test.
[k]If over 13 years of age and dies within 5 hours of accident.
[l]If over 15 years of age and dies within 4 hours of accident.
[m]Only if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.
[n]Discretionary.
[o]Adults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1994*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 3-5--3-540. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.114

Criminal sanctions and administrative licensing actions for driving while intoxicated offenses

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	Mandatory minimum fine			Criminal sanctions mandatory minimum imprisonment			Community service [a]		
	First offense	Second offense	Third offense	First offense	Second offense	Third offense	First offense	Second offense	Third offense
Alabama					48 hrs [b]	60 days		20 days	
Alaska	$250	$500	$1,000	72 hrs [b]	20 days	60 days			
Arizona	$250	$500			30 days [e]	6 mos			
Arkansas	$150	$400	$900		7 days	90 days			
California	$390	$375	$390		48 hrs [h,i]	30 days [h,i]		10 days [i]	(i)
Colorado [j]				5 days [k]	7 days	7 days	48 hrs [l]	60 hrs [l]	60 hrs [l]
Connecticut [j]				48 hrs [b]	10 days	120 days	100 hrs		
Delaware					(n)	(n)			
District of Columbia [j]									
Florida					10 days	30 days	50 hrs [l]		
Georgia	$300	$600	$1,000		48 hrs	10 days		80 hrs	30 days
Hawaii [p]	$150	$500	$500	48 hrs	48 hrs [b]	48 hrs [b]	72 hrs	80 hrs	
Idaho					10 days [e]	30 days			
Illinois					48 hrs [b]	48 hrs [b]		100 hrs	30 days
Indiana					5 days [q]	5 days [q]		10 days	10 days
Iowa	$500 [r]	$750	$750		7 days [s]	30 days			
Kansas		$500		48 hrs [b]	48 hrs [b,u]	48 hrs [b,v]	100 hrs		
Kentucky [p]	$200			48 hrs	7 days	30 days	48 hrs		
Louisiana				2 days [w]	15 days [w]	6 mos [w]	4 days	30 days	
Maine	$300	$500	$750	48 hrs [b,y]	7 days	30 days			
Maryland [aa]					48 hrs [b]	48 hrs [b]		80 hrs	80 hrs
Massachusetts					14 days [ab,ac]	60 days [ac]			
Michigan [j]	$100 [ad]	$200 [ad]	$500 [p]		48 hrs [b]	1 yr [p]		10 days	
Minnesota	$140	$600	$600		30 days [ae]	30 days [ae]		(af)	(af)
Mississippi	$200	$400	$500						
Missouri						48 hrs [b]			
Montana				24 hrs [b,ah]	3 days [q,ah]	10 days [q,ah]			
Nebraska [aj]					48 hrs	7 days			
Nevada	$200	$500	$2,000	2 days [ak]	10 days [al]	1 yr [e]	48 hrs		
New Hampshire	$300	$500	$500		10 days [am]	10 days [am]			
New Jersey	$250	$500	$1,000	(an)	48 hrs [b]	90 days [ao]		30 days [l]	90 days [l]
New Mexico					48 hrs [b]	48 hrs [b]			
New York [aq]	$500	$1,000	$1,000						
North Carolina					7 days	7 days			
North Dakota	$250	$500	$1,000		4 days [q]	60 days [q]		10 days	
Ohio	$200	$300	$500		5 days [b]	15 days [b]			
Oklahoma [j]					(ar)	(ar)		(ar)	(ar)
Oregon	$300	$300	$300	48 hrs [b]	48 hrs [b]	48 hrs [b]	80 hrs	80 hrs	80 hrs
Pennsylvania	$300 [as]	$300 [as]	$300 [as]		30 days	90 days			
Puerto Rico					24 hrs [b]	30 days		10 days	
Rhode Island	$100	$400	$400		10 days [q]	6 mos [q]			
South Carolina	$200	$1,000	$3,500	48 hrs [au]	48 hrs [au]	60 days [au]	48 hrs [au]	10 days [au]	
South Dakota									
Tennessee	$250	$500	$1,000	48 hrs	45 days	120 days			
Texas					72 hrs [av]	10 days [av]			
Utah			$1,000	48 hrs [b]	240 hrs [b]	720 days	24 hrs	80 hrs	240 hrs
Vermont					48 hrs [b]				
Virginia					48 hrs	30 days			
Washington	$250	$500	$500	24 hrs [b]	7 days [q]	7 days [q]			
West Virginia	$100 [aw]	$1,000 [aw]	$3,000 [aw]	24 hrs [aw]	6 mos [aw]	1 yr [aw]			
Wisconsin	$150	$300	$600		5 days	30 days			
Wyoming					7 days	7 days			

Note: See Note, table 1.111. "The sanctions listed for convictions of alcohol driving offenses. . . are those specified by statute. If a sanction is not specified by law. . ., it is not listed." (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, January 1983*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), pp. 1, 2.) Imprisonment refers to both jail sentences and prison sentences. "The term 'mandatory sanction' means either a criminal sanction or an administrative licensing action which must be imposed by either a court or administrative agency" (Source, p. 1-2). Because of variation among the jurisdictions within categories of sanctions, e.g., terms of imprisonment or amounts of fines, the Source document as well as individual jurisdictions' statutes should be consulted. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Unless otherwise stated, the sanctions are the same for all alcohol and drug driving offenses (e.g., driving while under the influence of either alcohol or drugs, illegal per se, etc.).

[a] In lieu of jail for a driving while intoxicated conviction.
[b] Consecutively.
[c] Suspended.
[d] Revoked.
[e] 48 consecutive hours if the defendant is eligible for the work release program.
[f] May not apply to certain offenders who have been suspended pursuant to the administrative per se law.
[g] An amendment to the law in 1993 may have eliminated this mandatory revocation.
[h] Not necessarily served consecutively, the sanctions are for non-injury offenses.
[i] 48 consecutive hours or 10 days of community service became mandatory when the Department of Motor Vehicles certified that an application for 23 USC 408 grant funds had been submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
[j] Mandatory sanctions for driving while under the influence/illegal per se offenses.
[k] Applies only to first illegal per se convictions.
[l] Mandatory community service regardless of whether there is a mandatory imprisonment sanction.
[m] License suspension is not mandatory in all situations. A "special permit" may be issued in cases of "significant hardship."
[n] "House arrest" or the use of an "ignition interlock" device may be ordered in lieu of a jail sentence.
[o] It appears that a court may order the use of an "ignition interlock" device in lieu of mandatory licensing action.
[p] The court must sentence defendants to at least one of these sanctions but may sentence them to more than one such sanction.
[q] Must serve at least 48 consecutive hours.
[r] Not more than 200 hours of community service in lieu of the fine.
[s] This sentence may not be suspended; however, the statute is silent as to probation.
[t] A person may be issued a restricted license not withstanding this revocation if certain conditions are met.
[u] Followed by work release for 3 days.
[v] Followed by work release for 88 days.
[w] Home incarceration is possible.

Mandatory minimum administrative licensing sanctions		
First offense	Second offense	Third offense
90 days [c]	1 yr [d]	3 yrs [d]
30 days [d]	1 yr [d]	10 yrs [d]
90 days [c,f]	1 yr [d,g]	3 yrs [d]
	1 yr [c]	2 yrs [c]
	30 days [c]	3 yrs [d]
	1 yr [d]	2 yrs [d]
(m)	(m)	(m)
(o)	(o)	(o)
6 mos [d]	1 yr [d]	2 yrs [d]
	12 mos [d]	24 mos [d]
	120 days [c]	5 yrs [d]
30 days [c]	1 yr [c]	1 yr [d]
30 days [c]	1 yr [c]	1 yr [c]
30 days [c]	1 yr [c]	1 yr [c]
	1 yr [d,t]	2 yrs [d,t]
30 days [c]	1 yr [c]	1 yr [c]
30 days [c]	12 mos [d]	24 mos [d]
	12 mos [c,x]	24 mos [c,x]
60 days [c,z]	1 yr [c,z]	2 yrs [c,z]
45 days [c]	1 yr [d]	2 yrs [d]
	1 yr [d]	5 yrs [c]
15 days [d]	15 days [d]	15 days [d]
30 days [c]	1 yr [c]	3 yrs [c]
30 days [c,ag]	2 yrs [d,ag]	3 yrs [d,ag]
	3 mos [d,ai]	3 mos [d,ai]
30 days [d]	6 mos [d]	1 yr [d]
45 days [d]	1 yr [d]	1.5 yrs [d]
90 days [d]	3 yrs [d]	3 yrs [d]
6 mos [ap]	2 yrs [ap]	10 yrs [ap]
	1 yr [d]	5 yrs [d]
	1 yr [d]	1 yr [d]
	2 yrs [d]	3 yrs [d]
30 days [c]	365 days [c]	2 yrs [c]
15 days [c]	30 days [c]	180 days [c]
	1 yr [d]	18 mos [d]
	90 days [c]	1 yr [c]
12 mos [c]	12 mos [c]	12 mos [c,at]
3 mos [c]	1 yr [c]	2 yrs [c]
	1 yr [c]	2 yrs [c]
	1 yr [d]	1 yr [d]
	2 yrs [d]	3 yrs [d]
90 days [c]	1 yr [d]	1 yr [d]
90 days [c]	18 mos [c]	2 yrs [d]
	2 yrs [d,z]	5 yrs [d]
30 days [c]	1 yr [d]	2 yrs [d]
30 days [d,ax]	1 yr [d,ax]	1 yr [d,ax]
	60 days [d]	90 days [d]
	1 yr [c]	3 yrs [d]

[x] Not mandatory in all situations.
[y] Provided the defendant either (1) had a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of 0.15 or more; (2) was driving 30 MPH over the speed limit and had a BAC level of 0.08 or more; (3) was eluding a police officer and had a BAC level of 0.08 or more; (4) refused to submit to a chemical test; or (5) was driving with a passenger under 16 years old.
[z] Temporary restricted license may be issued only for the purpose of attending either an alcohol education or treatment program.
[aa] Mandatory sanctions for driving while intoxicated offenses.
[ab] Or 14 days in a treatment facility.
[ac] Work release is available for this period of time.
[ad] Possible.
[ae] 30 days imprisonment unless the court orders a probation rehabilitation program.
[af] The court may sentence a person without regard to certain mandatory sanctions if mitigating circumstances exist or if the person is assigned to intensive probation.
[ag] Applies only to Driving While Intoxicated offenses.
[ah] Applies only to driving while under the influence offenses.
[ai] This revocation may not be mandatory if the defendant meets certain eligibility requirements for and does participate in a driver rehabilitation or improvement program.
[aj] The mandatory sanctions given are based upon a person receiving probation.
[ak] One day imprisonment or 24 hours of community service if rehabilitation is taken.
[al] 48 hours must be served consecutively. However, if the defendant agrees to participate in a 1 year treatment program, the jail term is reduced to 1 day or, as an alternative, the offender may perform 24 hours of community service.
[am] Three consecutive 24 hour periods in a house of correction and seven consecutive 24 hour periods in a driving while intoxicated detention center.
[an] Mandatory treatment of not less than 12 or more than 48 hours; this time is to be spent in an intoxicated driver resource center.
[ao] Not more than 90 days as an alternative to imprisonment.
[ap] The law states that the right to operate a motor vehicle is "forfeited."
[aq] Mandatory sanctions for the offenses of driving while intoxicated and illegal per se.
[ar] If there is no imprisonment sanction, the defendant must serve either 48 consecutive hours of inpatient rehabilitation/treatment or 10 days of community service.
[as] Plus the following mandatory surcharges: first offense--$50; second offense--$100; and third offense--$200.
[at] Could be 5 years under the habitual offender law.
[au] Home detention may be used in lieu of this sanction.
[av] As a part of community supervision.
[aw] Applies to driving while intoxicated offenses that are not related to injury or death.
[ax] Applies only to driving while intoxicated offenses that are not related to injury or death and provided the person participates in the ignition interlock program.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1994*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), pp. 2-5--2-8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Section 2

Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion focusing on criminal justice topics are conducted periodically in the United States. These surveys are conducted by public opinion research organizations for political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for government agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. Selected populations such as high school seniors or college students have been the focus of some opinion surveys. Results from a variety of public opinion polls, examining attitudes toward particular social problems are presented in this section.

Public attitudes about problems facing the country, minority communities, and public schools; public confidence in selected institutions such as the police, courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court; and attitudes toward the honesty and ethics of lawyers and police officers are presented in this section. Ratings of various measures of police performance and police behavior are presented as well. Knowledge of police brutality and public attitudes regarding police use of force have been examined.

Attitudes regarding the causes of crime, the level of spending on crime reduction and the drug problem, perceived safety, fear of crime, and perceived changes in the crime rate are included. Also examined through recent public opinion surveys are strategies for combatting crime, severity of the courts, and rehabilitation and treatment of criminals. Attitudes toward juvenile crime and juvenile justice, the legality of abortion and wiretapping, and attitudes toward the death penalty for murder are provided. Issues involving firearms, e.g., possession, sale, registration, waiting periods, and other gun control measures, have been examined through opinion surveys and are presented as well.

Attitudes about availability of drugs, harmfulness of drugs, legalization of marijuana, drug abuse by children, and child abuse are presented. Children's and teenagers' attitudes toward issues facing them and their communities are presented. Students' fear for safety at school, attitudes toward crime at school, and perceptions of availability and harmfulness of drugs are provided. Teenagers' perceptions of safety in their neighborhoods and opinions on gun control are examined. High school seniors' attitudes and beliefs about social problems, crime and violence, performance of the police and courts, harmfulness of drug use, and the legalization of marijuana are provided. Attitudes of college freshmen regarding marijuana legalization are included; as are their beliefs about criminals' rights, capital punishment, gun control, AIDS testing, and the legality of abortion and homosexuality.

Public opinion research regarding the relationship between crime and the media, particularly the attention given to crime in the media and in the news, violence on television, the impact of crime coverage by television news, broadcast of public executions, and the relationship between violence on television and crime is presented as well. Finally, public attitudes about pornography are examined.

When available, survey results are broken down by demographic characteristics of respondents--such as age, sex, race, income, and occupation--enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some questions have been asked repeatedly, many trend tables have been constructed by ***Sourcebook*** staff and are presented.

Two appendices are included which outline survey sampling procedures, methodology, and definitions of terms used in the surveys. Appendix 5 describes procedures used in The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, and surveys conducted by Market Segment Research, Inc., Roper Starch Worldwide, Inc., and Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. Also included in Appendix 5 is a description of the General Social Survey (GSS) conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. The GSS is an annual survey of a national probability sample that has been conducted each year since 1972 (with the exception of 1979, 1981, and 1992). Appendix 7 describes a series of surveys focusing on the behaviors and attitudes of high school seniors and young adults. The Monitoring the Future Project provides data from nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted annually since 1975 by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. These surveys report on the attitudes of high school seniors and young adults toward drinking and drug use.

Readers should be aware that many factors, including slight differences in the wording of survey questions, may have significant effects on survey responses. In addition, the margin of error for survey results, presented in Appendix 5, may vary slightly between surveys. Thus, attention to the exact wording of questions and the appropriate estimate of error, should always accompany comparisons.

Table 2.1

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

United States, 1981-94

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

	May 8-11, 1981	Jan. 8-11, 1982	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1984	Sept. 28-Oct. 1, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	Apr. 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988	May 4-7, 1989	Nov. 9-12, 1989	Apr. 5-8, 1990	July 19-22, 1990	Mar. 7-10, 1991	Mar. 26-29, 1992	Jan. 8-11, 1993	Jan. 15-17, 1994
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	59 %	49 %	18 %	18 %	12 %	10 %	12 %	11 %	11 %	4 %	5 %	2 %	3 %	2 %	1 %	1 %	2 %	6 %	3 %	4 %
Unemployment	15	28	61	54	41	29	22	20	21	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8	25	22	18
International problems; foreign affairs	4	5	2	2	7	11	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4[a]	3	NA	NA	1	3	8	3
Crime	5	5	3	2	5	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2	5	9	37
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	3	5	3	11	14	11	25	27	23	22	23	5	2	1	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA
Moral decline in society; ethics	5	4	3	4	5	7	4	2	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2	5	7	8
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	4	3	4	5	4	12	11	18	10	13	11	12	7	7	6	21	8	8	13	5
Dissatisfaction with government	2	1	3	NA	2	2	3	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	8	5	6
Economy (general)	NA	NA	11	8	4	5	4	6	8	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24	42	35	14
Poverty; hunger; homeless	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	6	6	5	7	10	10	11	7	10	15	15	11
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	38	30	18	11	8	6	9
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	2
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1	2	2	8	8	7
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8	5	2	3	3	1
AIDS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(b)	3	2	2
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(b)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Recession; depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(b)	(b)	NA	NA	4	3	NA	(b)
Health care	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18	20
No opinion; don't know	3	2	2	2	4	4	NA	3	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6	2	2	2

Note: Exact wording of response categories varies across surveys. Multiple responses are possible; the Source records up to three problems per respondent. Some problems mentioned by less than 2 percent of respondents are not included in the table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Category includes "foreign aid."
[b]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, ***The Gallup Report***, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 206, p. 23; Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 229, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 277, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 285, pp. 4, 5; Report No. 290, p. 6 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll*** (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 23, 1985), pp. 1, 2; George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 298 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1990), p. 14; George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll***, Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Times Syndicate); George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 328, pp. 31, 32; No. 340, p. 43 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

Attitudes toward issues and problems facing the country

United States, 1994

Issue	What do you think are the two most important issues for the government to address?	What do you think are the two most serious problems facing the country?
Health care	45 %	21 %
Crime/violence	36	56
The economy[a]	12	15
Employment/jobs	14	10
Federal deficit/budget	8	5
Programs for the poor	8	7
Domestic/social issues	4	8
Taxes	6	2
Education	6	4
Drugs	6	20
Gun control	3	4
Foreign policy[a]	4	1
Morality/sex on television	2	4
Programs for the elderly	2	1
Welfare	7	3
Peace/world peace/nuclear arms	1	1
Abortion	3	1
Environment	1	1
Defense	2	(c)
NAFTA[b]	1	(c)
Human/civil/women's rights	1	2
Somalia	(c)	(c)
Bosnia/Serbia/Yugoslavia	(c)	(c)
Farmer/farm issues	(c)	(c)
Other	8	14
Not sure	5	3

Note: To determine how the results would differ if two similar, but differently worded questions were asked, the original sample of 1,252 adults was split into national cross-sections and each subsample was asked a different question (Source, pp. 2, 6). For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Non-specific.
[b]North American Free Trade Agreement.
[c]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Louis Harris, ***The Harris Poll*** (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Feb. 10, 1994), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

Attitudes toward the most important issue facing minority communities today

By race/ethnicity, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "Which of the following issues facing your community today do you feel is the most important?"

Issue	Hispanic	African-American	Asian
Education	36 %	45 %	29 %
AIDS	15	12	9
Drugs	15	17	9
Child abuse	11	2	1
Gang violence	7	3	8
Crime	5	7	19
Health care	4	3	8
Care for the elderly	2	2	3
Environment	0	1	2
Alcoholism	0	1	1
Don't know	5	6	11

Note: These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research, Inc. as part of the 1993 Minority Market Report. A total of 3,500 interviews of respondents 18 years of age and older were conducted between November 1992 and January 1993. The sample included 2,000 Hispanics, 1,000 African-Americans, and 500 Asians. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Market Segment Research, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4

Attitudes toward desired social change in the next 5 years

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Now tell me a good thing that should happen to this country in the next five years. And what would be another good thing that should happen to our country in the next five years?" (multiple responses accepted)

	Better health care/ socialized medicine	Lower unemployment/ more jobs	Less crime	Better economy	Lower deficit	Better education	Lower taxes	Less welfare	Less drugs
National	26 %	25 %	25 %	15 %	10 %	10 %	9 %	7 %	6 %
Sex									
Male	20	25	24	20	11	7	9	5	6
Female	31	25	26	10	9	13	8	9	7
Age									
Under 35 years	22	24	27	13	9	13	9	7	5
35 to 54 years	28	26	22	16	12	10	11	8	5
55 years and older	26	25	26	16	9	6	5	7	9
Education									
College post graduate	30	26	26	22	19	12	9	7	1
College graduate	29	23	25	19	15	13	9	8	3
Some college	30	25	29	14	11	12	9	9	6
High school graduate	28	27	23	13	9	6	11	8	7
Less than high school graduate	15	23	23	16	5	11	4	4	9
Income									
$60,000 and over	27	20	28	19	18	8	12	7	5
$40,000 to $59,999	31	27	25	15	10	11	10	13	5
$30,000 to $39,999	27	27	22	17	11	9	9	9	2
$15,000 to $29,999	27	29	23	16	10	10	7	8	8
Under $15,000	18	19	31	12	4	13	8	4	9
Race									
White	27	23	24	16	12	10	10	7	6
Black	24	40	32	10	5	11	5	10	14
Other	16	27	26	13	3	9	4	4	3
Region									
Northeast	30	30	20	14	10	7	11	10	8
Midwest	29	25	27	13	14	10	10	6	5
South	21	22	26	15	7	11	7	8	7
West	25	24	26	19	10	12	6	4	4
Politics									
Republican	19	19	21	15	13	11	12	8	7
Democrat	33	30	29	17	7	10	5	6	6
Independent	21	29	24	11	12	9	8	8	5

Note: These data are from a survey conducted Dec. 5-9, 1993 by The Wirthlin Group. Interviews were conducted by telephone with a representative random sample consisting of 1,013 adults aged 18 and older residing within the continental United States. (The Wirthlin Group, ***The Wirthlin Report***, Vol. 4, No. 1 (McLean, VA: The Wirthlin Group, January 1994), p. 4.)

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Wirthlin Group. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5

Attitudes toward the biggest problems facing public schools

By school status, United States, 1990-93[a]

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools in this community must deal?"

	1990				1991				1992				1993			
	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents
Use/abuse of drugs	38 %	40 %	34 %	39 %	22 %	24 %	17 %	13 %	22 %	26 %	17 %	18 %	16 %	17 %	14 %	9 %
Lack of discipline	19	19	17	25	20	20	18	31	17	18	15	19	15	15	15	19
Lack of proper financial support	13	18	17	21	18	15	26	11	22	20	25	25	21	19	24	13
Difficulty in getting good teachers	7	6	10	10	11	11	11	6	5	4	7	5	5	4	7	3
Standards/quality of education	8	9	7	6	10	11	8	15	9	9	8	15	9	9	8	18
Overcrowded/large schools	7	6	10	16	9	8	11	7	9	6	13	16	8	6	11	10
Parents' lack of support/ interest	4	5	3	3	7	7	8	10	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy, poor attitudes	6	7	3	3	5	6	5	(b)	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	4
Integration/segregation/ racial discrimination	5	5	4	6	5	4	5	10	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Low teacher pay	6	5	6	8	4	5	3	(b)	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	2
Fighting/violence/gangs[c]	2	2	2	(b)	3	4	4	1	9	9	9	6	13	12	14	17
Lack of family structure	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	8	3	4	2	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lack of needed teachers	3	3	3	1	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moral standards, dress code, sex/pregnancy	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	5	4	6	2	3	3	3	3	9
Drinking/alcoholism	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	(b)	2	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crime/vandalism	5	7	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Totals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.
[b]Less than 0.5 percent.
[c]Category worded as "fighting" prior to 1991.

Source: Stanley M. Elam, "The 22nd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," ***Phi Delta Kappan*** (September 1990), pp. 53, 54; and Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," ***Phi Delta Kappan*** (September 1991), p. 55; "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," ***Phi Delta Kappan*** (September 1992), p. 43; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," ***Phi Delta Kappan*** (October 1993), p. 139. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little."

(Percent saying "a great deal" or "quite a lot")

	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984[a]	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994
Church or organized religion	66 %	68 %	64 %	65 %	64 %	62 %	64 %	36 %	57 %	61 %	59 %	52 %	56 %	56 %	53 %	54 %
Military	NA	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63	61	58	63	68	69	68	64
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56	54	52	56	46	47	39	44	42
Banks and banking	NA	NA	NA	60	46	51	51	51	49	51	49	42	36	30	37	35
Public schools	58	NA	54	53	42	39	47	48	49	50	49	43	45	35	39	34
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41	NA	35	32	24	18	18	18
Newspapers	39	NA	NA	51	35	38	34	35	37	31	36	NA	39	32	31	29
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28	NA	25	NA	25	22	22	26
Television	37	NA	NA	38	25	25	25	29	27	28	27	NA	25	24	21	NA
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29	26	26	NA	27	22	26	26
Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	54
Criminal justice system	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	15

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]The NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by the Gallup Organization, Inc.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 37; and George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll*** (Los Angeles: The Gallup Organization, Mar. 31, 1994), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1973-94

Question: "As far as people in charge of running . . . are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

(Percent reporting a great deal of confidence)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
The military	40 %	33 %	24 %	23 %	27 %	29 %	29 %	28 %	28 %	31 %	35 %	45 %	32 %	36 %	35 %	33 %	32 %	43 %	47 %	50 %	57 %	39 %
Medicine	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35	NA	29	22	23
The White House	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	21	21	16	23	18
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34	32	35	21	25	23	25
The U.S. Supreme Court	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32	15	32	23	30	26	31
Congress	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	12	9	10	12	8
Television news	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27	20	22	23	20
Organized religion	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
State governments	24	NA	NA	16	19	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	18	NA	18	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Local governments	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	18	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Major companies	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	14	15	11	16	19
The press	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	18	14	13	15	13
Law firms	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	11	11	8
Organized labor	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Executive branch of the Federal Government	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14	NA	13	15	12	12
Oil companies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	15	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9	9	12	13	15

Note: Some figures have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, ***The Harris Poll*** (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Mar. 7, 1994), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.8

Reported confidence in the police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, very little, or none: the police?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little/none
National	54 %	33 %	12 %
Sex			
Male	54	32	14
Female	54	35	11
Age			
18 to 29 years	47	36	17
30 to 49 years	54	33	12
50 to 64 years	57	33	11
50 years and older	58	32	9
65 years and older	60	32	7
Region			
East	58	32	10
Midwest	58	32	9
South	47	33	19
West	54	37	8
Community			
Urban area	51	36	12
Suburban area	58	31	10
Rural area	53	32	15
Race			
White	57	33	10
Nonwhite[a]	38	34	28
Black	34	35	30
Education			
College post graduate	57	37	6
College graduate	61	31	8
Some college	52	37	11
No college	52	32	14
Politics			
Republican	60	32	8
Democrat	51	36	12
Independent	51	33	16
Income			
$50,000 and over	62	33	5
$30,000 to $49,999	54	36	10
$20,000 to $29,999	45	35	20
Under $20,000	53	30	17

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.9

Reported confidence in the criminal justice system

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, very little, or none: the criminal justice system?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little/none
National	15 %	35 %	49 %
Sex			
Male	16	37	47
Female	14	33	52
Age			
18 to 29 years	19	33	48
30 to 49 years	15	36	49
50 to 64 years	16	34	49
50 years and older	13	34	51
65 years and older	11	34	52
Region			
East	12	36	51
Midwest	19	41	41
South	14	30	54
West	16	32	51
Community			
Urban area	15	34	51
Suburban area	13	36	50
Rural area	17	34	47
Race			
White	14	35	50
Nonwhite[a]	24	29	47
Black	26	25	50
Education			
College post graduate	12	49	38
College graduate	15	42	43
Some college	11	37	52
No college	17	30	51
Politics			
Republican	15	35	50
Democrat	17	38	44
Independent	13	31	55
Income			
$50,000 and over	15	40	45
$30,000 to $49,999	13	37	49
$20,000 to $29,999	11	35	54
Under $20,000	20	27	51

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, very little, or none: the U.S. Supreme Court?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little/none
National	42 %	38 %	17 %
Sex			
Male	46	34	19
Female	39	41	16
Age			
18 to 29 years	45	39	15
30 to 49 years	44	39	16
50 to 64 years	42	39	17
50 years and older	40	35	20
65 years and older	37	32	22
Region			
East	43	40	15
Midwest	44	37	17
South	39	36	22
West	45	38	15
Community			
Urban area	40	41	16
Suburban area	49	34	15
Rural area	38	38	22
Race			
White	44	37	17
Nonwhite[a]	37	39	22
Black	38	36	25
Education			
College post graduate	56	33	9
College graduate	59	31	9
Some college	44	42	14
No college	35	38	22
Politics			
Republican	45	39	15
Democrat	45	37	13
Independent	38	37	24
Income			
$50,000 and over	56	32	12
$30,000 to $49,999	36	49	13
$20,000 to $29,999	39	37	24
Under $20,000	40	35	22

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-93

Question: "I'm going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S. Supreme Court) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

	1978			1980			1982			1983			1984			1986		
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
National	28 %	53 %	15 %	25 %	50 %	20 %	31 %	53 %	12 %	27 %	55 %	14 %	33 %	51 %	12 %	30 %	52 %	14 %
Sex																		
Male	32	50	16	27	49	21	32	53	13	31	50	16	40	44	15	36	47	15
Female	25	55	14	23	51	18	30	53	12	24	58	12	29	56	11	25	56	14
Race																		
White	28	52	15	24	50	20	30	54	12	27	55	14	35	50	13	31	53	13
Black/other	25	58	12	29	47	16	31	49	13	26	53	15	25	54	11	24	49	19
Education																		
College	37	52	10	28	55	16	36	53	10	34	53	12	40	50	8	37	52	9
High school	25	55	16	24	50	22	27	55	14	24	58	15	30	52	15	26	56	15
Grade school	21	47	18	21	39	20	30	45	11	19	47	19	25	46	17	21	39	27
Occupation																		
Professional/business	34	52	12	25	56	16	36	53	10	34	52	11	40	49	9	36	52	11
Clerical	27	55	14	25	51	19	29	58	11	26	57	14	24	62	12	25	57	14
Manual	24	54	16	24	46	21	28	52	15	22	57	17	33	48	14	27	51	17
Farmer	36	44	16	21	47	29	38	50	12	41	36	10	45	40	15	36	39	15
Income[a]																		
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																		
18 to 20 years	35	53	12	34	57	2	43	47	9	38	49	11	29	52	19	47	42	10
21 to 29 years	26	58	14	30	52	15	33	53	12	33	55	10	45	42	11	38	48	10
30 to 49 years	31	54	14	24	53	20	28	56	14	24	60	15	30	56	12	30	55	14
50 years and older	26	49	16	22	46	22	31	52	12	26	51	16	30	51	13	24	52	17
Region[b]																		
Northeast	26	56	15	24	50	19	34	49	13	30	54	12	32	51	13	32	52	13
Midwest	32	51	13	27	57	14	30	57	11	30	54	12	30	55	12	30	54	13
South	26	52	15	24	51	22	27	53	15	26	53	17	32	49	14	28	50	16
West	27	54	16	24	46	24	32	53	11	22	60	15	41	48	9	30	54	14
Religion																		
Protestant	28	52	14	23	52	19	29	54	13	27	54	16	33	52	11	28	52	15
Catholic	27	56	16	29	42	21	33	54	10	26	58	12	32	52	13	32	54	11
Jewish	31	59	3	25	59	12	35	43	19	43	45	10	45	45	10	37	55	8
None	33	46	20	21	57	19	30	53	16	30	51	14	36	43	17	33	47	19
Politics																		
Republican	33	51	12	23	53	21	34	50	13	30	53	16	42	47	10	33	51	14
Democrat	28	55	12	28	48	17	30	54	11	27	54	15	34	51	12	29	53	14
Independent	26	52	18	22	50	21	29	54	14	26	57	12	27	54	14	28	52	15

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993		
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
36 %	50 %	10 %	35 %	50 %	11 %	34 %	50 %	11 %	35 %	48 %	13 %	38 %	48 %	13 %	31 %	52 %	13 %
41	46	11	39	47	10	38	47	12	36	48	13	44	42	14	34	51	12
33	52	10	31	53	11	32	52	10	34	48	12	33	52	12	28	52	14
38	47	11	36	49	11	36	49	11	37	47	12	38	47	12	32	51	12
26	61	7	26	56	10	26	55	12	27	53	14	34	48	14	20	55	20
44	49	6	40	51	8	42	50	7	44	47	9	45	45	9	36	51	11
32	51	12	32	51	13	29	52	14	29	48	17	32	49	16	24	54	17
24	47	18	27	46	12	26	41	13	21	51	13	23	57	13	27	46	13
47	45	7	38	52	9	43	51	5	42	48	10	42	47	10	36	52	9
33	58	7	32	54	10	33	50	12	35	48	10	45	45	10	25	57	14
29	52	13	32	50	12	27	52	14	28	49	17	32	50	15	29	49	17
35	40	22	33	33	33	31	19	31	35	53	12	30	60	5	26	58	5
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	52	10
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	28	58	12
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	33	46	17
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	26	51	16
62	24	10	57	37	7	44	47	3	39	48	4	32	42	21	38	52	7
41	51	6	43	45	8	40	50	8	38	47	10	50	41	7	32	55	13
36	52	9	34	55	8	34	54	9	36	47	14	36	51	12	32	52	14
32	48	13	30	50	14	31	46	15	32	50	12	33	48	15	28	50	14
43	48	7	35	53	9	37	45	9	39	43	13	44	39	14	X	X	X
32	52	12	33	51	11	33	55	9	37	48	10	34	51	13	X	X	X
33	50	12	37	44	12	32	48	16	29	53	13	37	48	13	X	X	X
41	48	8	32	58	8	38	52	6	39	44	15	38	51	9	X	X	X
35	50	11	35	48	12	30	54	12	33	50	13	35	48	15	29	52	14
39	48	9	34	55	9	47	40	6	40	42	12	45	44	9	36	50	12
55	35	5	39	61	0	35	41	18	67	33	0	48	43	10	30	50	15
33	53	10	38	52	7	28	54	12	34	44	16	24	64	11	29	56	13
42	48	6	42	49	7	40	52	6	41	48	9	46	43	11	33	54	11
34	50	12	33	52	12	32	51	13	31	48	16	34	50	13	27	52	16
35	50	12	30	50	12	33	46	13	33	48	13	34	50	14	32	50	13

Table 2.12

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of various occupations

By type of occupation, United States, 1993

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: . . .?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
Druggists, pharmacists	12 %	53 %	31 %	2 %	1 %	1 %
Clergy	14	39	36	7	2	2
Medical doctors	8	43	37	9	2	1
College teachers	10	42	37	5	1	5
Dentists	6	44	40	7	2	1
Engineers	8	41	41	3	1	6
Police	10	40	39	7	3	1
Funeral directors	5	29	46	12	3	5
TV reporters, commentators	4	4	49	17	4	2
Journalists	4	22	23	16	3	2
Bankers	3	25	55	13	3	1
Newspaper reporters	3	19	51	22	4	1
Building contractors	2	18	54	18	4	4
Lawyers	3	13	41	28	13	2
Business executives	2	18	57	16	3	4
Local officeholders	2	17	57	18	4	2
Real estate agents	1	14	57	21	4	3
Labor union leaders	3	11	39	33	10	4
Stockbrokers	1	12	52	20	4	11
U.S. Senators	2	16	50	24	6	2
State officeholders	1	13	55	24	4	3
Congress members	2	12	47	30	7	2
Advertising practitioners	1	7	46	32	8	6
Insurance salespeople	2	8	45	33	10	2
Car salespeople	1	5	32	41	19	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

United States, selected years 1976-93

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
1976	6 %	19 %	48 %	18 %	8 %	1 %
1977	5	21	44	18	8	4
1981	4	21	41	19	8	7
1983	5	19	43	18	9	6
1985	6	21	40	21	9	3
1988	3	15	45	23	10	4
1990	4	18	43	22	9	4
1991	4	18	43	20	10	5
1992	3	15	43	25	11	3
1993	3	13	41	28	13	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Report***, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 18; ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; ***The Gallup Poll*** (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know
National	3 %	13 %	41 %	28 %	13 %	2 %
Sex						
Male	3	12	37	31	16	1
Female	3	15	44	26	10	2
Age						
18 to 29 years	6	19	41	25	9	0
30 to 49 years	3	12	36	32	17	(b)
50 to 64 years	1	9	47	27	13	3
65 years and older	3	13	44	28	8	4
Region						
East	2	12	43	28	13	2
Midwest	4	15	39	30	10	2
South	5	16	38	27	13	1
West	3	7	43	29	17	1
Race						
White	3	11	41	29	14	2
Nonwhite	7	23	37	24	8	1
Black	8	23	39	23	6	1
Politics						
Republican	2	12	42	31	12	1
Democrat	4	15	39	27	12	3
Independent	4	12	40	28	15	1
Community						
Urban area	4	13	40	28	13	2
Suburban area	2	11	44	30	12	1
Rural area	3	16	37	27	15	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Less than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police

United States, selected years 1977-93

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Policemen?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
1977	8 %	29 %	50 %	9 %	3 %	1 %
1981	8	36	41	9	4	2
1983	7	34	45	7	4	3
1985	10	37	41	7	3	2
1988	10	37	39	8	3	3
1990	9	40	41	7	2	1
1991	7	36	42	10	3	2
1992	8	34	42	10	4	2
1993	10	40	39	7	3	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Report***, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 10; ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; ***The Gallup Poll*** (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Policemen?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know
National	10 %	40 %	39 %	7 %	3 %	1 %
Sex						
Male	10	42	37	8	3	0
Female	10	39	41	5	4	1
Age						
18 to 29 years	15	33	39	9	4	0
30 to 49 years	9	40	41	7	3	(b)
50 to 64 years	8	42	40	6	4	0
65 years and older	7	52	32	5	2	2
Region						
East	10	44	38	6	1	1
Midwest	9	42	35	8	5	1
South	11	36	43	6	4	(b)
West	9	42	39	7	3	0
Race						
White	10	43	38	6	2	1
Nonwhite	9	24	44	12	10	1
Black	5	23	45	14	12	1
Politics						
Republican	11	48	35	4	2	(b)
Democrat	8	37	39	11	4	1
Independent	10	38	42	5	4	1
Community						
Urban area	10	40	39	5	4	2
Suburban area	10	43	37	7	3	(b)
Rural area	10	39	39	9	3	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Less than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

Reported confidence in the ability of the police to protect from violent crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the police to protect you from violent crime?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Not very much	Not at all
National	45 %	45 %	9 %
Sex			
Male	43	46	12
Female	48	44	7
Age			
18 to 29 years	43	44	13
30 to 49 years	41	51	8
50 to 64 years	41	46	12
50 years and older	51	39	8
65 years and older	62	32	5
Region			
East	51	40	9
Midwest	53	39	8
South	42	48	9
West	35	53	11
Community			
Urban area	41	50	8
Suburban area	46	45	9
Rural area	49	40	11
Race			
White	47	43	9
Nonwhite[a]	33	53	13
Black	38	52	11
Education			
College post graduate	45	47	8
College graduate	46	47	7
Some college	42	48	10
No college	46	43	10
Politics			
Republican	45	47	7
Democrat	47	46	7
Independent	44	42	13
Income			
$50,000 and over	36	55	9
$30,000 to $49,999	45	47	9
$20,000 to $29,999	48	42	10
Under $20,000	48	42	9

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18

Attitudes toward police protection in black and white neighborhoods

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "Do you think police protection in black neighborhoods is better, worse or about the same as in white neighborhoods?"

	Better	Same	Worse	No opinion
National	7 %	37 %	45 %	11 %
Sex				
Male	8	38	44	10
Female	7	37	45	11
Age				
18 to 29 years	10	29	57	4
30 to 49 years	7	36	48	9
50 to 64 years	6	41	39	14
65 years and older	6	48	27	19
Region				
East	5	36	45	14
Midwest	8	36	46	10
South	6	44	42	8
West	10	31	46	13
Community				
Urban area	7	34	54	5
Suburban area	10	39	41	10
Rural area	4	40	39	17
Race				
White	8	40	41	11
Black[b]	3	18	74	5
Education				
College post graduate	6	26	58	10
College graduate	6	30	54	10
Some college	9	34	45	12
No college	6	42	41	11
Politics				
Republican	6	47	36	11
Democrat	6	36	50	8
Independent	8	33	46	13
Income				
$50,000 and over	6	36	50	8
$30,000 to $49,999	9	34	48	9
$20,000 to $29,999	6	39	42	13
Under $20,000	7	42	42	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Includes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19

Attitudes toward a police officer striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987		1988	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	73 %	25 %	73 %	23 %	76 %	20 %	76 %	20 %	73 %	24 %	78 %	20 %	69 %	28 %	72 %	25 %	73 %	23 %	73 %	23 %
Sex																				
Male	75	22	77	20	81	17	82	16	80	18	83	15	75	23	80	17	80	17	77	20
Female	71	28	70	26	72	22	72	23	68	29	73	23	65	32	66	31	67	27	69	25
Race																				
White	77	21	77	20	79	18	80	17	76	21	80	17	73	25	76	22	76	20	77	19
Black/other	42	54	46	47	48	44	48	45	45	49	59	37	50	46	49	46	56	35	51	41
Education																				
College	84	14	86	13	85	13	85	12	82	17	87	11	79	20	85	14	83	14	78	19
High school	72	27	71	26	76	20	76	21	73	24	75	23	67	31	67	31	70	26	73	23
Grade school	56	38	58	35	62	33	59	33	52	41	56	36	46	46	51	38	48	39	50	36
Occupation																				
Professional/business	83	16	84	14	84	14	86	11	83	15	85	13	76	22	83	15	86	12	79	19
Clerical	80	18	77	20	78	18	79	19	78	21	83	16	74	26	70	28	66	29	77	19
Manual	66	32	66	30	73	24	72	25	67	29	71	26	64	32	66	30	65	29	69	26
Farmer	69	22	63	27	70	28	79	8	70	24	92	3	61	29	63	34	78	15	62	25
Income[a]																				
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																				
18 to 20 years	55	45	70	27	78	20	67	30	71	29	78	22	71	27	60	38	71	29	74	26
21 to 29 years	76	22	75	22	78	20	79	19	76	23	81	17	72	26	74	25	73	24	70	26
30 to 49 years	76	23	79	18	79	17	79	18	79	20	81	17	75	24	78	21	77	19	79	18
50 years and older	70	26	68	27	73	23	73	21	66	28	72	24	62	34	65	30	68	26	68	26
Region[b]																				
Northeast	68	31	74	24	75	22	74	25	74	24	77	20	65	34	68	28	71	26	68	29
Midwest	72	25	77	21	78	18	80	18	70	26	76	22	70	26	72	26	72	24	70	24
South	73	25	71	24	74	20	74	21	71	26	77	20	67	30	70	26	71	23	75	19
West	79	19	70	26	78	20	80	16	79	18	84	14	76	23	78	21	79	17	77	20
Religion																				
Protestant	74	24	73	22	77	19	75	21	74	22	78	19	70	27	73	24	74	22	74	21
Catholic	70	27	71	27	74	23	76	21	70	28	75	22	66	32	68	30	68	27	66	29
Jewish	71	26	91	4	70	30	72	24	81	16	83	12	67	26	76	18	80	15	91	4
None	69	30	76	23	82	16	85	13	70	26	80	18	74	25	76	22	75	21	78	20
Politics																				
Republican	76	22	76	19	79	17	76	20	78	20	86	13	74	24	78	19	82	16	75	21
Democrat	67	31	67	29	72	24	73	23	67	29	72	26	62	35	68	30	66	29	69	26
Independent	79	19	78	19	79	17	80	18	75	22	79	17	73	25	73	24	74	21	75	20

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.
[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1989		1990		1991		1993	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
70 %	24 %	70 %	25 %	66 %	30 %	73 %	22 %
77	18	77	19	71	27	81	16
66	28	64	30	62	33	68	27
74	21	73	22	70	26	77	19
51	40	52	41	44	51	51	40
78	17	78	19	73	24	79	18
66	30	64	30	64	32	70	26
53	34	48	33	36	54	55	33
80	14	80	18	75	23	79	17
70	26	73	24	66	30	74	22
64	30	64	29	60	35	72	24
75	12	50	38	55	35	47	47
X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16
X	X	X	X	X	X	74	23
X	X	X	X	X	X	77	20
X	X	X	X	X	X	65	29
69	31	59	36	53	42	69	28
73	21	74	24	68	30	80	19
74	20	74	23	72	27	75	22
65	28	63	28	58	34	68	24
62	30	68	24	63	34	X	X
79	19	69	26	66	30	X	X
71	20	67	27	65	31	X	X
66	29	76	20	70	26	X	X
73	22	70	25	67	28	74	21
66	28	67	27	62	34	67	27
75	19	71	29	68	32	79	21
68	25	74	19	65	34	78	21
76	18	76	19	72	25	78	17
69	26	64	30	58	37	65	29
66	26	70	25	68	28	76	20

Table 2.20

Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances

United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who. . ."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1973	97 %	3 %	87 %	12 %	22 %	76 %	8 %	90 %
1975	98	2	86	11	19	77	8	90
1976	94	5	78	18	20	77	8	90
1978	93	6	75	22	18	80	8	89
1980	94	4	76	20	14	84	8	90
1983	92	7	75	21	15	83	9	89
1984	92	6	73	23	12	86	9	89
1986	94	5	72	24	14	85	9	90
1987	92	7	77	18	11	86	10	87
1988	92	6	76	19	12	86	8	89
1989	94	5	76	20	11	87	8	90
1990	92	6	74	21	12	84	11	86
1991	90	8	69	26	9	89	6	92
1993	92	6	73	23	7	91	7	90

Note: In 1973 and 1975, these data were based on a subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in table 2.19. Since 1976, all survey respondents were asked the above questions. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.21

Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who. . ."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	92 %	6 %	73 %	23 %	7 %	91 %	7 %	90 %
Sex								
Male	94	5	78	18	8	91	7	90
Female	91	7	69	26	6	92	7	90
Race								
White	92	6	75	20	7	91	6	91
Black/other	89	9	59	36	7	92	12	84
Education								
College	93	5	75	21	5	93	6	92
High school	92	6	71	24	8	91	7	90
Grade school	82	13	68	27	14	82	14	82
Occupation								
Professional/business	93	5	74	20	6	91	6	91
Clerical	92	6	74	23	5	94	5	93
Manual	93	6	72	23	8	91	8	89
Farmer	79	16	68	21	16	84	5	95
Income[a]								
$50,000 and over	96	4	77	20	6	93	5	93
$30,000 to $49,999	93	6	72	23	2	96	4	95
$20,000 to $29,999	94	6	76	22	7	93	6	92
Under $20,000	88	10	68	28	9	89	10	88
Age								
18 to 20 years	93	7	59	34	3	93	3	97
21 to 29 years	93	6	70	26	3	96	2	96
30 to 49 years	92	7	72	24	3	96	F	93
50 years and older	92	6	76	19	13	84	12	84
Religion								
Protestant	92	6	74	21	7	90	8	90
Catholic	92	6	70	26	6	93	6	91
Jewish	100	0	90	5	10	90	10	85
None	90	9	65	31	7	93	3	96
Politics								
Republican	94	4	78	19	9	88	8	90
Democrat	89	9	68	29	8	91	7	90
Independent	93	6	74	20	5	94	7	91

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.22

Respondents' perceptions of the effect of violent crime and police brutality on racial and ethnic minorities

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "There has been talk about whether some problems in society have more of an impact or less of an impact on racial and ethnic minorities than they have on other people. For each one, please tell me if you think it affects racial and ethnic minorities more, less, or about the same as other people."

	Effect of violent crime				Effect of police brutality			
	More	Less	About the same	Don't know	More	Less	About the same	Don't know
National	67 %	5 %	24 %	4 %	55 %	7 %	32 %	6 %
Sex								
Male	67	6	24	3	55	7	33	5
Female	66	5	25	4	56	6	31	7
Age								
18 to 29 years	71	5	21	2	64	5	25	5
30 to 44 years	68	6	23	3	55	7	33	5
45 to 59 years	67	5	25	2	55	7	35	4
60 years and older	60	5	29	7	47	8	35	10
Education								
College graduate	75	4	19	2	63	4	27	6
Some college	69	6	22	3	56	7	32	5
High school graduate	65	5	27	4	55	6	32	7
Less than high school graduate	57	7	30	6	48	10	36	6
Household income								
$50,000 and over	77	5	17	1	65	3	28	4
$30,000 to $49,999	71	4	23	2	57	6	32	5
$15,000 to $29,999	66	5	27	2	55	7	33	4
Under $15,000	63	4	28	5	51	7	35	7
Politics								
Democrat	64	6	27	3	54	8	32	6
Republican	69	5	23	4	51	7	35	6
Occupation								
Executive/professional	76	4	19	1	60	5	31	5
White collar	69	6	23	2	58	7	30	5
Blue collar	64	7	26	3	54	8	32	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Roper Starch Worldwide Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23

Attitudes toward treatment of blacks and whites by the criminal justice system

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "Who do you think is treated more harshly in this country's criminal justice system--blacks or whites--or are they treated about the same?"

	Blacks treated more harshly	Whites treated more harshly	Treated the same	No opinion
National	40 %	4 %	53 %	3 %
Sex				
Male	40	5	52	3
Female	40	3	54	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	50	3	45	2
30 to 49 years	41	5	51	3
50 to 64 years	38	4	55	3
65 years and older	26	5	66	3
Region				
East	43	5	49	3
Midwest	38	5	55	2
South	33	4	60	3
West	47	3	47	3
Community				
Urban area	48	3	47	2
Suburban area	37	4	56	3
Rural area	33	7	57	3
Race				
White	35	5	57	3
Black[b]	74	0	24	2
Education				
College post graduate	51	2	44	3
College graduate	47	3	48	2
Some college	46	4	46	4
No college	35	5	58	2
Politics				
Republican	29	5	62	4
Democrat	46	5	48	1
Independent	41	4	52	3
Income				
$50,000 and over	43	4	50	3
$30,000 to $49,999	46	4	47	3
$20,000 to $29,999	35	6	57	2
Under $20,000	37	4	57	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Includes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.24

Attitudes toward the causes of crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Next, I'm going to read some reasons that have been given as the causes of crime in this country. While some people view all of these as important causes of crime, we'd like to know which factors you think are the most important. As I read each item, please tell me whether you think it is a critical factor, a very important factor, a somewhat important factor, or not an important factor."

	Influence of drugs			Lack of moral training in the home			Availability of guns			Influence of television/ television violence			Absence of fathers in homes of young people			Poor quality of schools		
	Critical	Important[a]	Not important	Critical	Important[a]	Not important	Critical	Important[a]	Not important	Critical	Important[a]	Not important	Critical	Important[a]	Not important	Critical	Important[a]	Not important
National	64 %	34 %	2 %	51 %	48 %	1 %	45 %	44 %	10 %	38 %	50 %	11 %	36 %	57 %	6 %	34 %	58 %	7 %
Sex																		
Male	60	36	3	51	48	1	34	51	14	30	52	17	38	56	6	36	55	8
Female	66	33	1	52	47	(b)	55	37	6	44	49	6	34	58	7	31	60	7
Age																		
18 to 29 years	56	43	1	50	49	2	43	48	9	28	54	18	35	58	7	39	54	8
30 to 49 years	64	33	3	50	48	1	45	46	8	33	55	11	34	59	6	33	60	6
50 to 64 years	66	33	1	53	47	(b)	43	40	15	42	49	9	34	59	7	32	60	8
65 years and older	69	30	(b)	53	45	(b)	49	36	12	53	40	6	43	49	5	31	57	9
Region																		
East	67	32	2	47	52	0	45	43	10	33	53	13	33	59	6	36	57	6
Midwest	60	39	1	49	49	1	46	43	10	35	54	11	39	53	8	30	59	9
South	64	35	1	53	45	1	44	44	11	40	47	12	34	59	6	33	60	6
West	64	32	4	55	43	1	45	46	8	41	49	10	39	56	5	36	56	7
Race																		
White	62	36	2	51	48	1	44	45	10	37	52	11	35	57	6	33	59	7
Black	73	24	3	56	42	1	53	40	5	39	47	13	43	53	4	40	55	4
Nonwhite[c]	72	24	3	54	44	1	55	36	8	41	44	13	45	51	4	41	53	5
Education																		
Post graduate	65	34	1	51	49	0	52	40	8	35	56	8	36	61	2	29	62	9
College graduate	65	35	(b)	52	48	(b)	51	43	6	34	57	8	36	61	3	27	63	9
Some college	65	33	1	56	42	1	44	42	13	34	52	14	37	56	8	32	60	7
No college	62	35	3	49	49	1	43	45	10	40	47	11	36	56	7	37	55	6
Politics																		
Republican	64	36	1	55	45	(b)	40	44	15	39	50	10	39	56	3	31	61	6
Democrat	67	32	1	49	49	1	55	39	6	42	48	10	36	55	8	35	56	8
Independent	61	36	3	51	48	1	41	48	10	33	53	13	33	58	7	35	57	7
Income																		
$50,000 and over	68	32	(b)	52	47	1	48	42	10	25	59	16	37	58	5	30	63	6
$30,000 to $49,999	65	34	1	54	45	1	44	44	12	41	49	10	36	57	7	37	54	9
$20,000 to $29,999	63	36	1	51	48	(b)	44	47	8	34	58	7	33	61	6	30	63	6
Under $20,000	60	36	4	45	52	2	44	46	8	43	44	12	34	57	6	36	55	7
Community																		
Urban area	62	37	1	50	48	1	50	43	7	39	50	11	36	57	6	39	53	6
Suburban area	71	28	1	52	47	1	47	42	10	36	50	13	34	57	8	30	61	8
Rural area	58	39	2	52	46	(b)	38	46	13	38	51	10	37	56	5	33	59	6

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Category includes responses of "very important" and "somewhat important."
[b]Less than 0.5 percent.
[c]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Lack of good jobs for young people			Racism in American society			Decline in influence of religion		
Critical	Important[a]	Not important	Critical	Important[a]	Not important	Critical	Important[a]	Not important
32 %	60 %	7 %	31 %	57 %	10 %	29 %	56 %	13 %
30	61	8	29	57	12	26	57	16
34	59	6	34	56	8	31	56	10
28	65	6	37	59	4	18	63	18
32	59	9	29	60	11	27	57	14
37	55	7	33	52	13	36	53	9
32	60	6	28	53	14	37	50	8
34	58	8	32	57	9	24	60	13
33	60	7	35	53	11	25	56	14
31	60	7	29	57	12	37	53	9
30	63	7	30	60	8	25	57	17
31	60	8	29	58	10	28	57	13
39	58	2	45	46	8	34	57	10
38	58	2	44	46	9	33	54	12
28	63	9	26	65	9	26	57	15
24	67	9	24	66	9	27	60	12
32	59	9	34	56	10	30	55	13
35	58	6	32	54	11	29	55	13
26	64	9	28	59	11	34	54	9
36	60	3	38	53	8	25	59	14
32	57	10	29	58	12	28	56	14
25	68	7	29	60	11	27	58	15
32	56	12	32	57	11	32	52	14
31	62	6	30	64	5	32	59	8
37	57	5	34	50	12	23	60	13
34	60	5	34	57	9	28	54	16
26	64	10	29	60	10	28	60	11
36	55	7	31	53	12	30	56	11

Table 2.25

Attitudes toward causes of violent crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Of course, the problems we face in our society often have many different causes. I am going to ask you about some different problems in society and for each one I want you to tell me what you think are the major causes of each problem. First, violent crime. Which three or four things do you think are the main causes of people committing violent crimes?"

	Living in poverty	Parents not teaching right/wrong	Being abused as a child	Drug abuse	What people see in T.V. programs	Lack of morals	Lack of education	Person not seeing any harm in it	Person being irresponsible	Influence of friends	Alcohol abuse	What people see in movies	Guns being easy to get	Low chance of being punished
National	33 %	41 %	17 %	51 %	18 %	33 %	21 %	11 %	16 %	21 %	24 %	8 %	33 %	20 %
Sex														
Male	35	42	16	51	16	34	21	11	19	21	22	6	29	23
Female	32	40	18	50	21	32	21	10	13	21	27	10	36	18
Age														
18 to 29 years	37	33	23	46	14	29	25	12	13	27	25	7	37	22
30 to 44 years	37	37	17	54	17	32	23	10	16	20	22	9	33	20
45 to 59 years	28	45	15	57	21	36	15	11	20	16	25	5	31	23
60 years and older	29	53	12	46	23	36	20	11	15	21	27	12	28	16
Education														
College graduate	41	43	18	52	14	31	26	11	16	16	25	7	33	19
Some college	33	41	20	47	22	34	18	8	15	20	23	7	35	23
High school graduate	33	40	16	50	17	36	20	14	16	24	23	8	29	19
Less than high school graduate	27	42	14	55	20	28	21	8	18	23	28	10	37	20
Household income														
$50,000 and over	35	44	19	51	13	30	24	7	17	18	27	7	30	20
$30,000 to $49,999	39	37	19	51	20	35	22	15	18	23	20	9	31	23
$15,000 to $29,999	30	45	18	54	14	39	21	7	16	20	27	7	36	23
Under $15,000	28	44	14	54	24	29	22	10	10	22	22	8	32	17
Politics														
Democrat	39	42	18	52	17	28	23	12	17	21	22	6	36	17
Republican	27	46	17	44	18	42	20	9	14	20	27	10	26	23
Occupation														
Executive/professional	40	44	19	60	13	35	27	7	16	13	23	5	30	21
White collar	30	36	22	52	18	36	18	12	16	22	30	6	31	20
Blue collar	35	37	19	50	19	31	18	11	15	28	23	8	31	20

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Roper Starch Worldwide Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26

Attitudes toward whether selected influences contribute to violence

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Our society is often described as being more inclined toward violence than some others. Do you think that . . . contribute(s) a lot, contribute(s) a little, or don't/doesn't contribute at all to this violence?"

	Lack of adult supervision of children			Easy availability of handguns			Television			Movies		
	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute
National	89 %	9 %	1 %	70 %	20 %	9 %	61 %	33 %	6 %	60 %	33 %	6 %
Sex												
Male	89	9	2	59	27	13	56	35	8	54	36	9
Female	89	9	1	80	14	5	64	31	4	64	30	4
Age												
18 to 24 years	82	17	1	78	15	7	47	43	9	49	40	10
25 to 29 years	88	9	3	68	18	13	58	34	9	57	36	8
30 to 39 years	92	7	1	68	25	7	59	37	4	59	35	5
40 to 49 years	89	11	1	70	23	8	64	30	6	63	32	5
50 to 64 years	91	7	(a)	68	20	12	61	33	6	58	34	7
65 years and older	89	5	4	71	17	10	73	20	4	68	22	4
Race, ethnicity												
White	90	8	1	67	23	9	62	32	6	61	33	6
Black	84	12	0	84	9	5	55	36	7	55	34	7
Hispanic	87	7	4	85	10	6	63	33	3	58	33	8
Region												
East	89	10	2	77	15	7	57	37	6	57	35	7
Midwest	89	9	2	69	22	8	59	35	5	58	36	5
South	88	9	1	66	21	11	62	30	6	60	31	5
West	91	7	1	69	22	9	64	30	7	63	29	7
Community												
Central city	87	10	(a)	76	16	6	58	34	7	59	32	6
Metropolitan area[b]	91	8	1	68	22	10	62	33	4	59	34	5
Small town	88	9	3	66	23	11	63	29	8	63	29	7
Rural area	85	11	4	63	23	12	59	32	9	54	37	8
Education												
Post graduate	88	11	1	80	15	5	61	37	2	56	41	3
College graduate	92	7	1	68	23	8	63	34	3	62	35	3
Some college	96	4	(a)	73	18	9	65	30	5	63	31	5
High school graduate	87	11	2	66	22	11	56	35	9	57	33	9
Less than high school graduate	80	14	3	73	19	5	61	31	6	61	30	5
Income												
$50,001 and over	90	8	1	69	22	9	62	33	4	58	37	4
$35,001 to $50,000	96	4	(a)	69	20	11	61	34	5	61	32	6
$25,001 to $35,000	91	8	2	73	19	7	64	31	5	64	32	5
$15,001 to $25,000	85	12	3	72	20	7	56	36	7	53	37	8
$15,000 and under	86	12	2	71	17	11	62	29	8	62	28	8
Politics												
Republican	92	7	1	62	25	12	65	30	4	62	32	4
Democrat	85	11	2	81	13	6	58	34	7	58	32	7
Independent	90	8	1	64	26	10	60	33	6	59	34	6

Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Less than 0.5 percent.

[b]Excluding central city.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Video games			Local T.V. news reports		
Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute
38 %	40 %	18 %	35 %	46 %	17 %
32	40	25	32	46	20
44	39	13	39	45	14
18	49	33	26	54	20
32	40	26	35	48	17
37	42	20	34	47	18
36	50	13	37	49	14
46	33	14	39	39	18
55	22	12	40	39	16
38	40	17	33	47	18
40	34	23	45	40	11
45	36	19	37	45	17
36	44	17	37	47	16
38	39	20	34	44	21
40	38	17	37	43	17
38	39	19	33	51	15
38	38	19	38	42	17
38	44	15	35	46	18
37	40	19	32	51	15
43	25	30	34	46	18
35	53	11	32	48	19
32	49	16	32	51	16
39	39	18	43	42	14
37	38	22	32	48	19
49	31	14	37	39	19
32	49	15	35	44	20
34	42	21	33	49	17
39	43	16	38	43	18
45	31	20	31	49	19
40	34	22	39	45	14
39	41	15	34	47	18
40	39	17	36	44	18
35	40	22	36	48	16

Table 2.27

Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-93

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (halting the rising crime rate) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (halting the rising crime rate)?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	69 %	21 %	6 %	72 %	18 %	5 %	67 %	24 %	5 %	68 %	25 %	4 %	63 %	28 %	5 %	64 %	27 %	5 %
Sex																		
Male	66	23	7	71	19	7	64	28	6	64	28	6	61	29	7	59	32	6
Female	71	19	5	72	18	4	69	22	4	71	21	3	66	26	4	67	24	4
Race																		
White	68	22	6	71	19	5	66	26	4	67	26	5	63	28	5	63	28	5
Black/other	79	13	6	74	15	7	75	14	7	74	19	4	62	26	9	68	20	4
Education																		
College	66	25	4	72	19	6	65	27	4	68	28	3	61	30	4	62	30	3
High school	72	19	6	75	17	4	70	23	4	69	21	6	67	26	5	66	25	6
Grade school	66	18	8	60	21	6	57	19	13	63	28	2	52	30	15	60	24	6
Occupation																		
Professional/business	68	22	6	73	19	6	66	26	5	62	32	5	63	28	4	60	32	3
Clerical	74	19	5	76	17	4	67	26	3	76	20	2	68	23	5	68	23	5
Manual	68	21	7	70	19	6	67	23	6	68	23	6	62	28	7	65	23	7
Farmer	56	24	6	50	31	12	64	28	0	64	36	0	46	46	4	68	32	0
Income[a]																		
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																		
18 to 20 years	64	27	4	89	9	2	51	44	0	67	25	8	80	20	0	75	20	0
21 to 29 years	74	21	4	71	22	5	70	24	4	68	28	3	67	29	2	65	29	4
30 to 49 years	68	23	5	73	19	5	67	25	4	68	24	5	62	30	5	62	30	4
50 years and older	67	19	8	70	18	5	65	22	7	67	24	5	62	26	8	64	24	6
Region[b]																		
Northeast	72	18	6	72	18	5	68	22	6	75	18	6	60	28	6	63	30	3
Midwest	69	21	7	71	19	5	66	26	3	70	25	2	62	29	6	63	27	4
South	71	19	6	73	18	4	67	22	5	65	26	4	67	24	4	66	22	7
West	62	26	6	70	19	7	65	26	6	62	29	7	60	32	6	62	33	3
Religion																		
Protestant	69	21	6	71	19	5	68	23	5	68	24	4	63	29	6	64	26	4
Catholic	71	20	6	74	18	4	66	25	4	70	24	4	66	24	5	66	27	3
Jewish	72	12	3	78	11	3	70	16	7	67	33	0	76	6	12	52	39	9
None	64	25	5	65	24	8	59	31	5	56	31	11	52	37	2	54	28	14
Politics																		
Republican	68	20	10	69	20	7	67	25	5	63	29	4	62	29	6	61	32	3
Democrat	70	22	4	75	16	4	70	22	5	72	23	3	66	27	4	70	23	4
Independent	68	20	6	69	20	5	64	25	5	68	23	6	61	29	6	59	29	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
68 %	24 %	4 %	68 %	23 %	4 %	72 %	20 %	5 %	70 %	22 %	4 %	65 %	27 %	5 %	71 %	20 %	5 %
66	26	4	67	25	4	70	20	7	70	22	5	58	33	6	65	26	7
70	22	4	69	22	4	74	19	3	70	22	3	69	23	4	76	16	4
68	24	4	67	24	4	71	21	5	68	23	4	63	29	4	70	22	4
70	23	5	73	19	6	81	13	3	78	14	6	75	17	6	76	15	8
62	30	5	71	24	2	72	21	4	71	23	3	58	32	6	72	23	4
73	19	4	68	24	3	73	19	5	70	20	5	70	25	3	73	17	6
74	19	3	61	17	12	73	16	6	58	29	6	70	15	9	58	25	9
62	29	4	68	25	4	72	19	5	66	26	3	58	32	7	68	25	5
61	36	3	66	25	5	80	18	0	74	19	2	69	26	2	76	16	4
75	16	5	70	22	2	70	22	6	70	20	6	66	26	5	72	19	5
76	18	0	70	20	0	77	8	15	57	21	14	76	18	6	53	20	27
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	21	2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	75	19	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	17	5
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	68	21	6
68	21	5	63	26	0	67	29	0	64	24	8	56	44	0	67	24	0
65	27	5	63	32	2	72	20	6	72	24	1	63	26	6	78	17	4
65	26	5	74	19	4	71	20	5	69	22	5	61	32	5	71	22	5
74	19	3	66	22	6	74	18	4	70	20	4	71	22	4	67	21	6
63	28	7	70	22	3	73	20	3	70	25	3	67	30	2	X	X	X
73	20	3	63	28	3	70	24	4	63	28	2	67	27	4	X	X	X
68	22	4	72	20	5	76	16	4	75	16	5	66	24	7	X	X	X
67	27	4	67	24	5	69	20	8	69	18	7	56	31	5	X	X	X
70	22	5	66	24	4	74	20	4	71	21	4	66	25	5	70	20	5
66	30	2	72	21	3	72	21	5	67	25	4	66	30	3	76	20	2
60	40	0	94	6	0	91	9	0	71	18	12	56	33	6	77	18	0
64	19	7	64	29	4	57	22	12	67	28	2	58	36	4	65	24	10
63	30	3	67	26	5	72	24	24	65	27	6	62	30	6	68	75	71
74	19	4	72	21	4	8	12	5	70	23	2	71	24	3	25	18	18
64	26	6	67	22	3	63	25	7	76	17	4	62	27	6	3	5	6

Table 2.28

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-93

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (dealing with drug addiction) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (dealing with drug addiction)?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	60 %	25 %	8 %	57 %	27 %	8 %	60 %	30 %	5 %	63 %	27 %	6 %	62 %	28 %	5 %	58 %	32 %	6 %
Sex																		
Male	58	26	9	57	26	11	60	29	7	62	27	7	61	27	8	55	36	7
Female	61	24	8	57	28	6	59	30	4	64	28	4	62	30	2	60	29	5
Race																		
White	58	26	8	55	28	8	59	30	5	63	28	5	62	28	5	57	32	6
Black/other	72	13	9	68	19	9	62	25	7	65	24	9	59	30	9	66	27	5
Education																		
College	51	35	8	54	33	7	57	33	6	63	30	4	59	32	5	54	39	5
High school	66	21	6	59	26	8	61	30	5	64	27	6	67	25	5	61	28	7
Grade school	59	16	14	56	19	11	60	19	13	61	22	12	49	31	11	58	23	7
Occupation																		
Professional/business	54	32	7	56	32	8	55	34	7	62	30	5	59	31	5	54	37	6
Clerical	65	26	3	56	31	6	60	32	4	63	32	3	61	32	3	62	30	2
Manual	62	20	10	58	24	9	60	28	6	65	23	7	64	25	7	60	28	8
Farmer	47	24	12	54	27	15	80	18	0	64	27	9	50	38	8	63	32	5
Income[a]																		
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																		
18 to 20 years	64	34	0	53	36	6	56	42	0	58	42	0	60	40	0	50	40	10
21 to 29 years	56	34	7	52	36	7	56	35	6	59	35	4	62	29	6	53	42	4
30 to 49 years	61	25	8	62	26	8	61	30	5	67	24	6	64	29	5	59	33	6
50 years and older	60	20	9	56	22	10	61	25	6	62	25	8	61	26	6	60	24	7
Region[b]																		
Northeast	59	27	8	55	27	11	58	31	6	70	23	6	66	25	6	54	34	4
Midwest	61	25	7	56	30	6	57	34	5	62	30	4	61	29	5	61	30	5
South	63	23	7	63	23	8	66	24	4	64	25	6	62	26	6	58	30	8
West	53	28	10	49	31	10	56	31	8	56	33	6	59	35	4	58	34	7
Religion																		
Protestant	62	23	7	59	26	8	60	29	5	61	28	6	64	28	4	60	29	7
Catholic	60	27	7	55	32	7	62	30	5	69	25	5	62	29	6	55	37	4
Jewish	47	25	12	49	32	8	52	36	7	78	22	0	65	18	6	52	35	4
None	42	40	11	48	27	16	49	34	8	56	33	8	49	38	6	54	33	7
Politics																		
Republican	56	29	9	51	32	10	57	32	6	57	30	8	58	31	5	52	37	7
Democrat	63	22	6	64	23	6	65	26	4	64	28	5	64	27	5	62	29	6
Independent	59	26	8	53	29	10	55	32	6	67	24	4	63	27	6	58	30	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
65 %	28 %	4 %	68 %	24 %	4 %	71 %	19 %	6 %	64 %	26 %	7 %	58 %	32 %	7 %	60 %	27 %	8 %
62	31	4	72	21	5	74	15	7	60	28	8	48	41	8	55	32	9
68	26	4	66	27	3	68	22	6	67	24	5	64	26	7	64	23	7
66	28	4	67	25	4	69	20	6	63	27	6	54	34	8	58	29	8
60	28	6	75	20	5	80	11	6	68	20	7	72	19	4	73	19	7
59	36	4	70	25	4	74	19	4	64	29	6	52	36	8	56	32	8
69	23	4	67	26	3	69	19	8	67	22	7	60	31	7	65	23	6
71	19	5	68	17	8	65	20	12	50	28	13	72	16	6	58	18	18
63	31	5	68	25	4	73	18	6	62	30	6	53	34	11	54	34	9
61	34	5	64	29	3	67	23	4	68	26	3	61	28	6	66	20	9
67	26	4	72	22	4	71	18	7	63	24	9	56	34	7	64	25	7
65	24	12	90	10	0	77	8	15	71	14	14	53	35	0	50	36	14
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	55	31	9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	28	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	66	26	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	25	8
58	26	10	50	40	5	67	33	0	68	24	8	69	31	0	62	33	5
57	40	2	57	34	7	69	22	7	66	28	4	57	34	7	61	32	4
65	29	4	73	22	2	72	18	6	66	26	5	58	32	8	60	28	8
70	22	6	71	20	4	71	18	7	61	26	9	56	30	8	60	24	10
71	26	2	71	23	5	69	20	4	58	29	8	56	34	7	X	X	X
61	32	4	68	27	2	73	18	6	63	28	7	57	35	6	X	X	X
66	26	5	66	24	4	71	18	7	71	23	4	64	25	8	X	X	X
62	30	6	70	21	6	70	21	7	61	25	9	48	38	8	X	X	X
67	26	4	68	24	4	72	18	7	67	25	6	60	29	6	60	26	8
64	32	3	71	24	3	69	23	3	59	30	8	55	36	6	60	30	10
60	20	20	67	33	0	91	9	0	65	29	0	48	28	22	54	27	9
51	37	7	64	23	9	59	21	16	57	26	12	42	42	1	56	31	10
58	38	3	68	26	4	69	23	5	60	32	7	51	37	10	50	34	12
74	20	4	70	24	4	80	12	5	64	25	6	66	23	6	70	23	4
57	32	6	67	24	4	61	26	9	69	22	6	55	35	6	58	27	8

Table 2.29

Respondents agreeing too little is spent on selected problems in the country

United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of the problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (problem) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (problem)?"

(Percent agreeing too little)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993
Halting the rising crime rate	64 %	66 %	65 %	65 %	65 %	64 %	69 %	71 %	67 %	68 %	63 %	64 %	68 %	72 %	73 %	70 %	65 %	71 %
Dealing with drug addiction	65	60	55	58	55	55	59	57	60	63	62	58	65	71	71	64	58	60
Improving the Nation's education system	49	50	49	50	48	52	52	56	60	64	60	60	62	66	69	71	67	67
Improving the conditions of blacks	32	31	27	27	25	24	24	28	29	35	31	34	35	38	36	37	34	36
Welfare	20	22	23	13	12	13	13	20	21	24	18	22	21	24	24	22	22	16

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.30

Respondents' fear of being victimized

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "How often do you, yourself, worry about the following things--very frequently, pretty frequently, pretty seldom, or very seldom?"

	Very frequently	Pretty frequently	Pretty seldom	Very seldom	No opinion
Yourself or someone in your family getting sexually assaulted or raped	15 %	23 %	22 %	39 %	1 %
White	13	24	23	40	(b)
Black	22	18	23	36	1
Your home being burglarized when you're not there	14	21	22	42	1
White	13	22	23	41	1
Black	20	15	17	48	0
Being attacked while driving your car	12	16	22	47	3
White	10	17	23	48	2
Black	21	15	14	41	9
Getting mugged	11	15	23	51	(b)
White	9	15	23	52	1
Black	15	18	20	47	0
Getting beaten up, knifed or shot	11	12	24	53	(b)
White	10	12	25	52	1
Black	15	10	16	58	1
Your home being burglarized when you are there	9	12	22	56	1
White	8	12	22	57	1
Black	11	14	22	53	0
Getting murdered	8	11	18	62	1
White	7	11	19	63	(b)
Black	13	15	14	57	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 21. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31

Respondents' perceptions of personal safety

By race, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "Do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe: out alone at night using public transportation; out alone at night walking in your neighborhood; alone at night in your home; out alone at night driving a car in your neighborhood?"

	Very safe	Somewhat safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not applicable[b]	No opinion
On public transportation	11 %	22 %	22 %	23 %	19 %	3 %
White	12	22	22	21	19	4
Black	8	21	19	36	14	2
Walking	36	32	14	15	3	(c)
White	38	31	14	13	4	(c)
Black	20	36	13	26	4	1
At home	61	29	6	4	(c)	(c)
White	63	28	6	3	(c)	(c)
Black	49	32	9	9	1	(c)
Driving	51	29	11	5	3	1
White	53	29	9	5	3	1
Black	36	30	17	10	7	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Response volunteered.
[c]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32

Attitudes toward crime rate in own area and uneasiness on the streets

United States, selected years 1966-93

	"In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"				"Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"			
	Increasing	Decreasing	Remained same	Not sure	More uneasy	Less uneasy	Not much different	Not sure
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	49 %	3 %	44 %	4 %
1967	46 %	4 %	43 %	7 %	NA	NA	NA	NA
1968	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	4	42	1
1969	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	4	39	2
1970	62	3	30	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	5	39	1
1973	48	7	40	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	70	3	24	3	55	2	42	1
1977	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	4	46	1
1978	46	7	42	5	40	5	53	2
1981	68	4	27	1	48	6	45	1
1982	59	6	34	1	41	7	51	1
1983	41	15	43	1	26	9	63	2
1984	33	21	44	2	24	10	65	1
1985	40	17	42	1	32	7	60	1
1991	55	5	39	1	38	5	57	(a)
1993	54	5	39	2	42	5	51	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Louis Harris, ***The Harris Poll***, Apr. 14, 1991, p. 2; Aug. 9, 1993, p. 2 (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc.). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33

Attitudes toward crime rate in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"

	Increasing	Decreasing	Same
National	54 %	5 %	39 %
Sex			
Male	50	6	42
Female	57	5	37
Race, ethnicity			
White	55	4	40
Black	50	15	33
Hispanic	46	8	43
Age			
18 to 29 years	52	4	43
30 to 39 years	48	3	45
40 to 49 years	55	6	39
50 to 64 years	60	6	33
65 years and older	55	10	33
Education			
College graduate	50	4	45
College incomplete	55	6	38
High school graduate	58	4	37
Less than high school graduate	51	7	38
Income			
Over $50,000	54	4	41
$35,001 to $50,000	50	5	45
$25,001 to $35,000	54	9	36
$15,001 to $25,000	53	3	43
$15,000 and under	57	3	37
Region			
East	49	4	47
Midwest	45	4	48
South	59	8	31
West	63	3	33
Community			
Central city	53	6	38
Suburbs	53	5	41
Small town	67	2	29
Rural area	38	9	51
Politics			
Republican	54	4	42
Democrat	54	6	39
Independent	52	6	39

Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34

Respondents reporting uneasiness on the streets

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"

	More uneasy	Less uneasy	Not much different
National	42 %	5 %	51 %
Sex			
Male	32	4	63
Female	52	5	40
Race, ethnicity			
White	43	4	51
Black	44	9	43
Hispanic	33	11	52
Age			
18 to 29 years	36	6	55
30 to 39 years	41	3	53
40 to 49 years	40	4	54
50 to 64 years	49	8	43
65 years and older	49	2	47
Education			
College graduate	34	3	62
College incomplete	44	5	50
High school graduate	46	5	48
Less than high school graduate	45	6	44
Income			
Over $50,000	41	4	55
$35,001 to $50,000	39	7	53
$25,001 to $35,000	41	6	53
$15,001 to $25,000	44	5	51
$15,000 and under	46	4	46
Region			
East	38	5	54
Midwest	41	4	53
South	48	6	45
West	41	5	54
Community			
Central city	42	5	51
Suburbs	42	5	51
Small town	48	4	46
Rural area	37	5	55
Politics			
Republican	43	4	52
Democrat	43	6	50
Independent	40	4	54

Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago

United States, selected years 1972-92

Question: "Is there more crime in your area than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same[a]	No opinion
1972	51 %	10 %	27 %	12 %
1975	50	12	29	9
1977	43	17	32	8
1981	54	8	29	9
1982	47	17	28	8
1983	37	17	36	10
January 1989	47	21	27	5
June 1989	53	18	22	7
1990	51	18	24	7
1992	54	19	23	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Response volunteered.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), p. 51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

Attitudes toward crime in own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Is there more crime in your area than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same[a]	No opinion
National	54 %	19 %	23 %	4 %
Sex				
Male	49	22	25	4
Female	58	17	21	4
Age				
18 to 29 years	54	23	16	7
30 to 49 years	55	18	22	5
50 years and older	53	18	27	2
65 years and older	55	22	22	1
Region				
East	53	20	24	3
Midwest	45	23	27	5
South	60	17	19	4
West	54	18	22	6
Community				
Large city	64	15	16	5
Medium city	57	21	17	5
Suburbs	46	21	28	5
Small town	47	23	27	3
Rural area	58	14	24	4
Race				
White	52	19	25	4
Nonwhite	66	23	6	5
Education				
College graduate	53	14	28	5
College incomplete	56	17	22	5
High school graduate	53	21	22	4
Less than high school graduate	52	27	19	2
Politics				
Republican	52	23	19	6
Democrat	56	18	23	3
Independent	52	17	27	4
Income				
$50,000 and over	53	16	27	4
$30,000 to $49,999	51	19	26	4
$20,000 to $29,999	56	17	24	3
Under $20,000	56	23	16	5
Religion				
Protestant	55	19	22	4
Catholic	55	19	24	2
None	49	18	29	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Response volunteered.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), p. 53. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

United States, selected years 1965-93

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night (percent respond-ing "yes")	Feel unsafe at home (percent respond-ing "yes")
1965	34 %	NA
1967	31	NA
1972	42	17 %
1975	45	20
1977	45	15
1981	45	16
1983	45	16
1989	43	10
1990	40	10
1992	44	17
1993	43	NA

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	Yes	No
National	43 %	56 %
Sex		
Male	28	72
Female	57	42
Age		
18 to 29 years	48	52
30 to 49 years	39	61
50 to 64 years	43	56
50 years and older	45	54
65 years and older	48	50
Region		
East	47	52
Midwest	38	61
South	49	50
West	37	63
Community		
Urban area	61	38
Suburban area	39	61
Rural area	30	69
Race		
White	42	57
Nonwhite[a]	52	48
Black	53	46
Education		
College post graduate	35	65
College graduate	39	61
Some college	43	56
No college	45	55
Politics		
Republican	46	54
Democrat	43	56
Independent	42	57
Income		
$50,000 and over	32	67
$30,000 to $49,999	39	61
$20,000 to $29,999	43	57
Under $20,000	53	47

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "Is there any area right around here--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987		1988	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	41 %	59 %	45 %	55 %	44 %	56 %	45 %	54 %	43 %	56 %	47 %	53 %	42 %	57 %	40 %	59 %	38 %	51 %	40 %	59 %
Sex																				
Male	20	80	24	76	23	77	23	76	21	79	28	72	19	81	21	78	17	83	16	83
Female	59	40	63	36	61	39	63	37	60	39	60	39	57	41	56	43	55	44	56	42
Race																				
White	39	61	43	57	44	56	43	57	42	58	45	55	39	60	38	62	36	63	39	60
Black/other	54	45	60	40	48	51	59	40	52	47	61	39	54	43	60	39	50	50	45	53
Education																				
College	35	64	42	57	36	64	41	58	42	58	49	50	40	59	36	63	38	62	36	62
High school	44	55	44	55	47	52	46	53	44	55	46	54	42	57	41	58	39	61	41	58
Grade school	41	58	51	49	48	52	47	52	42	57	43	56	46	51	51	48	39	59	51	49
Occupation																				
Professional/business	38	62	39	60	40	60	40	60	42	58	50	50	40	59	36	63	37	63	37	62
Clerical	55	44	59	40	56	43	60	39	53	46	57	43	51	48	46	53	47	53	54	46
Manual	41	58	40	60	40	60	41	59	38	62	39	60	39	60	41	58	36	63	35	64
Farmer	26	72	28	72	14	84	17	83	15	82	8	92	13	87	19	81	18	82	18	82
Income[a]																				
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																				
18 to 20 years	33	67	43	55	45	55	45	55	45	54	28	72	27	73	24	76	38	62	27	73
21 to 29 years	40	59	44	56	40	60	39	60	41	59	47	52	39	59	40	59	40	59	38	61
30 to 49 years	40	60	40	59	40	60	41	59	39	60	43	57	37	62	35	64	34	66	32	67
50 years and older	43	57	50	50	49	51	51	48	47	52	50	49	49	49	46	53	43	56	51	48
Region[b]																				
Northeast	47	52	47	53	54	46	53	47	47	53	46	54	44	55	44	55	34	66	41	57
Midwest	40	60	39	60	34	66	36	63	33	66	40	60	35	64	30	68	37	63	33	66
South	39	61	47	53	42	58	47	52	44	55	50	50	48	51	44	56	42	58	44	56
West	38	61	48	51	50	50	46	54	52	48	53	47	39	61	44	55	40	60	43	57
Religion																				
Protestant	41	59	43	56	43	57	45	55	43	56	45	54	44	55	41	58	37	63	42	57
Catholic	43	56	50	48	46	54	45	54	45	55	49	51	40	58	39	60	43	56	38	60
Jewish	44	56	50	50	63	37	60	40	50	50	81	19	59	41	53	47	47	53	71	24
None	32	68	38	62	43	57	40	59	38	62	40	60	22	77	36	64	36	64	22	77
Politics																				
Republican	35	65	48	52	42	57	44	56	41	57	43	57	42	56	36	63	35	65	41	59
Democrat	46	53	45	54	49	50	48	52	46	54	51	49	46	52	47	52	40	60	44	56
Independent	39	61	42	58	39	61	41	58	41	59	44	56	37	62	35	63	39	60	35	63

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1989		1990		1991		1993	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
40 %	60 %	41 %	58 %	43 %	56 %	43 %	57 %
19	80	19	81	24	76	26	73
55	45	58	41	58	41	55	44
38	35	39	60	41	59	40	60
52	46	50	48	56	44	58	42
40	60	39	60	43	56	42	58
38	62	41	58	42	58	44	56
45	55	51	48	50	50	45	55
41	59	36	63	39	61	44	56
49	51	56	42	51	48	43	57
33	67	38	61	41	59	42	58
20	80	28	72	24	76	24	76
X	X	X	X	X	X	39	61
X	X	X	X	X	X	37	63
X	X	X	X	X	X	43	57
X	X	X	X	X	X	51	49
47	53	43	57	52	48	31	66
42	58	33	65	40	60	40	60
33	67	38	62	39	61	38	62
45	54	48	51	49	49	51	48
35	65	40	59	36	62	X	X
39	61	36	64	42	57	X	X
42	58	46	52	43	57	X	X
41	59	41	58	51	49	X	X
41	58	43	56	45	54	44	56
38	62	38	61	36	63	41	59
53	47	61	39	67	33	65	35
34	66	32	64	39	61	33	66
37	62	41	58	36	63	42	58
46	54	47	52	48	51	48	51
33	67	35	64	44	56	39	61

Table 2.40

Respondents reporting the types of crime that are problems in their neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Now I'd like to show you a list of certain types of crimes that can be problems in some neighborhoods. Would you read down the list and call off. . .each that is a real problem in your neighborhood? Any others?"

	Breaking into houses	Sale or use of drugs	Attacks on people on the street	Attacks on older people	Prostitution	Gambling	Drunken-ness	Auto thefts	Knifings and shootings	Rape	None
National	35 %	34 %	13 %	11 %	6 %	6 %	24 %	25 %	12 %	9 %	36 %
Sex											
Male	35	33	13	11	6	5	23	25	11	8	36
Female	35	34	14	11	6	6	24	24	13	10	35
Age											
18 to 29 years	34	36	18	10	7	5	29	27	16	12	31
30 to 44 years	36	33	11	10	6	7	24	25	12	9	37
45 to 59 years	35	40	14	11	7	6	26	25	11	9	33
60 years and older	34	25	11	13	4	4	15	21	8	7	42
Education											
College graduate	35	21	6	5	2	2	14	23	6	6	43
Some college	37	27	11	8	3	3	21	25	13	9	39
High school graduate	33	38	16	13	8	7	26	27	13	11	33
Less than high school graduate	34	44	18	17	9	9	30	22	15	10	30
Household income											
$50,000 and over	33	19	6	4	2	2	12	23	5	5	47
$30,000 to $49,999	33	29	7	6	3	5	20	22	8	8	37
$15,000 to $29,999	38	36	18	13	6	5	27	27	13	9	33
Under $15,000	36	45	21	18	10	10	36	26	19	13	28
Politics											
Democrat	35	39	16	14	8	7	27	26	14	11	35
Republican	32	27	9	8	4	4	19	25	9	9	38
Occupation											
Executive/professional	34	24	7	5	2	4	17	24	7	8	42
White collar	37	32	14	9	3	4	23	27	13	9	33
Blue collar	33	39	15	13	7	6	27	23	13	11	33

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Roper Starch Worldwide Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.41

Respondents reporting whether they knew personally victims of homicide during the past year

By number of victims known and relationship to victim, United States, 1988, 1989, and 1990

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many people have you known personally that were victims of homicide?"

	1988	1989	1990
Number of homicide victims known			
None	89.5 %	89.5 %	90.7 %
1	6.4	6.7	5.9
2	2.4	2.2	2.0
3	0.9	1.0	0.8
4 or more	0.7	0.4	0.5
Relationship to victim[a]			
Husband/wife	0.0	0.0	0.0
Partner or lover	1.3	0.0	0.8
Son or daughter	0.0	0.6	0.8
Other relative	11.0	11.9	11.9
Friend	45.4	37.7	35.7
Neighbor	6.5	6.3	4.0
Co-worker	8.4	5.7	7.1
Acquaintance	24.0	32.7	34.1
Other[b]	3.2	5.0	5.5

Note: The "don't know" and "no answer" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents based on respondents who reported knowing one or more homicide victims.
[b]Includes patients.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.42

Attitudes toward likelihood of certain groups to commit crime

United States, 1993[a]

Question: "Now, I'm going to read a list of various types of people in America today. Please tell me for each whether you think people in that particular type of group are *more likely* to commit crimes than others in our society, *less likely* or about the *same*: immigrants, whites, homeless people, the police, blacks, Asian-Americans, Hispanics, male teenagers in general, male teenagers in your neighborhood."

	More likely	Less likely	Same	No opinion
Male teenagers in general	58 %	6 %	34 %	2 %
Homeless people	40	20	36	4
Blacks	37	5	56	2
Hispanics	30	7	59	4
Immigrants	29	14	53	4
Male teenagers in your neighborhood	25	34	38	3
Asian-Americans	15	21	60	4
The police	11	45	42	2
Whites	6	21	71	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 38. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward measures to reduce crime

By race, ethnicity, community size, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994[a]

Question: "To lower the crime rate in the United States some people think additional money and effort should go to attacking the social and economic problems that lead to crime, through better education and job training. Others feel more money and effort should go to deterring crime by improving law enforcement with more prisons, police, and judges. Which comes closer to your view?"

	Spend money on social and economic problems	Spend money on police, prisons, and judges	Don't know
National	52 %	38 %	10 %
Race, ethnicity			
White	50	39	11
Black	56	35	9
Hispanic	56	36	8
Community size			
City	53	39	8
Suburb	56	33	11
Small town	49	39	12
Rural area	49	42	9
Victim of crime	46	43	11

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,516 adults age 18 or older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Jan. 15-19, 1994. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Results are adjusted to conform with census figures on characteristics such as sex, age, race, education, and household size.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward proposed anti-crime measures

By race, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it as a way of dealing with crime in the United States. First, do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose: making it more difficult for those convicted of violent crimes like murder and rape to be paroled; making it more difficult for those accused of violent crimes like murder and rape to get out on bail while awaiting trial; enacting tougher gun control laws; prohibiting plea bargaining--where in exchange for pleading guilty the defendant is charged with a lesser crime; making sentences more severe for all crimes; extending the death penalty for some serious crimes other than murder; limiting appeals to death sentences; putting more police on the streets, even if it requires higher taxes?"

	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
Make parole more difficult	66 %	16 %	8 %	9 %	1 %
White	68	16	7	8	1
Black	53	21	8	16	2
Restrict bail	59	16	11	13	1
White	61	17	10	11	1
Black	46	12	14	25	3
Impose more severe sentences	48	31	14	4	3
White	48	30	15	4	3
Black	42	34	13	7	4
Put more police on the street	43	37	15	4	1
White	43	37	14	4	2
Black	41	35	15	9	0
Enact tougher gun laws	40	24	20	13	3
White	38	25	21	13	3
Black	47	20	16	12	5
Limit appeals in death penalty cases	37	23	21	14	5
White	38	24	21	13	4
Black	23	20	19	29	9
Extend death penalty for more crimes	24	27	30	15	4
White	25	28	30	14	3
Black	22	17	26	28	7
Ban plea bargaining	24	19	31	22	4
White	25	19	31	21	4
Black	19	12	30	31	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

Respondents favoring various crime-control measures

By race and Hispanic origin, 1993

Question: "I will read you some proposals for fighting crime. Please say for each if you favor or oppose it. Do you favor or oppose. . .?"

(Percent responding "favor")

	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Imposing a five-day waiting period between purchase and delivery of a gun	83 %	84 %	82 %	73 %
Banning the importation and sales of foreign made assault rifles	68	69	72	64
Banning the sale of assault rifles	67	67	69	61
Expanding the number of crimes to which the death penalty would apply	67	68	53	74
Spending 3.4 billion dollars to pay for 50,000 new police officers	65	65	67	66

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, ***The Harris Poll*** (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Sept. 6, 1993), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46

Reported use of self-protective measures to combat crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Next, I'm going to read some things people do because of their concern over crime. Please tell me which, if any, of these things you, yourself, do or have done: keep a dog for protection; walk only with others in your neighborhood at night; bought a gun for protection of yourself or your home; had special locks installed; carry a weapon or other instrument for defense; had a burglar alarm installed; carry a whistle on yourself or in your car."

	Installed special locks		Don't walk alone		Have a dog for protection		Bought a gun		Carry a weapon		Installed a burglar alarm		Carry a whistle	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	43 %	57 %	40 %	57 %	38 %	62 %	30 %	69 %	27 %	72 %	18 %	82 %	10 %	90 %
Sex														
Male	40	60	23	75	35	65	36	63	31	68	20	80	4	96
Female	46	54	56	40	41	59	24	75	25	75	16	84	16	84
Age														
18 to 29 years	39	62	50	50	39	61	32	68	30	70	18	82	10	90
30 to 49 years	46	54	41	57	45	55	33	67	33	67	20	80	10	90
50 to 64 years	46	53	40	58	36	63	31	67	23	76	18	81	11	89
65 years and older	39	61	28	63	21	79	20	79	16	83	11	89	10	90
Region														
East	36	64	40	57	39	61	18	82	23	76	17	83	8	92
Midwest	39	61	35	61	29	71	23	76	18	81	14	85	10	90
South	50	50	43	54	40	60	40	59	33	67	21	78	10	90
West	45	55	42	55	44	56	38	62	37	63	18	82	14	86
Community														
Urban area	53	47	48	49	35	65	25	74	29	71	26	74	12	88
Suburban area	44	56	36	60	34	66	30	69	28	71	19	80	13	87
Rural area	31	69	37	61	44	56	35	65	25	75	7	93	5	95
Race														
White	42	58	40	57	39	61	30	69	27	72	16	83	10	90
Black[a]	48	52	41	55	27	73	31	68	29	70	25	75	12	88
Education														
College post graduate	54	45	34	64	33	66	26	73	29	71	32	68	16	83
College graduate	56	44	39	58	35	65	24	75	25	75	30	69	16	84
Some college	42	58	40	59	34	66	26	73	35	65	20	80	13	87
No college	39	61	41	55	41	59	33	66	25	74	12	88	7	93
Politics														
Republican	45	55	44	53	39	61	33	66	32	68	20	79	10	90
Democrat	42	58	42	54	34	66	27	73	21	79	16	83	11	89
Independent	42	58	37	61	40	60	31	68	30	69	17	83	10	90
Income														
$50,000 and over	50	50	35	63	36	64	27	72	29	70	27	73	13	87
$30,000 to $49,999	44	56	33	67	37	63	31	69	29	71	17	83	11	89
$20,000 to $29,999	38	62	48	51	43	57	32	67	25	74	14	86	8	92
Under $20,000	41	59	46	47	37	63	31	69	27	73	14	86	10	90

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-93

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
National	3 %	83 %	8 %	3 %	86 %	8 %	4 %	86 %	6 %	3 %	82 %	11 %	3 %	84 %	9 %	3 %	85 %	8 %
Sex																		
Male	3	83	9	2	84	9	4	84	8	5	80	12	4	84	10	4	84	8
Female	4	83	7	3	88	6	3	86	6	2	83	10	3	85	8	3	86	8
Race																		
White	3	84	8	2	87	7	3	87	6	3	84	10	3	85	9	2	87	8
Black/other	9	77	8	10	79	9	10	74	8	6	71	16	5	80	8	9	77	9
Education																		
College	3	79	10	3	83	11	4	82	8	2	82	11	3	83	11	2	84	9
High school	4	86	6	2	89	5	4	89	5	4	82	10	4	86	7	3	88	7
Grade school	2	84	8	4	84	6	3	81	7	2	79	14	4	81	10	4	81	9
Occupation																		
Professional/business	2	83	9	1	85	12	2	84	7	2	83	11	2	84	11	1	88	8
Clerical	2	86	6	3	92	2	2	92	4	2	86	9	2	90	6	4	88	7
Manual	4	83	8	3	84	7	6	83	8	4	80	11	5	83	8	4	83	9
Farmer	0	91	9	5	79	16	3	87	5	3	87	10	3	89	5	3	83	6
Income[a]																		
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																		
18 to 20 years	11	77	5	0	90	5	4	87	7	7	73	11	6	78	14	8	79	8
21 to 29 years	7	79	7	0	81	12	4	85	6	6	78	12	6	79	10	5	81	9
30 to 49 years	3	84	8	3	85	8	3	86	8	3	83	11	3	85	9	3	86	8
50 years and older	1	86	8	2	89	5	3	86	6	6	84	11	2	87	8	2	88	7
Region[b]																		
Northeast	2	86	7	1	85	6	2	88	7	3	82	11	2	86	8	3	88	6
Midwest	3	82	8	1	90	7	2	87	5	4	82	11	3	85	9	3	87	7
South	3	86	7	5	83	9	2	85	6	3	80	11	4	82	11	4	82	10
West	5	76	10	3	87	7	4	81	9	2	83	11	4	84	8	3	85	8
Religion																		
Protestant	3	85	7	3	87	7	3	86	6	2	82	12	3	84	10	3	85	8
Catholic	3	83	7	2	88	6	3	87	6	4	82	10	3	87	8	2	88	6
Jewish	0	75	9	0	91	9	2	86	9	0	89	0	3	78	6	8	90	3
None	10	71	10	2	72	14	5	74	12	7	72	13	6	76	10	4	72	14
Politics																		
Republican	2	89	5	1	89	7	2	90	5	2	88	9	2	88	8	2	87	8
Democrat	3	85	8	4	87	7	4	84	7	4	80	11	3	84	10	3	88	6
Independent	4	78	9	2	84	9	4	84	7	3	80	12	5	82	8	3	82	10

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993		
Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
3 %	79 %	12 %	4 %	82 %	10 %	3 %	84 %	9 %	3 %	83 %	9 %	4 %	80 %	11 %	3 %	81 %	10 %
4	78	14	5	79	13	4	79	12	3	82	11	5	78	12	5	81	10
3	80	11	3	84	8	1	87	6	4	83	8	3	81	11	2	82	10
2	81	12	3	83	10	2	83	10	3	84	9	3	80	12	2	82	10
7	70	14	8	73	11	4	87	3	8	77	8	10	76	8	9	76	11
3	77	14	3	78	13	2	81	10	4	82	10	4	78	12	3	80	11
3	84	9	4	85	7	3	86	8	4	83	9	5	82	9	4	84	8
5	71	18	3	82	8	3	82	8	3	86	6	2	78	17	5	78	9
2	80	13	3	83	10	2	82	11	3	82	11	3	78	11	2	80	12
2	81	12	3	84	9	1	87	7	4	84	8	3	80	12	3	83	8
5	78	11	4	81	10	4	84	8	3	84	8	5	82	11	5	82	9
2	82	12	8	79	8	0	86	9	0	85	15	0	89	8	3	94	3
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	81	10
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	85	10
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	86	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	78	11
0	76	17	8	84	8	10	83	8	10	80	5	3	70	20	16	74	7
4	78	9	8	77	10	2	86	8	5	80	9	8	77	9	2	86	8
4	78	13	3	82	11	3	83	9	4	81	10	4	80	11	4	81	9
2	82	12	2	83	9	2	84	9	2	86	8	3	81	12	2	81	11
3	82	10	6	83	9	2	86	5	4	83	10	4	83	8	X	X	X
4	80	10	4	80	11	3	81	12	4	80	10	3	78	12	X	X	X
4	78	14	3	83	10	3	86	8	3	85	8	5	82	10	X	X	X
3	79	12	5	80	8	3	80	11	4	82	9	4	73	16	X	X	X
3	80	12	4	83	9	2	85	9	3	85	8	4	81	10	3	82	9
2	81	12	3	86	9	3	83	9	4	84	8	2	80	13	3	82	9
0	80	20	3	73	17	0	96	0	0	82	15	0	81	9	0	81	12
7	70	7	11	64	18	7	72	9	1	74	16	8	72	14	3	77	14
2	86	10	2	85	9	1	91	6	2	87	8	2	82	11	3	85	8
4	78	13	5	80	10	3	83	10	4	82	9	5	79	12	4	79	12
4	76	12	4	80	11	4	77	10	5	80	10	5	79	10	4	81	9

Table 2.48

Attitudes toward rehabilitation and treatment of criminals who commit violent crimes

By race, ethnicity, community size, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994[a]

	"Thinking of criminals who commit violent crimes, do you think most, some, only a few, or none of them can be rehabilitated given early intervention with the right program?"					"Where does government need to make a greater effort these days: In trying to rehabilitate criminals who commit violent crimes or in trying to punish and put away criminals who commit violent crimes?"				
	Most	Some	Only a few	None	Don't know	Rehabilitate	Punish	Neither/ other[b]	Both equally[b]	Don't know
National	17 %	47 %	25 %	6 %	5 %	32 %	49 %	2 %	8 %	9 %
Race, ethnicity										
White	14	48	27	6	5	31	50	2	8	9
Black	28	47	17	5	3	40	46	1	9	4
Hispanic	18	44	24	7	7	30	56	5	3	6
Community size										
City	15	51	22	8	4	32	47	3	8	10
Suburb	16	51	22	6	5	33	49	3	10	5
Small town	16	48	24	7	5	31	51	2	8	8
Rural area	20	38	32	4	5	34	52	1	5	8
Victim of crime	12	45	28	12	2	32	53	2	10	3

Note: See Note, table 2.43.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Response volunteered.

Table 2.49

Attitudes toward treatment of juveniles who commit violent crimes

By race, ethnicity, community size, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994[a]

Question: "In your view, should juveniles who commit violent crimes be treated the same as adults, or should they be given more lenient treatment in a juvenile court?"

	Treated the same as adults	Given more lenient treatment	Treated tougher[b]	Depends[b]	Don't know
National	68 %	13 %	(c)	16 %	3 %
Race, ethnicity					
White	69	12	(c)	16	3
Black	71	17	(c)	11	1
Hispanic	64	15	(c)	19	2
Community size					
City	70	7	1 %	17	5
Suburb	68	15	(c)	16	1
Small town	66	17	(c)	16	1
Rural area	69	14	(c)	15	2
Victim of crime	71	8	1	15	5

Note: See Note, table 2.43.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Response volunteered.
[c]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50

Attitudes toward treatment of juveniles who commit violent crimes

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "In your view, should juveniles who commit violent crimes be treated the same as adults, or should they be given more lenient treatment in a juvenile court?"

	Treated same as adults	Given more lenient treatment	Tougher[b]	Depends[b]	No opinion
National	73 %	19 %	(c)	5 %	3 %
Sex					
Male	75	18	1 %	3	3
Female	71	20	(c)	6	3
Age					
18 to 29 years	76	20	0	3	1
30 to 49 years	74	19	(c)	5	2
50 to 64 years	73	16	(c)	5	6
65 years and older	68	19	1	8	4
Region					
East	71	20	1	6	2
Midwest	69	21	1	5	4
South	71	20	0	6	3
West	82	15	(c)	1	2
Community					
Urban area	73	20	1	4	2
Suburban area	74	18	(c)	5	3
Rural area	70	20	(c)	6	4
Race					
White	74	18	(c)	5	3
Black[d]	67	27	0	4	2
Education					
College post graduate	65	25	2	5	3
College graduate	67	24	1	5	3
Some college	74	18	0	4	4
No college	74	18	(c)	6	2
Politics					
Republican	75	17	0	6	2
Democrat	71	23	1	3	2
Independent	72	17	1	6	4
Income					
$50,000 and over	70	23	1	5	1
$30,000 to $49,999	74	19	0	3	4
$20,000 to $29,999	75	18	0	6	1
Under $20,000	73	19	1	4	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Response volunteered.
[c]Less than 1 percent.
[d]Includes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.51

Attitudes toward punishing parents of juvenile offenders

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "In your view, should the law require fines or prison sentences for the parents of juveniles convicted of major crimes, or not?"

	Yes, prison/fines	Yes, fines only[b]	No	No opinion
National	24 %	24 %	48 %	4 %
Sex				
Male	24	26	46	4
Female	25	22	49	4
Age				
18 to 29 years	19	26	52	3
30 to 49 years	25	24	49	2
50 to 64 years	23	23	50	4
65 years and older	29	23	38	10
Region				
East	23	24	48	5
Midwest	20	22	52	6
South	27	21	48	4
West	27	29	43	1
Community				
Urban area	24	24	48	4
Suburban area	24	27	46	3
Rural area	26	20	49	5
Race				
White	24	24	48	4
Black[c]	24	18	52	6
Education				
College post graduate	30	30	37	3
College graduate	30	26	40	4
Some college	26	27	44	3
No college	21	22	52	5
Politics				
Republican	25	27	44	4
Democrat	27	22	48	3
Independent	21	23	51	5
Income				
$50,000 and over	26	25	45	4
$30,000 to $49,999	26	24	46	4
$20,000 to $29,999	20	22	54	4
Under $20,000	24	24	48	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Response volunteered.
[c]Includes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

Attitudes toward legality of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Never legal	No opinion
National	32 %	51 %	13 %	4 %
Sex				
Male	28	54	13	5
Female	35	49	14	2
Age				
18 to 29 years	35	51	12	2
30 to 49 years	38	48	11	3
50 to 64 years	25	54	16	5
65 years and older	21	56	18	5
Region				
East	35	53	9	3
Midwest	35	47	16	2
South	25	55	15	5
West	34	48	14	4
Community				
Urban area	32	53	12	3
Suburban area	34	51	11	4
Rural area	29	51	16	4
Race				
White	33	50	13	4
Nonwhite	23	61	13	3
Education				
College post graduate	51	40	7	2
College graduate	48	41	9	2
College incomplete	33	54	8	5
No college	25	54	18	3
Politics				
Republican	26	51	20	3
Democrat	35	52	10	3
Independent	34	51	11	4
Income				
$50,000 and over	44	44	10	2
$30,000 to $49,999	37	50	12	1
$20,000 to $29,999	25	58	14	3
Under $20,000	23	55	18	4
Religion				
Protestant	29	52	16	3
Catholic	31	55	12	2
None	50	33	6	11

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 331 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, April 1993), p. 43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

Attitudes toward wiretapping

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-93

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

	1974		1975		1977	
	Approve	Disapprove	Approve	Disapprove	Approve	Disapprove
National	16 %	80 %	16 %	80 %	18 %	78 %
Sex						
Male	21	76	22	74	23	75
Female	13	83	12	84	14	82
Race						
White	18	78	17	79	20	78
Black/other	7	90	11	84	10	85
Education						
College	20	78	23	75	21	77
High school	16	80	14	82	19	78
Grade school	10	82	12	80	13	83
Occupation						
Professional/business	19	78	23	75	24	74
Clerical	17	79	13	85	17	79
Manual	16	80	15	80	17	79
Farmer	10	83	13	80	17	80
Income[a]						
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age						
18 to 20 years	11	86	9	88	6	91
21 to 29 years	15	82	16	83	13	86
30 to 49 years	18	79	18	78	18	79
50 years and older	17	78	16	78	23	72
Region[b]						
Northeast	18	79	18	78	21	77
Midwest	14	82	17	80	22	76
South	16	80	15	80	14	82
West	20	77	14	81	19	78
Religion						
Protestant	18	78	17	78	18	79
Catholic	15	82	15	83	20	77
Jewish	11	84	13	78	20	74
None	13	81	13	85	15	80
Politics						
Republican	22	74	22	74	26	71
Democrat	13	84	12	85	17	81
Independent	18	79	18	78	16	80

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents many not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1978		1982		1983		1985		1986		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993	
Ap-prove	Disap-prove	Ap-prove	Disap-prove	Ap-prove	Disap-prove	Ap-prove	Disap-prove	Ap-prove	Disap-prove	Ap-prove	Disap-prove	Ap-prove	Disap-prove	Ap-prove	Disap-prove	Ap-prove	Disap-prove	Ap-prove	Disap-prove
19 %	78 %	19 %	77 %	18 %	78 %	23 %	74 %	22 %	74 %	20 %	74 %	26 %	69 %	22 %	72 %	24 %	70 %	23 %	72 %
26	71	27	70	24	74	30	66	26	71	26	69	32	64	24	71	28	68	24	71
14	83	14	82	15	80	17	80	19	76	16	78	22	73	20	73	21	72	22	72
20	77	21	75	20	77	25	73	24	72	21	73	29	66	24	71	26	68	24	70
8	88	7	89	8	84	10	84	10	85	16	79	11	85	13	77	15	80	15	79
21	76	23	75	21	77	25	73	24	73	20	75	27	69	22	74	27	68	26	70
19	79	18	78	17	79	22	74	22	75	20	75	28	68	23	71	24	71	20	73
17	78	13	78	17	75	18	77	20	73	23	63	16	73	19	68	10	77	21	70
22	74	24	74	22	75	27	71	25	72	24	72	30	65	25	70	27	68	26	69
15	83	17	80	16	80	21	76	21	75	19	74	24	72	19	78	25	70	24	71
20	78	19	78	17	79	21	75	20	76	18	76	24	72	22	72	23	71	20	74
8	84	31	54	20	72	22	78	29	71	14	79	8	77	21	68	15	81	25	71
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	68
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	19	77
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	26	69
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	20	74
10	90	8	89	13	84	16	80	16	84	21	76	38	62	38	62	28	67	14	71
15	83	17	82	17	80	19	79	18	79	15	79	30	64	23	73	28	68	23	72
20	78	21	76	17	80	24	73	22	76	21	75	23	74	19	76	22	74	21	73
21	73	21	74	22	74	24	73	25	69	22	69	28	66	24	68	25	67	25	69
25	73	22	75	18	76	26	70	22	74	23	73	27	65	21	74	26	71	X	X
16	83	18	80	19	78	22	75	23	74	20	74	30	66	27	68	22	70	X	X
19	77	17	78	18	78	22	75	22	74	19	75	24	72	20	72	25	70	X	X
17	78	23	73	19	78	24	75	22	74	21	73	25	71	18	77	23	70	X	X
19	78	20	76	20	76	23	74	22	74	22	72	27	69	26	68	24	71	24	71
18	79	17	80	18	77	23	74	24	73	20	74	26	69	16	80	27	67	20	73
14	79	27	68	12	84	23	74	21	76	15	80	17	75	25	70	29	67	17	78
19	78	17	81	13	84	21	77	19	77	10	82	28	67	18	73	22	72	21	74
26	71	27	68	28	70	24	73	25	70	29	66	33	63	26	69	32	64	28	68
16	81	16	80	15	82	21	77	21	76	16	79	22	74	18	75	17	77	17	79
18	79	18	79	16	78	24	72	22	75	19	75	23	69	23	72	25	69	24	68

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.54

Attitudes toward the penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993[a]

Question: "What do you think should be the penalty for murder--the death penalty or life imprisonment with absolutely no possibility of parole?"

	Death	Life without parole	Depends[b]	Neither[b]	No opinion
National	59 %	29 %	10 %	1 %	1 %
Sex					
Male	64	23	10	1	2
Female	55	34	9	(c)	2
Age					
18 to 29 years	52	34	10	2	2
30 to 49 years	62	26	10	1	1
50 to 64 years	58	30	10	1	1
65 years and older	63	28	7	0	2
Region					
East	60	27	10	1	2
Midwest	58	31	8	1	2
South	57	31	10	1	1
West	61	24	12	1	2
Community					
Urban area	54	36	7	1	2
Suburban area	65	22	10	1	2
Rural area	58	28	12	1	1
Race					
White	62	26	10	1	1
Black[d]	38	45	12	1	4
Education					
College post graduate	56	30	9	2	3
College graduate	60	29	8	1	2
Some college	58	29	10	1	2
No college	59	28	10	1	2
Politics					
Republican	68	23	8	(c)	1
Democrat	55	33	9	1	2
Independent	56	29	12	1	2
Income					
$50,000 and over	63	25	9	2	1
$30,000 to $49,999	64	22	11	1	2
$20,000 to $29,999	63	29	8	0	(c)
Under $20,000	52	37	9	1	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Response volunteered.
[c]Less than 1 percent.
[d]Includes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly,*** No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-93

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1976		1977		1978		1980	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	66 %	30 %	67 %	26 %	66 %	28 %	67 %	27 %
Sex								
Male	73	24	75	22	74	24	75	21
Female	60	34	61	30	61	31	61	32
Race								
White	68	28	70	24	69	25	70	24
Black/other	44	51	46	47	44	48	40	51
Education								
College	63	33	66	29	66	29	67	30
High school	68	27	69	24	68	26	71	23
Grade school	61	30	65	29	60	31	56	33
Occupation								
Professional/business	67	30	64	28	68	28	68	28
Clerical	66	27	64	26	72	23	69	26
Manual	68	29	71	25	65	28	68	26
Farmer	70	20	74	20	76	20	71	15
Income[a]								
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age								
18 to 20 years	55	42	69	30	63	33	70	27
21 to 29 years	58	38	62	31	64	31	66	31
30 to 49 years	69	27	67	27	67	28	69	26
50 years and older	68	26	70	23	68	25	66	25
Region[b]								
Northeast	70	26	64	31	67	28	68	26
Midwest	65	31	68	25	69	24	66	26
South	63	31	64	28	64	30	66	28
West	65	32	77	20	64	31	70	25
Religion								
Protestant	65	30	67	26	67	27	67	26
Catholic	68	27	70	25	68	27	71	23
Jewish	74	26	66	26	79	21	75	22
None	55	41	64	34	58	38	54	39
Politics								
Republican	73	23	74	21	73	23	77	18
Democrat	65	30	67	27	63	31	63	31
Independent	62	34	64	29	66	27	66	28

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
74 %	20 %	73 %	22 %	70 %	24 %	76 %	19 %	71 %	23 %	70 %	24 %	71 %	22 %	74 %	20 %	74 %	19 %	72 %	22 %	72 %	21 %
80	16	80	16	77	19	80	17	79	17	73	22	77	18	81	16	79	18	77	19	78	16
69	24	68	27	66	27	72	22	66	28	67	26	66	26	69	24	71	21	67	25	67	24
77	18	76	19	75	20	79	17	75	20	74	21	76	18	77	18	78	16	75	19	75	18
51	42	49	44	46	46	53	35	49	43	46	43	46	44	57	36	58	36	53	37	54	38
71	21	75	22	73	22	73	22	72	23	70	26	71	23	72	22	73	21	69	25	69	24
78	17	75	20	71	23	78	17	73	23	73	20	73	20	77	18	77	18	74	20	75	18
64	26	61	29	59	33	72	21	64	26	54	38	59	27	69	24	70	21	72	21	71	18
72	23	73	23	75	20	76	19	76	21	72	25	72	21	75	19	72	20	67	25	70	23
79	17	78	18	71	23	76	19	70	25	74	19	72	21	73	21	81	14	73	22	72	21
73	21	71	23	69	25	76	19	69	25	68	24	71	24	74	21	74	22	75	20	74	19
77	15	85	10	61	39	76	22	83	17	65	28	67	29	91	4	78	7	81	11	74	21
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	73	22
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	81	14
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67	25
68	26	64	29	68	27	69	29	68	24	64	36	61	35	69	25	66	34	60	33	70	23
74	20	74	22	76	19	75	20	72	23	69	27	73	24	71	24	79	16	74	23	69	26
74	21	76	19	70	24	76	18	70	27	74	21	72	21	76	20	74	21	71	22	73	20
74	20	71	25	67	26	76	20	74	20	66	26	70	22	74	19	74	18	71	21	73	20
74	22	70	25	74	20	74	21	70	26	72	23	66	26	72	19	75	20	71	23	X	X
72	21	75	21	65	28	73	20	69	26	67	26	70	24	72	22	76	20	70	24	X	X
74	21	70	25	68	27	76	19	67	26	67	26	72	21	75	21	72	20	71	22	X	X
76	18	79	16	78	16	79	17	83	13	76	19	76	17	76	19	76	16	76	20	X	X
73	21	74	22	70	24	76	19	72	23	70	24	72	22	75	20	75	19	72	22	74	20
76	20	72	22	72	23	78	19	69	26	70	24	73	21	73	20	76	18	75	21	68	22
73	19	67	26	85	4	62	31	79	16	80	10	63	23	87	13	74	15	53	34	70	21
73	16	72	26	68	26	75	20	73	24	65	28	67	26	71	24	72	24	65	28	72	23
79	16	85	13	80	16	83	13	80	15	83	14	81	12	82	14	83	12	84	13	81	13
71	24	67	28	64	30	70	24	66	30	61	32	62	32	68	26	68	24	63	29	64	30
73	20	72	22	70	23	75	19	70	23	69	24	72	20	73	21	74	21	69	23	71	20

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.56

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having any guns)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993
National	47 %	46 %	47 %	51 %	48 %	45 %	45 %	44 %	46 %	40 %	46 %	43 %	40 %	42 %
Sex														
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53	50	53
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34	32	34
Race														
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45	42	45
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29	29	26
Education														
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37	34	38
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47	46	46
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47	39	47
Occupation														
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38	35	38
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38	35	36
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50	47	51
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83	56	68
Income[a]														
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	49
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	32
Age														
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40	22	48
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34	36	38
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46	40	44
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42	42	42
Region[b]														
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30	28	X
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44	42	X
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52	50	X
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39	32	X
Religion														
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48	46	47
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36	30	36
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6	10	9
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34	31	37
Politics														
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48	42	51
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40	41	35
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42	37	42

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.
[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.57

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you have a gun in your home?"

	Yes	No
National	49 %	50 %
Sex		
Male	53	45
Female	44	55
Age		
18 to 29 years	45	54
30 to 49 years	46	53
50 to 64 years	58	41
50 years and older	52	46
65 years and older	45	52
Region		
East	34	66
Midwest	45	54
South	62	36
West	49	49
Race		
White	51	48
Black	36	62
Nonwhite[a]	33	64
Education		
College post graduate	36	63
College graduate	41	58
Some college	50	47
No college	51	48
Politics		
Republican	53	46
Democrat	47	52
Independent	45	53
Income		
$50,000 and over	50	48
$30,000 to $49,999	53	47
$20,000 to $29,999	45	55
Under $20,000	41	58
Community		
Urban area	34	65
Suburban area	46	53
Rural area	71	28

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent of respondents reporting having guns)

	Guns in the home			
		Type of firearm		
	Any types	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	42 %	24 %	27 %	23 %
Sex				
Male	53	28	38	31
Female	34	20	19	17
Race				
White	45	25	29	26
Black/other	26	17	14	9
Education				
College	38	24	22	20
High school	46	25	32	27
Grade school	47	18	30	27
Occupation				
Professional/business	38	22	22	20
Clerical	36	22	23	16
Manual	51	30	33	30
Farmer	68	20	56	48
Income[a]				
$50,000 and over	49	30	30	27
$30,000 to $49,999	48	30	34	29
$20,000 to $29,999	44	27	29	23
Under $20,000	32	13	19	16
Age				
18 to 20 years	48	21	34	21
21 to 29 years	38	21	23	17
30 to 49 years	44	27	27	24
50 years and older	42	22	28	25
Religion				
Protestant	47	27	31	26
Catholic	36	17	23	20
Jewish	9	0	4	4
None	37	24	17	20
Politics				
Republican	51	29	34	28
Democrat	35	18	21	17
Independent	42	26	28	25

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.59

Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now
National	67 %	7 %	25 %
Sex			
Male	59	10	31
Female	75	4	20
Age			
18 to 29 years	64	11	25
30 to 49 years	71	6	22
50 to 64 years	62	4	33
50 years and older	66	4	28
65 years and older	71	5	22
Region			
East	75	5	19
Midwest	68	8	23
South	65	8	26
West	60	5	33
Race			
White	66	7	26
Black	86	3	11
Nonwhite[a]	80	4	16
Education			
College post graduate	71	6	20
College graduate	73	6	20
Some college	66	7	26
No college	66	7	26
Politics			
Republican	60	7	32
Democrat	80	3	16
Independent	62	9	27
Income			
$50,000 and over	68	6	25
$30,000 to $49,999	64	9	26
$20,000 to $29,999	73	6	20
Under $20,000	69	6	24
Community			
Urban area	76	5	18
Suburban area	68	5	26
Rural area	56	11	33

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60

Attitudes toward the registration of handguns

United States, selected years 1982-93

Question: "Would you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
1982	66 %	30 %	4 %
1985	70	25	5
1990	81	17	2
1991	80	17	3
1993	81	18	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, Report No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 20. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61

Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons

United States, selected years 1980-93

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	Should	Should not	Don't know or refused
January 1980	31 %	65 %	4 %
December 1980	38	51	11
April 1981	39	58	3
June 1981	41	54	5
October 1987	42	50	8
September 1990	41	55	4
March 1991	43	53	4
March 1993	42	54	4
December 1993	39	60	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62

Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns, except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	Should	Should not
National	39 %	60 %
Sex		
Male	28	71
Female	48	50
Age		
18 to 29 years	39	61
30 to 49 years	38	61
50 to 64 years	34	64
65 years and older	46	51
Region		
East	48	52
Midwest	41	58
South	35	63
West	31	67
Race		
White	36	63
Nonwhite	58	40
Education		
College post graduate	41	58
Total college[a]	38	61
No college	40	58
Politics		
Republican	34	66
Democrat	48	51
Independent	34	64
Income		
$50,000 and over	36	64
$30,000 to $49,999	37	63
$20,000 to $29,999	31	66
Under $20,000	48	51
Community		
Urban area	48	50
Suburban area	37	62
Rural area	28	71

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes college graduates and persons who attended some college.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.63

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1972-93

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	70 %	27 %	74 %	25 %	75 %	24 %	74 %	24 %	72 %	27 %	72 %	26 %	69 %	29 %	72 %	26 %	70 %	27 %	72 %	26 %
Sex																				
Male	61	37	67	32	66	33	66	32	64	35	64	35	63	36	68	31	62	37	65	34
Female	79	17	79	19	83	15	80	17	78	20	78	19	74	23	75	23	76	20	78	20
Race																				
White	70	27	73	25	75	24	73	25	71	27	70	28	68	30	71	27	69	29	72	27
Black/other	69	26	74	24	77	22	81	15	74	24	81	17	81	15	78	19	79	18	76	22
Education																				
College	71	27	76	23	77	22	76	22	71	27	74	25	70	29	76	23	74	25	75	24
High school	72	26	73	25	75	23	74	24	72	27	70	28	69	29	71	27	68	30	71	28
Grade school	66	29	70	27	71	27	68	26	71	28	72	25	70	27	64	30	72	23	69	26
Occupation																				
Professional/business	69	28	71	27	74	25	73	24	74	25	76	23	70	28	75	23	71	27	75	24
Clerical	80	18	78	21	84	16	81	18	78	20	75	22	77	21	77	23	76	23	79	21
Manual	72	26	74	24	74	24	70	27	68	30	68	30	67	32	69	29	68	29	68	31
Farmer	54	44	56	42	52	48	60	33	56	44	66	31	53	47	36	60	48	48	43	57
Income[a]																				
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																				
18 to 20 years	70	27	73	27	75	23	74	26	78	22	69	31	71	29	77	23	71	24	71	29
21 to 29 years	74	24	76	23	77	23	79	19	71	27	72	26	73	27	76	24	73	25	74	25
30 to 49 years	68	29	72	26	76	24	70	27	73	25	70	29	70	29	72	26	70	29	71	28
50 years and older	70	26	74	24	74	24	73	24	70	29	74	24	67	29	69	29	70	26	72	26
Region[b]																				
Northeast	83	16	88	10	88	12	85	12	86	13	85	14	86	13	85	13	80	18	82	17
Midwest	69	27	72	28	77	22	76	22	72	27	67	31	71	27	73	24	70	25	73	25
South	63	33	67	31	70	28	66	30	63	35	69	28	64	34	62	36	66	31	67	32
West	67	32	69	29	66	32	70	29	68	30	68	31	60	38	69	30	67	32	71	29
Religion																				
Protestant	66	31	68	31	71	28	70	27	67	31	67	30	64	34	68	30	66	31	68	30
Catholic	78	19	83	15	85	14	83	15	82	18	80	20	83	16	81	17	79	20	79	20
Jewish	96	4	98	2	98	2	96	4	89	11	89	9	88	12	89	5	93	7	94	6
None	69	29	81	18	70	29	71	28	68	28	73	26	71	28	72	28	78	22	74	26
Politics																				
Republican	70	27	70	28	74	25	74	23	71	27	71	26	64	35	66	33	66	32	70	28
Democrat	72	25	76	22	78	22	77	20	74	25	73	26	74	25	75	24	75	23	74	25
Independent	68	30	73	26	73	25	70	28	69	29	71	28	68	29	72	26	70	28	72	27

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
70 %	28 %	74 %	24 %	78 %	21 %	79 %	20 %	81 %	18 %	81 %	17 %
62	36	66	33	69	30	72	27	74	25	73	26
76	22	79	17	85	13	84	14	86	12	87	11
69	29	74	24	77	21	77	21	81	18	80	18
74	23	75	23	81	18	86	12	84	15	84	15
74	25	76	22	80	19	81	18	85	14	84	15
67	31	74	24	75	23	77	20	79	20	79	19
70	27	66	27	82	17	73	22	70	24	76	20
24	74	77	21	82	17	78	20	89	11	84	15
77	22	78	19	80	16	84	15	84	15	89	10
64	33	71	26	72	26	77	22	75	23	75	23
48	50	24	65	73	27	56	39	72	28	72	24
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	79	20
69	29	73	24	66	34	91	9	70	30	83	17
76	23	73	26	81	17	83	15	82	18	83	17
68	30	72	26	74	25	76	23	82	17	82	17
69	29	75	20	81	17	78	19	80	17	80	18
83	15	84	13	90	10	85	15	84	15	X	X
68	31	76	22	80	19	78	20	81	17	X	X
66	31	69	28	72	26	77	20	78	21	X	X
67	31	68	28	74	24	75	24	85	15	X	X
67	31	72	26	75	23	76	22	78	20	79	19
74	24	77	20	84	16	84	14	84	15	84	14
85	10	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	96	4
77	20	73	25	70	26	76	23	87	13	80	20
71	27	68	29	76	22	78	21	81	18	76	22
70	29	79	19	84	15	83	15	82	16	86	13
70	28	73	24	71	26	76	23	80	19	81	17

Table 2.64

Attitudes toward a national law requiring a 7-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "There is a proposal in Congress called the Brady Bill which would require a 7-day waiting period before a handgun could be purchased, in order to determine whether the prospective buyer has been convicted of a felony, or is mentally ill. Do you favor or oppose this proposal?"

	Favor	Oppose
National	88 %	11 %
Sex		
Male	85	14
Female	90	9
Age		
18 to 29 years	87	13
30 to 49 years	87	13
50 years and older	90	8
Region		
East	93	6
Midwest	84	15
South	85	14
West	90	10
Race		
White	88	11
Black	85	15
Nonwhite[a]	84	16
Education		
College graduate	87	13
College incomplete	92	8
No college	86	13
Politics		
Republican	84	16
Democrat	92	7
Independent	87	12
Income		
$50,000 and over	88	12
$30,000 to $49,999	88	11
$20,000 to $29,999	90	
Under $20,000	86	14
Community		
Urban area	89	11
Suburban area	91	8
Rural area	84	15

Note: The "don't know/refused category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65

Respondents favoring selected gun control measures

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "I will read you some proposals for fighting crime. Please say for each if you favor or oppose it. Do you favor or oppose. . .?"

(Percent reporting they favor the measure)

	Imposing a five-day waiting period between purchase and delivery of a gun	Banning the sale of guns to people under the age of 18	Banning the sale of assault rifles
National	86 %	85 %	69 %
Age			
18 to 24 years	82	80	57
25 to 29 years	85	89	70
30 to 39 years	85	88	65
40 to 49 years	92	90	77
50 to 64 years	85	80	72
65 years and older	84	82	70
Region			
East	87	87	67
Midwest	86	84	69
South	82	83	63
West	89	88	80
Community			
City	86	80	73
Suburban area	88	89	70
Small town	83	82	58
Rural area	77	88	65
Politics			
Republican	83	87	66
Democrat	87	85	71
Independent	89	85	71
Household income			
$50,001 and over	94	92	79
$35,001 to $50,000	91	89	78
$25,001 to $35,000	86	84	68
$15,001 to $25,000	85	85	66
$7,001 to $15,000	78	81	61
$7,000 and under	75	71	63

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, ***The Harris Poll*** (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Nov. 24, 1993), pp. 3, 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.66

Attitudes toward proposed gun control measures

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Please tell me whether you would generally favor or oppose each of the following proposals which some people have made to reduce the amount of gun violence: (a) the Brady bill, which requires a five-day waiting period on the purchase of all guns in order to determine whether the prospective buyer has been convicted of a felony; (b) a ban on the manufacture, sale and possession of semi-automatic assault guns, such as the AK-47; (c) prohibiting people with criminal histories from being able to purchase or own guns; (d) requiring people to take safety classes in order to qualify to own a gun; (e) a limit on gun purchases to one per month; (f) a ban on the manufacture and sale of cheap handguns; (g) a very high federal sales tax which would increase the price of bullets for most handguns by 50%; (h) prohibiting people under the age of 18 from being able to purchase a gun."

	Require safety classes		Prohibit purchase by those under 18		Prohibit criminals from purchasing		Brady bill		Ban assault guns		Ban cheap handguns		Limit purchase to one per month		High tax on bullets	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	89 %	10 %	88 %	11 %	87 %	10 %	87 %	11 %	77 %	20 %	72 %	24 %	69 %	27 %	55 %	43 %
Sex																
Male	89	12	87	12	85	11	84	14	74	28	70	28	66	31	45	53
Female	90	9	89	10	89	9	91	8	80	16	74	20	71	24	63	34
Age																
18 to 29 years	89	11	88	12	84	14	90	9	71	27	67	32	70	27	49	50
30 to 49 years	91	9	91	9	90	7	88	11	81	18	76	23	73	25	55	44
50 to 64 years	89	10	86	12	85	10	86	12	78	20	71	20	64	32	53	43
65 years and older	85	13	81	15	84	12	83	15	73	20	70	23	63	30	64	33
Region																
East	95	5	84	15	84	11	88	11	79	20	75	23	68	29	64	35
Midwest	92	7	87	12	89	10	89	9	79	17	77	17	68	27	57	41
South	81	19	90	10	86	11	86	13	72	26	66	29	68	29	47	51
West	90	9	90	8	89	7	87	11	79	17	70	26	71	25	52	45
Race																
White	88	11	89	10	88	8	89	10	79	19	73	23	70	27	54	44
Nonwhite	93	7	83	17	79	21	83	17	60	34	62	34	66	28	60	37
Education																
College post graduate	90	9	92	6	91	4	89	8	87	13	76	22	68	30	58	41
Total college[a]	91	9	91	8	92	6	89	10	81	16	77	20	71	26	55	43
No college	87	12	85	14	82	14	85	13	73	24	67	28	67	29	54	44
Politics																
Republican	85	14	86	14	87	11	87	13	77	21	70	29	67	30	48	51
Democrat	94	6	88	12	88	10	91	8	79	18	73	23	70	25	65	34
Independent	87	12	90	8	86	8	84	13	75	22	72	22	68	28	51	46
Income																
$50,000 and over	89	10	91	8	91	6	90	8	84	14	77	20	72	26	52	46
$30,000 to $49,999	92	8	9	19	91	6	86	13	77	21	74	23	67	30	52	47
$20,000 to $29,999	88	12	88	12	87	10	90	9	82	18	76	22	72	23	58	40
Under $20,000	87	11	83	16	79	17	86	12	72	25	66	29	69	28	59	39
Community																
Urban area	93	6	88	11	86	11	89	10	76	20	76	21	72	23	62	35
Suburban area	92	8	89	10	86	9	90	8	83	16	74	24	69	27	56	43
Rural area	79	21	85	13	89	10	82	17	70	28	63	29	64	34	43	55

Note: The "mixed/no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), pp. 23, 24. Reprinted by permission.

[a]Includes college graduates and persons who attended some college.

Table 2.67

Respondents reporting whether they favor or oppose forbidding the sale of alcohol

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law forbidding the sale of all beer, wine, and liquor throughout the nation?"

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ refused
National	21 %	77 %	2 %
Sex			
Male	16	82	2
Female	25	73	2
Age			
18 to 29 years	26	73	1
30 to 49 years	17	82	1
50 to 64 years	20	76	4
50 years and older	21	74	5
65 years and older	22	72	6
Region			
East	16	82	2
Midwest	16	84	0
South	29	68	3
West	19	77	4
Race			
White	19	79	2
Nonwhite[a]	28	68	4
Black	27	72	1
Education			
College graduate	8	91	1
Some college	24	74	2
No college	25	72	3
Politics			
Republican	24	75	1
Democrat	19	77	4
Independent	19	79	2
Income			
$75,000 and over	5	91	4
$50,000 and over	9	89	2
$30,000 to $49,999	20	80	(b)
$20,000 to $29,999	21	76	3
Under $20,000	29	69	2
Community			
Urban area	20	78	2
Suburban area	17	80	3
Rural area	24	74	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.
[b]Less than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68

Respondents' perceptions of availability of marijuana and cocaine or crack

By age group and demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent responding "fairly easy" or "very easy")

	Marijuana					Cocaine or crack				
		Age group					Age group			
	Total all ages	12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older	Total all ages	12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Total (N=28,932)	59.1 %	51.0 %	77.5 %	69.8 %	52.5 %	40.2 %	33.4 %	49.9 %	48.3 %	36.3 %
Sex										
Male	64.1	51.7	78.6	74.7	59.2	42.3	30.6	50.4	50.6	39.7
Female	54.4	50.2	76.5	65.1	46.5	38.2	36.5	49.4	46.1	33.3
Race, ethnicity										
White	59.4	50.0	79.5	72.2	52.6	38.0	28.0	46.4	46.4	35.1
Black	64.3	58.2	79.5	69.9	58.6	59.4	56.1	74.5	66.5	52.3
Hispanic	53.9	49.5	67.7	60.6	45.9	40.1	36.7	49.0	46.6	33.7
Other	46.5	44.6	60.6	45.4	43.0	25.6	31.3	28.5	28.6	22.6
Population density[a]										
Large metro	58.3	53.1	77.6	69.2	50.6	43.7	39.0	56.0	51.7	38.7
Small metro	58.4	51.6	75.3	68.4	52.2	39.2	32.4	45.1	46.3	36.7
Nonmetro	61.4	46.8	80.4	73.2	56.2	35.0	25.9	45.3	43.6	31.7
Region										
Northeast	55.8	52.5	82.4	69.1	46.1	39.1	33.5	53.6	49.4	33.4
North Central	60.3	48.8	75.7	67.4	56.7	38.8	28.3	42.6	42.5	38.8
South	57.3	48.8	76.3	69.9	49.8	39.7	34.7	52.2	49.9	34.1
West	64.0	56.0	77.3	73.0	58.9	43.6	37.1	50.1	51.0	40.5

Note: These data are from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the calendar year. The sample for 1992 consisted of 28,832 persons. The 1992 survey is the twelfth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. Answer alternatives for the question were "probably impossible," "very difficult," "fairly difficult," "fairly easy," and "very easy." For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

[a]Population density is based on 1984 Metropolitan Statistical Area classifications and their 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census population counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Perceived Availability and Risk of Harm of Drugs: Estimates from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse,*** Advance Report Number 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 1994), pp. 36, 37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.69

Respondents' perceptions of availability of LSD, PCP, and heroin

By age group and demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent responding "fairly easy" or "very easy")

	LSD					PCP					Heroin				
		Age group					Age group					Age group			
	Total all ages	12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older	Total all ages	12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older	Total all ages	12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Total (N=28,832)	27.2 %	24.4 %	32.0 %	27.0 %	26.6 %	24.7 %	21.6 %	23.2 %	24.4 %	25.7 %	26.5 %	22.4 %	26.3 %	28.0 %	26.7 %
Sex															
Male	27.7	22.6	31.4	26.3	28.1	24.7	20.3	21.2	23.2	27.0	26.1	20.4	24.0	27.0	27.5
Female	26.8	26.2	32.6	27.7	25.2	24.7	23.0	25.1	25.6	24.5	26.8	24.5	28.6	29.1	26.1
Race, ethnicity															
White	27.2	24.7	33.1	26.4	26.6	24.0	21.1	21.4	22.8	25.4	24.8	20.1	23.3	25.6	25.6
Black	30.0	24.4	29.4	33.4	30.3	30.1	24.4	30.2	33.2	30.3	39.0	32.1	41.1	43.4	38.5
Hispanic	25.3	23.6	30.4	26.7	22.9	25.2	23.0	28.1	27.2	23.6	27.8	23.7	31.0	30.8	26.1
Other	21.9	20.2	24.5	19.7	22.3	20.7	15.6	17.9	19.9	22.9	18.6	21.2	17.0	18.5	18.6
Population density[a]															
Large metro	27.3	26.5	33.5	27.8	25.8	25.8	23.4	26.2	26.0	26.0	28.6	25.6	30.0	30.5	28.0
Small metro	28.2	26.0	31.2	26.8	28.4	24.8	22.6	19.9	23.2	27.1	26.3	22.9	23.4	26.9	27.5
Nonmetro	25.6	18.6	30.3	25.6	25.7	22.5	17.4	22.3	22.8	23.4	22.9	16.5	23.7	24.2	23.5
Region															
Northeast	25.9	23.9	31.8	27.2	24.5	23.0	22.5	22.0	25.8	22.5	26.8	21.4	28.5	32.0	25.6
North Central	26.6	21.0	26.2	23.5	28.8	24.1	17.4	17.2	20.4	28.1	25.6	18.2	19.5	24.3	28.9
South	25.9	22.6	32.1	27.2	24.5	23.6	20.7	24.6	24.3	23.6	25.6	22.7	28.2	27.2	24.8
West	31.3	31.7	37.7	30.3	29.9	28.9	27.4	27.8	27.9	29.8	28.7	27.5	27.9	29.8	28.8

Note: See Note, table 2.68. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

[a]Population density is based on 1984 Metropolitan Statistical Area classifications and their 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census population counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Perceived Availability and Risk of Harm of Drugs: Estimates from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse***, Advance Report Number 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 1994), pp. 38-40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.70

Respondents' perceptions of the harmfulness of selected drug use behaviors

By type of drug and age, United States, selected years 1985-92

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do each of the following activities?"

(Percent responding "great risk")

	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992
Use marijuana occasionally					
Total all ages	40.8 %	49.6 %	45.0 %	42.3 %	44.9 %
12 to 17 years	37.0	44.1	51.9	48.8	49.8
18 to 25 years	20.7	31.1	30.1	29.0	31.8
26 to 34 years	24.0	31.1	31.1	28.0	31.2
35 years and older	54.3	62.2	52.5	49.3	51.6
Try cocaine once or twice					
Total all ages	54.0	71.3	68.6	67.0	68.4
12 to 17 years	30.5	52.8	54.8	53.0	53.9
18 to 25 years	34.3	56.5	54.7	53.8	57.9
26 to 34 years	41.4	59.9	61.1	58.8	59.8
35 years and older	70.2	82.7	77.3	75.5	76.3
Try heroin once or twice					
Total all ages	66.1	76.7	75.4	74.3	75.2
12 to 17 years	35.7	48.5	48.7	47.9	49.8
18 to 25 years	54.6	66.5	63.7	62.0	65.0
26 to 34 years	63.1	73.8	77.0	73.8	74.3
35 years and older	77.5	85.7	82.7	82.3	82.3

Note: See Note, table 2.68. Answer alternatives for the question were "no risk," "slight risk," "moderate risk," and "great risk." For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Perceived Availability and Risk of Harm of Drugs: Estimates from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse***, Advance Report Number 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 1994), p. 41.

Table 2.71

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987	
	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
National	18 %	80 %	20 %	75 %	28 %	69 %	30 %	67 %	25 %	72 %	20 %	76 %	23 %	73 %	18 %	80 %	16 %	81 %
Sex																		
Male	22	75	25	69	32	64	34	63	30	67	25	71	28	68	23	75	19	78
Female	15	83	16	80	24	73	26	71	21	76	16	80	19	77	14	84	14	83
Race																		
White	18	80	20	75	27	70	29	68	25	72	19	77	23	73	18	81	17	80
Black/other	18	79	22	71	33	60	38	59	27	71	28	69	22	75	19	77	12	84
Education																		
College	32	66	35	59	40	56	42	55	35	61	23	74	29	66	22	75	21	75
High school	15	83	16	79	26	70	27	70	23	75	21	76	21	75	17	82	13	84
Grade school	6	94	5	89	11	86	13	84	3	88	9	87	7	91	8	91	10	88
Occupation																		
Professional/business	23	74	29	65	36	60	37	60	30	66	22	75	27	68	20	79	20	77
Clerical	15	83	20	76	26	72	27	71	23	75	18	79	22	72	16	82	11	83
Manual	17	82	17	79	25	71	28	69	23	74	22	75	20	77	19	79	16	81
Farmer	6	89	3	93	8	92	16	80	12	79	8	82	3	94	9	91	2	95
Income[a]																		
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																		
18 to 20 years	42	56	34	56	57	39	51	48	45	52	33	67	36	62	16	82	21	74
21 to 29 years	38	60	40	54	49	48	49	49	42	56	29	68	34	62	27	71	25	70
30 to 49 years	14	84	18	79	25	72	29	69	27	71	21	76	27	68	20	79	19	79
50 years and older	9	89	9	86	16	81	16	80	13	84	13	83	9	87	12	87	8	90
Region[b]																		
Northeast	22	74	26	70	32	64	33	62	27	70	20	76	24	74	20	80	18	78
Midwest	20	78	20	75	25	72	26	72	20	77	18	79	23	72	16	82	14	83
South	11	89	12	84	22	74	27	72	20	78	17	80	20	76	14	84	13	85
West	24	73	32	63	37	61	38	59	38	57	30	66	25	70	25	73	23	72
Religion																		
Protestant	14	84	15	81	22	74	24	74	20	77	17	80	20	76	15	83	13	85
Catholic	18	81	21	73	32	64	31	64	26	71	17	78	20	76	18	80	16	81
Jewish	33	67	48	48	37	63	62	38	28	62	33	54	48	48	40	60	40	55
None	52	43	53	43	54	39	64	33	60	36	54	44	44	50	37	60	42	51
Politics																		
Republican	11	87	12	86	20	78	19	80	18	80	15	82	17	80	13	86	13	84
Democrat	17	82	19	77	26	71	29	67	24	73	20	77	21	75	18	80	15	82
Independent	25	72	26	67	34	62	37	60	30	66	24	72	28	68	21	76	19	76

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993	
Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
17 %	79 %	16 %	81 %	16 %	81 %	18 %	78 %	22 %	73 %
21	74	20	76	19	79	23	74	27	68
14	82	14	84	14	82	14	81	19	76
17	80	18	80	17	80	18	78	22	73
18	75	10	85	13	82	16	76	20	75
20	75	20	77	18	79	21	74	25	70
16	80	15	82	16	81	16	81	19	76
12	88	9	88	12	87	8	88	19	80
16	80	20	77	21	77	19	76	24	71
14	82	10	88	9	87	16	80	19	75
20	75	17	80	16	80	17	79	24	71
6	94	25	75	6	88	15	80	5	90
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	72
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	72
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	69
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	73
16	74	19	75	22	78	21	79	24	69
24	70	21	76	19	76	25	73	25	70
19	78	19	78	19	79	22	74	27	67
12	86	11	86	12	85	10	86	15	81
19	76	14	80	12	84	18	77	X	X
18	78	14	84	16	81	13	83	X	X
12	86	14	83	12	84	15	81	X	X
23	72	26	72	29	71	30	66	X	X
13	84	13	86	12	85	16	80	18	78
16	80	16	80	15	84	15	82	21	75
52	44	35	65	33	60	36	59	30	60
38	55	40	49	44	51	40	52	47	45
14	84	14	85	11	86	16	80	14	84
18	78	16	81	18	79	16	80	28	68
20	75	19	76	18	78	21	75	23	69

Table 2.72

Attitudes toward drug abuse by children today compared to the past

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Compared to when you were growing up do you think that drug abuse by children has gotten better or worse, or remained about the same?"

	Better	Worse	Remained same
National	3 %	88 %	8 %
Sex			
Male	4	85	10
Female	2	91	7
Race, ethnicity			
White	3	88	9
Black	3	93	4
Hispanic	5	84	11
Age			
18 to 29 years	5	83	12
30 to 39 years	6	83	11
40 to 49 years	2	89	9
50 to 64 years	1	93	5
65 years and older	(a)	97	2
Education			
College graduate	3	88	10
College incomplete	4	89	7
High school graduate	4	88	8
Less than high school graduate	1	89	10
Income			
Over $50,000	3	88	10
$35,001 to $50,000	6	86	9
$25,001 to $35,000	3	88	9
$15,001 to $25,000	2	92	6
$15,000 and under	3	88	8
Region			
East	3	88	9
Midwest	3	88	9
South	3	89	8
West	3	88	9
Community			
Central city	4	89	8
Suburbs	2	87	10
Small town	4	89	7
Rural area	3	90	7
Politics			
Republican	4	89	7
Democrat	3	89	8
Independent	3	87	10

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.73

Attitudes toward child abuse today compared to the past

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Compared to when you were growing up do you think that child abuse has gotten better or worse, or remained about the same?"

	Better	Worse	Remained same
National	4 %	75 %	20 %
Sex			
Male	5	69	24
Female	3	80	16
Race, ethnicity			
White	3	75	21
Black	5	77	16
Hispanic	7	74	18
Age			
18 to 29 years	6	71	23
30 to 39 years	5	70	25
40 to 49 years	4	70	25
50 to 64 years	3	83	12
65 years and older	1	83	13
Education			
College graduate	1	69	29
College incomplete	3	73	21
High school graduate	5	74	21
Less than high school graduate	6	84	8
Income			
Over $50,000	4	68	26
$35,001 to $50,000	3	70	27
$25,001 to $35,000	3	79	17
$15,001 to $25,000	5	73	21
$15,000 and under	5	79	14
Region			
East	5	76	19
Midwest	2	76	21
South	4	75	19
West	5	72	23
Community			
Central city	3	76	19
Suburbs	5	72	22
Small town	2	76	22
Rural area	4	77	17
Politics			
Republican	4	72	23
Democrat	5	77	17
Independent	3	73	23

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74

Children (grades 4 through 12) reporting thinking a lot about selected problems

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "How much do you think about each of the things on the list -- a lot, a little, or not at all?"

(Percent responding "a lot")

	Crime	The environment	People with AIDS	People who are homeless	War	People starving in other countries
National	54 %	49 %	47 %	42 %	35 %	33 %
Sex						
Male	49	47	39	33	38	28
Female	59	50	56	51	31	39
Race, ethnicity						
White	50	50	43	39	34	29
Black	66	41	66	55	37	50
Hispanic	58	49	53	47	36	41
Asian-American	56	53	44	49	35	46
Native American	49	56	50	46	45	36
Grade						
4th to 6th grade	55	60	44	56	40	48
7th and 8th grade	54	47	48	41	33	32
9th and 10th grade	51	42	48	34	32	24
11th and 12th grade	53	40	51	31	32	21

Note: These data are from a study conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for The Pew Charitable Trusts in cooperation with Earth Force. The survey was conducted from Apr. 12 to May 24, 1993 among a nationwide cross-section of 10,375 school children in grades 4 through 12 selected from 549 schools. The children completed the interviews in the classroom. The completed interviews were weighted to the average number of children per class, by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and region to reflect their actual proportions in the population.

Source: Louis Harris, ***The Harris Poll*** (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 4, 1994), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75

Children's (grades 7 through 12) attitudes toward most important problem to address in order to improve their community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994[a]

Question: "There are a lot of serious problems which can be improved or fixed only by spending a lot of money and time on them. First read this list. Then place an "X" next to the one problem in the area where you live which you think it is most important to improve or fix."

(Percent indicating problem as the most important)

	Helping people get jobs	Helping to clean up the environment	Stopping the drug problem	Helping to protect people against criminals	Helping people without homes	Helping people with AIDS	Not sure
National	23 %	22 %	17 %	10 %	8 %	7 %	15 %
Sex							
Male	25	24	14	10	5	6	16
Female	20	21	19	10	10	7	13
Race, ethnicity							
White	24	25	15	10	7	6	14
Black	18	9	27	10	9	11	16
Hispanic	19	18	17	10	10	8	17
Asian-American	21	21	16	10	8	7	17
Native American	17	21	20	7	11	6	18
Grade							
7th and 8th grade	15	27	15	9	8	7	19
9th and 10th grade	23	21	17	10	8	7	14
11th and 12th grade	29	18	19	10	6	6	11

Note: See Note, table 2.74.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Louis Harris, ***The Harris Poll*** (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 4, 1994), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76

Teenagers' attitudes toward biggest problem facing people their age

United States, selected years 1977-92[a]

Question: "What do you feel is the biggest problem facing people your age?"

	1977	1983	1985	1987	1991	1992
Drug abuse	27 %	35 %	40 %	54 %	49 %	40 %
Alcohol abuse	7	10	14	12	11	7
Peer pressures	5	8	8	10	13	15
AIDS	0	0	0	5	6	11
Teenage pregnancy	0	0	3	11	10	9
Sex	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	6
Crime/teen gangs	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	9	6
School problems	3	5	4	1	3	5
Getting along with parents	20	5	2	2	2	2
Problems in growing up	6	1	5	2	1	2
Financing college	0	1	3	1	3	2
Unemployment	6	16	8	2	2	1
Fear of war	0	4	2	1	(b)	0
Economic problems	3	2	3	1	2	1
Career uncertainties	3	3	0	0	1	1
Teenage suicide	0	0	3	2	1	(b)
Miscellaneous	12	5	7	5	8	4
Don't know	14	18	13	8	12	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Totals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.
[b]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: The George H. Gallup International Institute, ***America's Youth in the 1990s*** (Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, 1993), p. 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.77

Students reporting whether they fear for safety at school

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "When you are at school, do you ever fear for your physical safety, or not?"

	Yes	No
National	22 %	78 %
Sex		
Male	22	78
Female	22	78
Age		
13 to 15 years	23	77
16 to 17 years	19	81
Region		
East	14	86
Midwest	21	78
South	29	71
West	20	80
Community		
Urban area	25	75
Suburban area	17	83
Rural area	21	79
Race		
White	20	80
Black	30	70

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.78

Students' attitudes toward crime problems at school

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "How big a problem would you say. . .is in your school: very big, fairly big, not too big, or not big at all?"

	Vandalism and destruction of personal or school property				Students bringing weapons such as guns or knives to school				Theft of personal property				Students attacking teachers			
	Very big	Fairly big	Not too big	Not big at all	Very big	Fairly big	Not too big	Not big at all	Very big	Fairly big	Not too big	Not big at all	Very big	Fairly big	Not too big	Not big at all
National	18 %	21 %	36 %	25 %	14 %	15 %	28 %	43 %	20 %	25 %	34 %	21 %	8 %	6 %	25 %	61 %
Sex																
Male	17	21	37	25	14	15	28	43	20	27	34	19	6	7	26	61
Female	20	21	33	26	14	14	28	44	20	22	34	24	10	6	23	61
Age																
13 to 15 years	18	20	36	26	15	13	28	44	22	22	34	22	9	7	22	62
16 to 17 years	19	22	34	25	12	17	28	43	18	30	32	20	4	7	30	59
Region																
East	15	17	38	28	13	16	27	44	17	23	37	23	8	9	29	54
Midwest	20	23	33	24	13	12	28	47	21	31	30	18	8	7	25	60
South	18	18	35	29	18	15	26	41	22	18	35	25	8	6	26	60
West	20	25	36	19	12	16	30	42	21	28	33	18	5	5	19	71
Community																
Urban area	20	23	31	26	19	18	26	37	23	24	32	21	9	9	29	53
Suburban area	16	19	41	24	8	15	29	48	17	32	33	18	4	4	22	70
Rural area	18	17	37	26	10	6	31	53	19	20	36	25	8	6	19	67
Race																
White	16	22	38	24	11	15	29	45	18	26	35	21	5	6	25	64
Black	29	14	21	36	32	8	21	39	31	17	28	24	22	9	23	46

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79

Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of availability of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent, 1992-93[a]

Question: "How easy is it to get. . .?"

	Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
Beer					
Total	14.9 %	6.4 %	21.4 %	35.7 %	21.4 %
6th grade	31.6	8.1	12.0	15.0	33.3
7th grade	24.5	8.7	16.3	20.3	30.1
8th grade	16.4	8.4	21.6	27.9	25.7
9th grade	12.1	6.9	24.7	36.2	20.0
10th grade	8.2	5.0	26.5	44.7	15.6
11th grade	6.7	3.7	24.7	52.2	12.7
12th grade	5.2	2.9	22.5	59.1	10.3
Liquor					
Total	19.1	7.8	18.4	30.4	24.3
6th grade	39.2	7.5	7.6	10.4	35.2
7th grade	31.6	8.8	11.5	15.2	32.9
8th grade	21.7	9.5	16.8	23.1	29.0
9th grade	15.7	8.7	20.7	31.5	23.4
10th grade	10.5	7.4	24.4	39.1	18.7
11th grade	8.3	5.8	24.0	46.1	15.7
12th grade	6.2	5.2	23.4	52.3	12.9
Marijuana					
Total	25.7	5.2	10.8	19.2	39.2
6th grade	46.6	5.0	2.9	5.4	40.2
7th grade	40.3	5.4	4.9	8.4	41.1
8th grade	30.8	6.1	7.7	13.2	42.2
9th grade	22.6	5.5	11.4	20.4	40.0
10th grade	15.6	5.1	14.8	26.1	38.4
11th grade	12.2	4.6	16.7	30.3	36.2
12th grade	9.1	4.0	18.9	33.7	34.2
Cocaine[b]					
Total	29.4	6.1	6.3	10.2	48.0
6th grade	48.0	4.5	2.1	4.5	40.8
7th grade	43.1	4.8	3.4	5.6	43.0
8th grade	34.7	5.9	4.6	7.9	46.9
9th grade	27.3	6.4	6.8	11.4	48.1
10th grade	20.2	7.0	8.2	13.2	51.5
11th grade	16.5	7.1	9.4	14.4	52.6
12th grade	13.0	7.1	10.3	15.9	53.7
Hallucinogens[c]					
Total	29.3	5.5	6.0	9.9	49.3
6th grade	47.5	3.7	2.0	3.9	42.9
7th grade	43.1	4.4	2.8	5.1	44.6
8th grade	34.7	5.4	4.1	7.6	48.3
9th grade	27.3	5.8	6.2	10.7	50.0
10th grade	20.1	6.4	8.3	12.9	52.3
11th grade	16.7	6.2	9.3	14.5	53.3
12th grade	13.1	6.6	10.6	15.8	53.9

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1992 and June 1993 by PRIDE, Inc. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1992-93 academic year there were 790,628 adolescent student respondents from 40 States. The 1992-93 survey included States that conducted statewide surveys and States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of 20,000 students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. The 1992-93 survey results are based upon 236,745 sampled respondents. After sampling, 50.4 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Arizona, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Includes crack.
[c]Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1992-1993 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1993. (Mimeographed.) P. 37, Tables 10.1 and 10.3; p. 38, Tables 10.4-10.6; p. 39, Table 10.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.80

Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of the harmfulness of alcohol and drug use

By grade level of respondent, 1992-93[a]

Question: "Do you feel the following drugs are harmful to your health. . .?"

	No	Some-times	Very much	Don't know
Beer				
Total	13.1 %	36.7 %	45.9 %	4.3 %
6th grade	11.7	27.8	54.1	6.4
7th grade	12.6	30.8	50.8	5.8
8th grade	13.0	35.1	47.1	4.8
9th grade	13.9	37.5	44.4	4.2
10th grade	13.1	40.5	42.9	3.5
11th grade	13.1	41.8	42.2	2.9
12th grade	13.7	43.9	39.8	2.6
Liquor				
Total	10.4	25.6	59.4	4.6
6th grade	10.7	16.3	66.4	6.6
7th grade	10.9	18.5	64.3	6.3
8th grade	10.5	23.7	60.6	5.1
9th grade	10.8	26.8	58.0	4.3
10th grade	9.9	30.0	56.5	3.6
11th grade	9.9	31.5	55.7	2.9
12th grade	10.0	33.7	53.7	2.6
Marijuana				
Total	10.0	7.7	77.1	5.2
6th grade	10.4	2.1	81.3	6.2
7th grade	10.2	3.3	80.4	6.2
8th grade	9.6	5.6	79.2	5.6
9th grade	10.4	7.9	76.5	5.2
10th grade	9.4	10.3	75.6	4.6
11th grade	9.9	12.0	73.9	4.2
12th grade	10.3	14.1	71.7	4.0
Cocaine[b]				
Total	8.3	1.7	84.4	5.6
6th grade	10.2	1.3	82.3	6.2
7th grade	9.8	1.5	82.5	6.3
8th grade	8.5	1.9	83.6	6.0
9th grade	8.5	1.8	83.9	5.8
10th grade	7.1	1.7	85.9	5.4
11th grade	6.8	1.7	86.6	4.9
12th grade	6.7	1.8	86.9	4.6
Hallucinogens[c]				
Total	8.7	3.0	80.3	7.9
6th grade	10.3	2.2	75.9	11.6
7th grade	10.1	2.2	78.4	9.4
8th grade	8.8	2.9	80.0	8.2
9th grade	9.0	2.8	80.6	7.6
10th grade	7.6	3.5	82.0	6.9
11th grade	7.5	3.7	82.5	6.2
12th grade	7.5	4.0	82.8	5.7

Note: See Note, table 2.79.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Includes crack.
[c]Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1992-1993 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1993. (Mimeographed.) P. 33, Table 9.2; p. 34, Tables 9.4-9.6; p. 36, Table 9.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.81

Teenagers reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992[a]

Question: "Is there any area within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	Yes	No
National	41 %	58 %
Sex		
Male	34	65
Female	49	51
Age		
13 to 15 years	41	59
16 to 17 years	42	57
Race		
White	41	59
Nonwhite	44	56
Socioeconomic background		
White collar	43	57
Blue collar	38	62
Academic performance		
Above average	45	55
Average and below	36	63
Region		
East	45	54
Midwest	35	65
South	43	57
West	44	56
Community		
Large city	53	46
Suburban area	54	46
Small town	36	64
Rural area	35	65

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: The George H. Gallup International Institute, ***America's Youth in the 1990s*** (Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, 1993), p. 197. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.82

Teenagers favoring gun control measures

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Now, here is a question about pistols and revolvers: Do you think there should be a law which forbids the possession of this type of gun except by police and other authorized persons? Do you favor or oppose the registration of all firearms?"

(Percent favoring measure)

	Handgun ban	Firearm registration
National	52 %	70 %
Sex		
Male	45	73
Female	59	65
Age		
13 to 15 years	55	66
16 to 17 years	48	74
Race		
White	50	72
Nonwhite	60	59
Socioeconomic background		
White collar	56	72
Blue collar	47	73
Academic performance		
Above average	55	74
Average and below	49	65
Region		
East	51	77
Midwest	49	65
South	56	68
West	51	70
Community		
Large city	47	70
Suburban area	56	69
Small town	53	70
Rural area	51	70

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The George H. Gallup International Institute, ***America's Youth in the 1990s*** (Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, 1993), p. 199. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.83

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1981-93

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about each of the following?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)
Chance of nuclear war	64.3 %	71.6 %	66.6 %	69.4 %	64.5 %	69.1 %	58.3 %	57.3 %	52.4 %	45.1 %	41.5 %	33.4 %	28.8 %
Population growth	39.8	34.1	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6	33.0	30.6	35.2	38.9
Crime and violence	87.8	86.3	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9	86.3	88.8	88.1	91.6	90.8
Pollution	62.0	54.8	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9	67.2	72.1	71.9	72.8
Energy shortages	75.1	60.3	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9	32.6	38.2	35.2	29.8
Race relations	47.0	44.0	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6	57.1	59.4	68.7	75.4
Hunger and poverty	57.2	55.6	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1	65.9	66.4	68.1	71.1
Using open land for housing or industry	35.2	33.8	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8	33.9	33.8	34.7	32.9
Urban decay	21.6	21.4	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8	20.4	21.7	25.8	25.3
Economic problems	73.4	73.7	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6	56.8	63.9	70.6	71.8
Drug abuse	68.5	70.2	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5	82.6	79.5	77.8	75.5

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Monitoring the Future Project at the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1993. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of weighted cases.

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 172, 173; ***1983***, pp. 174, 175; ***1985***, pp. 174, 175; ***1987***, pp. 180, 181 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 174, 175; ***1984***, pp. 174, 175; ***1986***, pp. 176, 177; ***1988***, pp. 180, 181 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.84

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1981-93

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about. . .crime and violence?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)
Total	87.8 %	86.3 %	85.4 %	83.9 %	82.3 %	79.4 %	81.9 %	83.9 %	86.3 %	88.8 %	88.1 %	91.6 %	90.8 %
Sex													
Male	81.7	79.5	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9	84.8	82.6	87.6	85.7
Female	94.7	92.8	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.4	93.6	95.7	95.6
Race													
White	87.3	85.1	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6	88.1	86.6	90.5	89.4
Black	91.0	91.2	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8	92.7	94.5	96.9	95.1
Region													
Northeast	88.2	86.2	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0	87.7	86.0	92.0	90.6
North Central	86.9	82.9	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0	87.0	88.8	87.6	90.2
South	89.3	89.0	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4	90.4	88.4	93.8	91.2
West	86.6	87.4	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	88.2	89.4	89.0	93.0	91.4
College plans													
Yes	90.1	87.4	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0	89.8	89.9	93.1	92.4
No	84.8	84.9	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8	88.0	83.9	87.7	85.8
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	90.5	87.9	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8	90.6	90.7	92.9	91.9
Marijuana only	87.7	84.0	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6	87.1	85.4	89.6	91.1
Few pills	86.4	88.6	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2	87.6	86.6	89.4	90.7
More pills	86.4	85.2	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	85.7	84.8	90.6	87.4

Note: See Note, table 2.83. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, ***1982***, p. 9). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The "pills" category indicates use of any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not taken in pill form. Respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "few pills" category. Respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "more pills" category. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, ***1982***, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 172, 173; ***1983***, pp. 174, 175; ***1985***, p. 174; ***1987***, p. 180 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 174; ***1984***, p. 174; ***1986***, p. 176; ***1988***, p. 180 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1981-93

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . .. How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)
Large corporations	34.9 %	33.6 %	38.7 %	45.4 %	44.9 %	47.6 %	46.9 %	47.4 %	45.1 %	38.4 %	36.3 %	31.8 %	31.5 %
Major labor unions	36.8	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5	31.7	31.3	28.9	27.2
The Nation's colleges and universities	76.7	73.0	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7	73.8	70.2	67.2	61.1
The Nation's public schools	41.2	41.2	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9	36.1	33.6	32.5	29.0
Churches and religious organizations	59.6	57.3	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3	47.0	49.2	50.3	46.9
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	57.6	58.8	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3	54.7	51.1	47.9	40.5
The President and his administration	42.8	28.6	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4	41.8	56.8	23.8	24 9
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	28.7	23.7	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6	32.9	38.3	15.9	16.6
The U.S. Supreme Court	37.2	37.5	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7	40.9	44.1	35.7	31.0
All the courts and the justice system in general	26.9	25.7	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7	27.8	31.2	23.4	21.1
The police and other law enforcement agencies	35.0	37.2	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6	34.3	28.0	26.9	27.1
The U.S. military	43.1	50.8	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1	58.8	80.6	62.2	57.0

Note: See Note, table 2.83. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 126-128; ***1983***, pp. 126-128; ***1985***, pp. 126-128; ***1987***, pp. 132-134 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 126-128; ***1984***, pp. 126-128; ***1986***, pp. 129-131; ***1988***, pp. 132-134 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.86

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the police and other law enforcement agencies

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1981-93

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . .. How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)
Total	35.0 %	37.2 %	37.4 %	36.9 %	37.3 %	40.5 %	39.5 %	37.4 %	33.6 %	34.3 %	28.0 %	26.9 %	27.1 %
Sex													
Male	34.6	37.8	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5	33.4	29.3	27.4	30.1
Female	35.3	36.6	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2	35.0	27.2	26.8	24.3
Race													
White	36.9	38.6	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5	35.4	31.5	30.0	31.1
Black	24.7	30.3	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3	22.4	11.0	12.4	9.2
Region													
Northeast	32.8	34.5	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4	28.3	26.3	26.6	28.0
North Central	36.6	36.2	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8	35.2	35.7	27.7	28.5
South	32.4	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2	36.0	22.1	24.5	25.4
West	40.4	42.8	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7	36.3	30.0	30.7	27.8
College plans													
Yes	35.6	37.5	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2	34.0	28.5	25.8	26.9
No	34.5	36.8	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0	33.8	28.7	31.0	27.3
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	37.5	38.4	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1	37.7	31.1	29.5	29.7
Marijuana only	36.6	40.6	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1	33.6	27.0	23.5	24.0
Few pills	39.4	37.4	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0	31.5	29.4	23.3	25.2
More pills	29.3	33.3	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7	32.8	26.6	17.5	21.3	22.2

Note: See Notes, tables 2.83 and 2.84. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, p. 128; ***1983***, p. 128; ***1985***, p. 128; ***1987***, p. 134 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 128; ***1984***, p. 128; ***1986***, p. 131; ***1988***, p. 134 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.87

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1981-93

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . .. How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)
Total	37.2 %	37.5 %	36.4 %	43.1 %	42.1 %	46.3 %	45.7 %	42.1 %	42.7 %	40.9 %	44.1 %	35.7 %	31.0 %
Sex													
Male	40.9	39.4	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8	44.6	46.2	39.7	34.5
Female	34.0	35.9	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5	37.2	41.7	32.1	27.8
Race													
White	37.8	38.8	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7	42.0	47.1	38.4	33.3
Black	35.6	37.9	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0	36.9	29.9	27.8	23.8
Region													
Northeast	37.4	36.3	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9	38.4	40.1	31.9	31.5
North Central	39.5	37.5	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	47.9	38.3	33.4
South	34.3	39.1	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7	41.6	43.9	35.9	28.9
West	38.3	36.4	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9	40.4	42.8	34.8	31.0
College plans													
Yes	41.1	41.0	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5	42.4	47.5	37.8	34.0
No	31.1	34.4	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7	36.7	36.3	31.6	23.3
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	38.3	38.4	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2	44.1	46.8	39.3	33.4
Marijuana only	39.1	36.1	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6	38.6	41.6	31.3	29.6
Few pills	36.4	40.4	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	36.0	41.9	30.7	27.6
More pills	35.1	36.6	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7	36.7	37.2	27.7	27.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.83 and 2.84. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, p. 128; ***1983***, p. 127; ***1985***, p. 127; ***1987***, p. 133 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 127; ***1984***, p. 127; ***1986***, p. 130; ***1988***, p. 133 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.88

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the courts and the justice system in general

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1981-93

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . .. How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)
Total	26.9 %	25.7 %	25.7 %	28.7 %	28.7 %	34.4 %	33.7 %	31.6 %	31.7 %	27.8 %	31.2 %	23.4 %	21.1 %
Sex													
Male	27.0	24.3	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.9	33.8	25.3	24.0
Female	26.8	27.1	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1	24.9	28.8	21.5	18.7
Race													
White	27.3	25.7	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	27.3	32.5	24.6	22.4
Black	25.7	28.0	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8	26.4	23.5	18.6	13.6
Region													
Northeast	25.4	24.7	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2	22.8	31.0	18.1	19.7
North Central	28.7	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7	27.2	34.4	24.5	22.6
South	25.7	26.0	26.5	26.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4	31.1	28.0	24.5	20.8
West	27.7	25.8	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9	28.8	32.7	24.8	20.6
College plans													
Yes	27.1	25.8	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3	27.6	32.7	24.0	21.8
No	26.1	25.9	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	27.8	27.6	22.8	17.6
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	29.1	25.6	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6	29.9	34.3	25.8	23.0
Marijuana only	27.3	23.8	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2	25.7	29.3	22.0	19.6
Few pills	27.6	28.5	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2	25.4	27.0	15.4	18.5
More pills	24.3	25.7	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6	24.2	25.2	19.6	16.9

Note: See Notes, tables 2.83 and 2.84. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, p. 128; ***1983***, p. 127; ***1985***, p. 127; ***1987***, p. 133 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 127; ***1984***, p. 127; ***1986***, p. 130; ***1989***, p. 133 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.89

High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1981-93

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they. . .?"

(Percent saying "great risk"[a])

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1981 (N=3,604)	Class of 1982 (N=3,557)	Class of 1983 (N=3,305)	Class of 1984 (N=3,262)	Class of 1985 (N=3,250)	Class of 1986 (N=3,020)	Class of 1987 (N=3,315)	Class of 1988 (N=3,276)	Class of 1989 (N=2,796)	Class of 1990 (N=2,553)	Class of 1991 (N=2,549)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)
Try marijuana once or twice	13.0 %	11.5 %	12.7 %	14.7 %	14.8 %	15.1 %	18.4 %	19.0 %	23.6 %	23.1 %	27.1 %	24.5 %	21.9 %
Smoke marijuana occasionally	19.1	18.3	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5	36.9	40.6	39.6	35.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	57.6	60.4	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5	77.8	78.6	76.5	72.5
Try LSD once or twice	45.5	44.9	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0	44.7	46.6	42.3	39.5
Take LSD regularly	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.3	81.8	79.4
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6	55.2	51.7	54.8	50.8
Try cocaine once or twice	32.1	32.8	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9	59.4	59.4	56.8	57.6
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8	73.9	75.5	75.1	73.3
Take cocaine regularly	71.2	73.0	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2	91.1	90.4	90.2	90.1
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9	64.3	60.6	62.4	57.6
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3	80.4	76.5	76.3	73.9
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6	91.6	90.1	89.3	87.5
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8	53.9	53.6	57.1	53.2
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8	71.1	69.8	70.8	68.6
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9	90.2	88.9	88.4	87.0
Try heroin once or twice	52.9	51.1	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8	55.4	55.2	50.9	50.7
Take heroin occasionally	72.2	69.8	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5	76.6	74.9	74.2	72.0
Take heroin regularly	87.5	86.0	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.2	89.6	89.2	88.3
Try amphetamines once or twice	26.4	25.3	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8	32.2	36.3	32.6	31.3
Take amphetamines regularly	66.1	64.7	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.2	74.1	72.4	69.9
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice) once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.6	61.9	57.5
Try barbiturates once or twice	28.4	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2	32.4	35.1	32.2	29.2
Take barbiturates regularly	69.9	67.6	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5	70.2	70.5	70.2	66.1
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.2
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.6	21.6	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5	31.3	32.7	30.6	28.2
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	64.5	65.5	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8	70.9	69.5	70.5	67.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	36.3	36.0	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0	47.1	48.6	49.0	48.3
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	63.3	60.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2	69.4	69.2	69.5
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.8	69.9	65.6	70.7	69.1

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1993. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 84 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.90

Young adults' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug, frequency of use, and age group, United States, 1982-93

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they. . .?"

(Percent saying "great risk"[a])

Type of drug and frequency of use	Age groups: 19 to 22 years old											
	1982 (N=583)	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	1985 (N=547)	1986 (N=581)	1987 (N=570)	1988 (N=551)	1989 (N=565)	1990 (N=552)	1991 (N=533)	1992 (N=527)	1993 (N=480)
Try marihuana once or twice	9.7 %	9.7 %	12.8 %	11.2 %	13.0 %	12.9 %	16.8 %	16.9 %	17.8 %	19.1 %	19.7 %	19.4 %
Smoke marihuana occasionally	16.9	16.7	21.7	20.6	22.4	23.0	28.7	29.1	30.1	30.2	29.5	30.3
Smoke marihuana regularly	52.4	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	74.9	73.0	75.0	69.3	69.2
Try LSD once or twice	45.0	44.7	46.0	44.3	47.6	49.4	49.2	49.5	49.3	48.0	45.6	42.4
Take LSD regularly	86.2	86.0	84.5	86.4	87.1	85.6	85.4	85.5	85.8	86.6	87.0	81.3
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	63.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try cocaine once or twice	33.3	28.7	33.1	33.2	35.5	45.9	51.9	51.5	58.1	58.7	56.1	60.5
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.8	61.3	67.1	72.6	74.6	72.6	74.9	75.4
Take cocaine regularly	71.5	75.2	75.1	82.9	82.0	88.0	90.3	89.1	93.9	93.5	92.9	91.7
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	68.5	69.4	66.9	65.4	63.5
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	81.8	82.3	82.7	81.9	83.6
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	94.1	94.9	95.6	93.4	96.2
Try heroin once or twice	54.4	52.5	58.7	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.9	59.6	58.3	59.9	59.8	58.9
Take heroin occasionally	73.6	74.5	74.9	73.6	77.2	77.6	77.5	79.8	80.8	80.2	81.6	78.8
Take heroin regularly	87.5	88.6	86.8	90.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	90.8	91.2	91.5	92.2	89.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	27.8	24.8	26.9	23.9	27.1	27.4	31.7	28.9	35.6	32.8	34.5	33.3
Take amphetamines regularly	68.3	69.9	68.4	68.5	72.3	72.0	73.9	71.3	74.0	77.1	73.5	73.5
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8	58.6	57.7	57.5
Try barbiturates once or twice	30.5	25.4	29.9	25.0	30.7	29.6	32.7	30.5	36.4	33.5	33.5	33.4
Take barbiturates regularly	72.7	71.3	71.6	71.7	74.5	73.0	74.0	71.7	75.5	75.5	73.6	71.1
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	23.2	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	28.1	30.1	29.1	30.2	28.0
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	73.3	72.7	76.2	74.1	74.0	76.4	72.8	75.7	76.1	75.5	71.8	72.1
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	33.5	36.6	37.9	40.2	34.6	36.7	36.9	42.4	40.6	40.8	41.8	42.4
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	64.0	62.1	69.1	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.0	73.4	72.5	77.9	72.6	76.0

Note: See Note, table 2.89. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

23 to 26 years old								27 to 30 years old			
1986 (N=545)	1987 (N=531)	1988 (N=527)	1989 (N=498)	1990 (N=511)	1991 (N=505)	1992 (N=518)	1993 (N=503)	1990 (N=490)	1991 (N=486)	1992 (N=482)	1993 (N=473)
12.4 %	14.5 %	16.0 %	14.0 %	17.7 %	14.0 %	15.0 %	13.0 %	17.0 %	15.7 %	15.1 %	14.0 %
20.9	20.8	26.8	25.3	30.4	26.2	27.4	24.0	28.7	27.4	27.5	26.8
59.4	65.3	68.3	72.1	71.0	70.9	67.3	64.1	69.2	67.5	68.8	69.4
47.9	51.5	53.7	50.7	52.0	50.1	49.7	49.0	54.6	52.5	53.0	51.5
88.7	90.0	89.2	89.0	88.2	89.1	87.3	85.3	92.0	87.1	88.5	89.0
NA	64.8	63.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35.9	48.0	47.1	51.3	51.5	50.5	53.5	54.1	51.6	52.6	51.8	54.7
50.9	62.6	63.2	69.9	69.9	70.3	69.9	72.8	66.6	69.1	69.9	69.1
83.0	88.9	90.9	91.2	91.2	92.7	89.9	91.9	91.4	90.9	92.0	91.6
NA	59.1	63.5	69.8	67.3	66.9	67.1	64.2	68.7	66.8	64.3	68.8
NA	70.3	74.0	79.9	81.1	83.9	84.4	81.6	82.6	81.8	79.1	83.6
NA	88.0	89.2	91.5	94.2	95.4	94.1	93.4	95.3	94.4	93.3	93.5
60.8	66.6	65.4	62.3	64.1	62.4	63.7	65.0	67.5	66.1	66.5	69.3
78.9	84.5	82.4	80.8	83.4	84.4	81.5	82.1	85.3	84.3	84.9	86.2
90.6	92.8	91.5	91.3	91.0	92.6	91.3	91.6	93.0	90.7	91.3	92.6
29.4	34.1	33.2	32.5	35.3	31.0	32.7	32.6	36.9	36.5	36.2	34.0
75.6	78.2	77.4	76.7	77.8	79.4	76.4	76.2	83.3	79.4	80.3	79.8
NA	NA	NA	NA	56.5	56.0	55.6	52.0	59.6	57.2	52.7	60.3
30.2	35.5	35.8	32.9	37.9	31.8	33.5	32.8	39.0	37.0	38.2	36.5
74.9	79.9	79.8	76.6	80.5	77.7	76.3	75.0	84.0	79.6	78.6	80.2
6.4	6.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	4.4	5.6	3.2	4.4	6.6	5.6	4.7
26.9	30.2	29.1	27.8	31.1	30.4	31.6	25.9	32.2	31.7	30.9	28.0
80.1	77.2	81.8	76.9	79.7	80.2	78.0	76.7	84.7	79.1	79.9	79.1
39.1	39.8	35.8	37.7	40.2	39.3	37.6	36.2	44.1	42.2	45.1	42.9
75.7	73.6	75.5	71.4	78.5	75.3	76.3	78.4	77.8	75.4	77.6	75.0

Table 2.91

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1981-93

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get[a])

Type of drug	Class of 1981 (N=3,578)	Class of 1982 (N=3,602)	Class of 1983 (N=3,385)	Class of 1984 (N=3,269)	Class of 1985 (N=3,274)	Class of 1986 (N=3,077)	Class of 1987 (N=3,271)	Class of 1988 (N=3,231)	Class of 1989 (N=2,806)	Class of 1990 (N=2,549)	Class of 1991 (N=2,476)	Class of 1992 (N=2,586)	Class of 1993 (N=2,670)
Marijuana	89.2 %	88.5 %	86.2 %	84.6 %	85.5 %	85.2 %	84.8 %	85.0 %	84.3 %	84.4 %	83.3 %	82.7 %	83.0 %
Amyl and butyl nitrates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8	24.4	22.7	25.9	25.9
LSD	35.0	34.2	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3	40.7	39.5	44.5	49.2
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9	27.7	27.6	31.7	31.7
Some other psychedelic	32.7	30.6	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2	28.3	28.0	29.9	33.5
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7	49.0	46.0	48.0	45.4
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0	42.4	39.9	43.5	43.6
Cocaine	47.5	47.4	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7	54.5	51.0	52.7	48.5
Heroin	19.2	20.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4	31.9	30.6	34.9	33.7
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	29.6	30.4	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3	38.1	34.6	37.1	37.5
Amphetamines	69.5	70.8	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3	59.7	57.3	58.8	61.5
Crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.1	24.3	26.0	26.6
Barbiturates	54.9	55.2	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4	45.9	42.4	44.0	44.5
Tranquilizers	60.8	58.9	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3	44.7	40.8	40.9	41.1
Steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.7	46.8	44.8

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.92

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1981-93

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

(Percent saying "yes"[a])

Type of drug and place of use	Class of 1981 (N=3,611)	Class of 1982 (N=3,627)	Class of 1983 (N=3,315)	Class of 1984 (N=3,236)	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)	Class of 1987 (N=3,322)	Class of 1988 (N=3,288)	Class of 1989 (N=2,813)	Class of 1990 (N=2,571)	Class of 1991 (N=2,512)	Class of 1992 (N=2,709)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)
Smoke marijuana in private	35.4 %	36.6 %	37.8 %	41.6 %	44.7 %	43.8 %	47.6 %	51.8 %	51.5 %	56.0 %	51.6 %	52.4 %	48.0 %
Smoke marijuana in public places	67.4	72.8	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3	80.0	81.9	79.8	78.3	77.3
Take LSD in private	62.6	67.1	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5	71.6	72.9	68.1	67.2	63.5
Take LSD in public places	80.7	82.1	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	84.4	84.9	83.9	82.2	82.1
Take heroin in private	68.8	69.3	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	76.4	72.8	71.4	70.7
Take heroin in public places	82.4	82.5	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6	85.2	86.7	85.4	83.3	84.5
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	52.0	53.5	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2	61.1	64.5	59.7	60.5	57.4
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	74.2	75.5	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2	79.2	81.6	79.7	78.5	78.0
Get drunk in private	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2	20.2	23.0	22.0	24.4	22.1
Get drunk in public places	49.1	50.7	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6	54.3	54.1	53.6
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	43.0	42.0	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4	44.5	47.3	44.9	47.6	45.9

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.93

High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1981-93

Question: "Do you disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?"

(Percent "disapproving"[a])

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1981 (N=3,610)	Class of 1982 (N=3,651)	Class of 1983 (N=3,341)	Class of 1984 (N=3,254)	Class of 1985 (N=3,265)	Class of 1986 (N=3,113)	Class of 1987 (N=3,302)	Class of 1988 (N=3,311)	Class of 1989 (N=2,799)	Class of 1990 (N=2,566)	Class of 1991 (N=2,547)	Class of 1992 (N=2,645)	Class of 1993 (N=2,723)
Try marijuana once or twice	40.0 %	45.5 %	46.3 %	49.3 %	51.4 %	54. 6 %	56.6 %	60.8 %	64.6 %	67.8 %	68.7 %	69.9 %	63.3 %
Smoke marijuana occasionally	52.6	59.1	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2	80.5	79.4	79.7	75.5
Smoke marijuana regularly	77.4	80.6	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8	91.0	89.3	90.1	87.6
Try LSD once or twice	86.4	88.8	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7	89.8	90.1	88.1	85.9
Take LSD regularly	96.8	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.4	95.5	95.8
Try cocaine once or twice	74.6	76.6	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5	91.5	93.6	93.0	92.7
Take cocaine regularly	90.7	91.5	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.7	97.3	96.9	97.5
Try crack once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.3	92.1	93.1	89.9
Take crack occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.3	94.2	95.0	92.8
Take crack regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.9	95.0	95.5	93.4
Try heroin once or twice	93.5	94.6	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.9	94.4
Take heroin occasionally	97.2	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	97.3	96.8	97.0
Take heroin regularly	97.8	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.2	97.5
Try amphetamines once or twice	71.1	72.6	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3	85.3	86.5	86.9	84.2
Take amphetamines regularly	91.7	92.0	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	95.5	96.0	95.6	96.0
Try barbiturates once or twice	82.4	84.4	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3	90.5	90.6	90.3	89.7
Take barbiturates regularly	94.2	94.4	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3	96.4	97.1	96.5	97.0
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	17.2	18.2	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3	29.4	29.8	33.0	30.1
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	69.1	69.9	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5	77.9	76.5	75.9	77.8
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	91.8	90.9	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6	91.9	90.6	90.8	90.6
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	55.5	58.8	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5	68.9	67.4	70.7	70.1
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	69.9	69.4	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8	71.4	73.5	70.6
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.8	90.5	92.1	92.1

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.94

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use

United States, 1981-93

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which of the following policies would you favor?"

(Percent favoring policy)

Policy	Class of 1981 (N=3,600)	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,709)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	23.1 %	20.0 %	18.9 %	18.6 %	16.6 %	14.9 %	15.4 %	15.1 %	16.6 %	15.9 %	18.0 %	18.7 %	22.8 %
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	29.3	28.2	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9	18.9	17.4	19.2	18.0	18.7
It should be a crime	32.1	34.7	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2	50.0	53.2	48.6	47.6	43.4
Don't know	15.4	17.1	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9	14.6	13.6	14.3	15.7	15.1

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.95

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal

United States, 1981-93

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	Class of 1981 (N=3,600)	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,709)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)
No	27.7 %	29.3 %	27.4 %	30.9 %	32.6 %	33.0 %	36.0 %	36.8 %	38.8 %	40.1 %	36.8 %	37.8 %	36.7 %
Yes, but only to adults	48.6	46.2	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9	37.9	38.8	41.4	39.5	40.7
Yes, to anyone	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.6	10.1
Don't know	13.2	13.8	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8	14.1	11.6	12.5	13.1	12.5

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.96

Teenagers' use of marijuana and attitudes toward legalization

United States, selected years 1978-92

Question: "Have you, yourself, ever happened to try marijuana? About how long ago did you last try marijuana? Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not? Do you think the possession of small amounts of marijuana should be or should not be treated as a criminal offense?"

	Ever used	Used in past month	Oppose legalization	Oppose decriminalization
1978	39 %	27 %	62 %	42 %
1979	41	27	65	44
1980	40	NA	68	46
1981	37	13	74	57
1982	37	13	74	60
1983	19	8	80	70
1985	23	8	87	73
1986	24	6	82	70
1987	16	5	88	76
1988	11	2	89	77
1989	12	4	83	80
1992	11	4	77	74

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The George H. Gallup International Institute, ***America's Youth in the 1990s*** (Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, 1993), p. 176. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.97

College freshmen reporting that marijuana should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1968-93

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Marijuana should be legalized		
Year	Total	Male	Female
1968	19.4 %	21.4 %	16.9 %
1969	25.6	28.1	22.4
1970	38.4	41.0	35.2
1971	38.7	41.7	35.0
1972	46.6	49.6	43.0
1973	48.2	50.9	45.2
1974	46.7	49.7	43.4
1975	47.2	50.7	43.3
1976	48.9	51.6	46.1
1977	52.9	56.6	49.2
1978	49.5	52.1	47.1
1979	46.0	48.6	43.6
1980	39.3	42.1	36.6
1981	34.0	36.3	31.9
1982	29.4	32.5	26.4
1983	25.7	28.4	23.1
1984	22.9	25.8	20.3
1985	21.8	24.8	18.9
1986	21.3	25.0	18.0
1987	19.3	23.1	15.9
1988	19.3	22.8	16.4
1989	16.7	20.1	13.7
1990	18.6	21.7	16.0
1991	20.9	24.2	18.0
1992	23.0	26.6	19.9
1993	28.2	32.1	25.0

Note: The Cooperative Institutional Research Program Freshman Survey is conducted annually by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at the University of California, Los Angeles. Each fall, the HERI surveys approximately 200,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes from a nationally representative sample of 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities in the United States. From 1966 to 1970, approximately 15 percent of the Nation's institutions of higher education were selected by sampling procedures to participate in the program. Beginning in 1971, a stratified sample was selected from all institutions that have entering freshman classes and that respond to the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. An institution is considered eligible if it was operating at the time of the survey and if it had a freshman class of at least 25 students. The data presented above are weighted estimates of all first-time, full-time students entering higher education institutions in the fall of each year. Response categories were "agree strongly," "agree somewhat," "disagree somewhat," and "disagree strongly." The text or format of the questions or responses may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, ***The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.98

College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legal

By sex, United States, 1977-93

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Abortion should be legal		
	Total	Male	Female
1977	55.7 %	55.8 %	55.6 %
1978	56.7	56.5	56.9
1979	53.3	53.0	53.6
1980	53.6	53.3	53.8
1981	53.9	53.0	54.7
1982	54.8	53.7	55.9
1983	54.8	54.7	54.8
1984	53.8	53.3	54.2
1985	54.9	54.5	55.3
1986	58.6	58.3	59.0
1987	58.7	58.7	58.7
1988	57.0	56.8	57.2
1989	64.7	63.6	65.5
1990	64.9	65.0	64.8
1991	63.0	63.0	63.0
1992	64.1	63.9	64.2
1993	62.4	61.8	62.8

Note: See Note, table 2.97.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, ***The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.99

College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-93

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	54.3 %	60.0 %	46.8 %
1970	51.6	57.5	44.5
1971	48.1	53.9	41.1
1972	50.3	56.4	43.0
1973	50.1	55.7	43.7
1974	51.5	56.9	45.6
1975	53.5	59.1	47.1
1976	59.7	64.8	54.3
1977	64.3	69.2	59.2
1978	65.4	70.3	60.6
1979	62.4	68.1	57.0
1980	65.9	70.5	61.6
1981	69.1	74.2	64.2
1982	69.8	74.3	65.5
1983	68.8	72.5	65.2
1987	68.3	71.4	65.5
1988	69.1	72.7	66.0
1989	68.5	71.9	65.5
1990	66.3	69.8	63.2
1991	65.3	67.6	63.4
1992	66.7	68.8	64.8
1993	67.6	70.1	65.5

Note: See Note, table 2.97.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, ***The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.100

College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-93

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Capital punishment should be abolished		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	53.9 %	50.0 %	59.0 %
1970	56.3	53.4	59.8
1971	57.6	53.2	62.8
1978	32.6	26.8	38.2
1979	34.5	28.0	40.7
1980	34.5	28.0	40.5
1981	30.1	24.7	35.2
1982	28.4	23.1	33.5
1983	28.9	23.9	33.7
1984	26.0	22.2	29.6
1985	26.6	22.6	30.2
1986	25.4	21.4	29.1
1987	23.8	20.4	27.0
1988	23.0	19.6	26.0
1989	21.3	18.4	23.8
1990	21.5	18.5	24.1
1991	21.2	18.8	23.2
1992	21.0	18.1	23.5
1993	22.1	19.2	24.5

Note: See Note, table 2.97.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, ***The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

College freshmen reporting that homosexual relationships should be legally prohibited

By sex, United States, 1976-93

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships		
	Total	Male	Female
1976	47.0 %	55.0 %	38.6 %
1977	48.6	56.7	40.3
1978	46.3	54.4	38.5
1979	47.3	56.2	39.0
1980	48.9	58.1	40.3
1981	48.6	57.8	39.9
1982	47.2	57.0	37.6
1983	49.0	58.3	39.9
1984	47.8	57.9	38.4
1985	47.9	58.3	38.3
1986	52.2	62.5	42.8
1987	53.1	62.5	44.6
1988	49.0	59.7	39.9
1989	45.4	57.3	35.1
1990	44.4	56.0	34.5
1991	42.2	53.4	32.5
1992	37.6	48.6	28.3
1993	36.2	47.7	26.6

Note: See Note, table 2.97.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, ***The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.102

Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers

By sex, United States, 1988-93

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing			Employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees or job applicants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1988	67.7 %	67.7 %	67.7%	71.0 %	69.8 %	72.0 %
1989	67.2	66.9	67.5	77.8	76.5	78.9
1990	66.4	66.5	66.3	80.4	78.5	82.1
1991	66.4	66.3	66.5	80.8	79.1	82.3
1992	63.5	63.2	63.7	82.4	80.5	83.9
1993	61.7	60.4	62.7	79.6	77.4	81.5

Note: See Note, table 2.97.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, ***The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103

College freshmen reporting that the Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns

By sex, United States, 1989-93

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	The Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns		
	Total	Male	Female
1989	78.2 %	67.2 %	87.6 %
1990	77.1	65.5	87.0
1991	78.1	66.8	87.8
1992	80.4	69.4	89.6
1993	81.8	71.8	90.2

Note: See Note, table 2.97.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, ***The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, ***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993***, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104

Attitudes toward attention given to crime in the media generally, and in the news

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

	"In the media generally, do you feel there is too much attention given to stories about crime, too little, or about the right amount of attention given to reporting crime?"			"On the network evening news, do you feel there is too much attention given to stories about crime, too little, or about the right amount of attention given to reporting crime?"		
	Too much	Too little	Right amount	Too much	Too little	Right amount
National	45 %	14 %	39 %	37 %	11 %	50 %
Sex						
Male	44	15	41	35	10	52
Female	46	13	38	38	11	48
Race, ethnicity						
White	47	12	39	37	10	50
Black	35	21	42	30	20	48
Hispanic	51	13	32	32	15	50
Age						
18 to 29 years	33	21	46	30	17	51
30 to 39 years	47	15	36	38	11	48
40 to 49 years	49	9	41	36	9	53
50 to 64 years	49	11	39	38	9	50
65 years and older	49	12	34	42	7	47
Education						
College graduate	52	7	40	41	6	49
College incomplete	53	11	34	37	12	49
High school graduate	42	15	42	37	12	49
Less than high school graduate	33	22	38	29	14	52
Income						
Over $50,000	48	9	42	39	8	50
$35,001 to $50,000	50	15	34	37	7	55
$25,001 to $35,000	46	14	40	40	12	47
$15,001 to $25,000	53	13	34	40	12	46
$15,000 and under	35	16	45	29	15	52
Region						
East	42	12	43	39	9	48
Midwest	51	12	34	37	8	49
South	39	17	41	32	16	50
West	49	11	37	41	6	51
Community						
Central city	45	12	40	35	10	52
Suburbs	48	14	36	41	10	47
Small town	43	14	42	34	16	45
Rural area	31	18	45	28	10	59
Politics						
Republican	47	12	39	39	7	52
Democrat	45	15	37	37	14	48
Independent	42	13	43	35	10	51

Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.105

Attitudes toward violence on television

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "How do you feel about the amount of violence portrayed on television programs today, not including news programs? Do you think there is too much violence, a reasonable amount, or very little violence?"

	Too much	Reasonable amount	Very little
National	80 %	17 %	2 %
Sex			
Male	74	22	2
Female	87	11	1
Race, ethnicity			
White	81	17	2
Black	81	15	4
Hispanic	79	16	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	70	26	3
30 to 39 years	75	18	3
40 to 49 years	82	16	1
50 to 64 years	88	11	0
65 years and older	90	8	(a)
Education			
College graduate	82	16	2
College incomplete	82	16	1
High school graduate	78	19	2
Less than high school graduate	82	14	2
Income			
Over $50,000	79	17	3
$35,001 to $50,000	80	19	(a)
$25,001 to $35,000	82	15	1
$15,001 to $25,000	77	21	2
$15,000 and under	82	13	3
Region			
East	79	17	4
Midwest	83	14	1
South	79	18	1
West	81	17	1
Community			
Central city	80	17	2
Suburbs	78	19	2
Small town	86	11	2
Rural area	84	14	1
Politics			
Republican	80	17	1
Democrat	83	15	2
Independent	76	18	3

Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore the percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.106

Attitudes toward portrayal of violence on television news

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you think T.V. news reporting does or does not exaggerate the amount of violence in our country?"

	Does exaggerate	Does not exaggerate	Don't know/ no answer
National	37.3 %	55.2 %	7.5 %
Sex			
Male	42.0	51.2	6.8
Female	33.1	58.8	8.1
Age			
18 to 29 years	37.1	59.5	3.4
30 to 49 years	32.8	61.9	5.3
50 to 64 years	40.6	48.9	10.5
50 years and older	42.5	44.7	12.8
65 years and older	44.5	40.1	15.4
Region			
East	35.2	53.5	11.4
Midwest	36.0	57.4	6.6
South	35.4	56.0	8.6
West	44.4	53.0	2.6
Education			
College graduate	36.1	57.3	6.6
Some college	37.9	55.3	6.8
High school graduate	40.3	55.1	4.6
Less than high school graduate	31.8	53.5	14.7
Family income			
$50,000 and over	39.0	53.8	7.2
$30,000 to $49,999	33.6	60.5	5.9
$20,000 to $29,999	37.9	57.0	5.0
Under $20,000	37.9	54.2	7.9
Race, ethnicity			
White	36.7	55.4	7.9
Black	38.9	55.6	5.5
Other	47.3	50.7	2.0
Hispanic[a]	53.3	45.0	1.7

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,516 adults, 18 years of age or older. The interviews were conducted Feb. 20-23, 1993 by Princeton Survey Research Associates, Inc. for the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Hispanics comprise a separate category and are not included in any other racial category.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.107

Attitudes toward the impact of crime coverage by local television news

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Questions: "In your view, does local television news exaggerate the amount of crime in your community, or does it accurately reflect the amount of crime? Do you think that coverage of news about crime on television encourages more people to commit crimes, or not?"

	Exaggerates crime		Encourages crime	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	25 %	69 %	43 %	54 %
Sex				
Male	32	62	43	53
Female	19	74	43	54
Age				
18 to 29 years	20	76	35	63
30 to 49 years	25	68	41	57
50 to 64 years	31	64	42	56
65 years and older	27	65	55	35
Region				
East	26	65	39	58
Midwest	24	72	39	56
South	24	70	48	49
West	28	65	44	54
Community				
Urban area	28	67	40	56
Suburban area	29	66	45	53
Rural area	18	73	43	52
Race				
White	23	70	42	54
Black[a]	40	58	43	55
Education				
College post graduate	35	58	41	55
College graduate	32	62	39	57
Some college	27	65	43	54
No college	22	72	44	52
Politics				
Republican	24	71	46	51
Democrat	24	71	40	58
Independent	27	65	42	53
Income				
$50,000 and over	25	67	40	57
$30,000 to $49,999	32	63	46	53
$20,000 to $29,999	19	78	39	55
Under $20,000	25	70	45	53

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.108

Attitudes toward violence in entertainment media as cause of breakdown of law and order

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you feel that violence on T.V. and in movies is a major cause of the breakdown of law and order, a minor cause, or hardly a cause?"

	Major cause	Minor cause	Hardly a cause	Don't know/ no answer
National	39.3 %	38.8 %	18.0 %	3.9 %
Sex				
Male	31.3	41.7	24.2	2.8
Female	46.6	36.1	12.5	4.9
Age				
18 to 29 years	26.7	45.1	25.9	2.3
30 to 49 years	34.6	42.7	19.8	2.9
50 to 64 years	50.1	33.1	11.9	4.9
50 years and older	53.7	29.5	10.6	6.2
65 years and older	57.6	25.5	9.2	7.7
Region				
East	38.0	39.1	19.3	3.6
Midwest	40.0	39.0	17.4	3.6
South	39.4	34.7	20.9	5.0
West	39.8	44.8	12.7	2.7
Education				
College graduate	37.2	46.1	13.4	3.3
Some college	41.1	39.3	16.9	2.7
High school graduate	38.1	39.1	19.9	2.9
Less than high school graduate	41.6	29.0	21.4	8.0
Family income				
$50,000 and over	34.2	44.8	18.4	2.6
$30,000 to $49,999	38.1	42.0	16.8	3.1
$20,000 to $29,999	39.7	38.8	18.6	2.9
Under $20,000	41.0	32.9	21.9	4.2
Race, ethnicity				
White	39.8	39.1	17.2	3.8
Black	36.1	36.1	23.9	3.8
Other	36.3	37.1	21.2	5.4
Hispanic[a]	48.8	27.5	20.4	3.3

Note: See Note, table 2.106. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Hispanics comprise a separate category and are not included in any other racial category.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.109

Attitudes toward television broadcast of public executions

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you feel that public executions should or should not be shown on television?"

	Should be shown	Should not be shown	Don't know/ no answer
National	22.3 %	74.1 %	3.6 %
Sex			
Male	30.5	65.8	3.6
Female	14.9	81.6	3.5
Age			
18 to 29 years	28.9	69.0	2.1
30 to 49 years	23.3	71.7	4.9
50 to 64 years	20.0	76.9	3.1
50 years and older	16.8	80.2	3.0
65 years and older	13.2	83.9	2.9
Region			
East	20.2	76.9	2.9
Midwest	22.0	74.8	3.2
South	24.1	70.6	5.3
West	21.9	76.3	1.8
Education			
College graduate	16.3	80.1	3.6
Some college	24.1	71.4	4.5
High school graduate	24.0	73.5	2.5
Less than high school graduate	23.7	72.1	4.2
Family income			
$50,000 and over	22.1	74.9	3.0
$30,000 to $49,999	21.1	75.8	3.1
$20,000 to $29,999	25.6	70.9	3.5
Under $20,000	24.3	71.6	4.1
Race, ethnicity			
White	21.1	75.5	3.5
Black	30.3	65.1	4.6
Other	31.9	66.2	1.8
Hispanic[a]	27.3	68.6	4.0

Note: See Note, table 2.106. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Hispanics comprise a separate category and are not included in any other racial category.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.110

Attitudes toward relationship between violence on television and crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you think there is a relationship between violence on television and the crime rate in the United States, or not?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	75 %	21 %	4 %
Sex			
Male	69	27	4
Female	82	15	3
Age			
18 to 29 years	64	33	3
30 to 49 years	76	21	3
50 to 64 years	82	16	2
65 years and older	84	7	9
Region			
East	74	22	4
Midwest	78	20	2
South	73	23	4
West	78	18	4
Community			
Urban area	78	20	2
Suburban area	76	21	3
Rural area	74	21	5
Race			
White	75	21	4
Nonwhite	81	17	2
Education			
College post graduate	72	23	5
College graduate	75	21	4
College incomplete	77	21	2
No college	76	20	4
Income			
$50,000 and over	79	18	3
$30,000 to $49,999	74	25	1
$20,000 to $29,999	77	21	2
Under $20,000	76	20	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 335 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1993), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.111

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-93

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	1980			1983			1984			1986			1987		
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution
	Whatever the age	To persons under 18		Whatever the age	To persons under 18		Whatever the age	To persons under 18		Whatever the age	To persons under 18		Whatever the age	To persons under 18	
National	40 %	51 %	6 %	41 %	53 %	4 %	41 %	54 %	4 %	43 %	53 %	4 %	40 %	55 %	4 %
Sex															
Male	31	60	8	31	63	5	30	63	7	30	64	4	26	67	5
Female	47	45	5	49	46	4	48	48	2	52	44	4	50	46	3
Race															
White	41	52	6	42	52	4	41	54	4	43	53	3	41	54	4
Black/other	35	51	10	32	62	5	37	54	5	38	53	6	33	61	3
Education															
College	31	59	8	35	60	5	33	62	5	38	58	4	32	63	4
High school	42	52	5	42	53	4	44	52	3	42	54	4	43	53	3
Grade school	57	34	4	59	31	5	54	36	5	61	31	2	56	34	7
Occupation															
Professional/business	37	54	6	38	55	5	35	60	4	40	55	4	35	59	4
Clerical	49	45	6	46	50	4	43	54	2	50	48	2	51	46	3
Manual	37	54	6	38	56	5	43	51	4	40	55	4	39	55	4
Farmer	41	47	9	38	51	5	55	39	6	60	40	0	38	58	5
Income[a]															
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age															
18 to 20 years	12	79	9	24	73	2	20	69	9	21	74	5	26	74	0
21 to 29 years	23	69	7	25	71	3	22	73	5	26	71	2	25	70	5
30 to 49 years	32	60	7	35	60	4	34	62	4	35	60	4	32	63	4
50 years and older	40	50	8	38	56	4	36	60	4	40	55	4	36	60	4
Region[b]															
Northeast	60	32	4	59	33	6	62	32	4	60	34	4	57	37	4
Midwest	38	55	5	38	56	4	40	54	4	42	54	3	39	55	5
South	45	50	4	46	48	4	43	51	4	47	48	4	43	52	4
West	36	51	10	40	54	6	42	53	5	38	58	4	39	55	4
Religion															
Protestant	45	48	5	46	48	4	44	50	4	47	49	3	43	53	3
Catholic	40	52	6	36	59	5	40	58	2	40	56	3	40	56	3
Jewish	25	59	9	19	72	7	19	77	4	18	71	10	20	65	15
None	8	74	15	27	65	6	21	70	9	24	66	8	16	71	11
Politics															
Republican	48	44	6	45	49	5	44	52	3	47	49	3	44	51	4
Democrat	42	50	6	41	54	5	44	51	4	44	50	4	41	54	4
Independent	33	58	6	39	55	4	35	58	6	37	59	3	34	61	4

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1988			1989			1990			1991			1993		
Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution
Whatever the age	To persons under 18		Whatever the age	To persons under 18		Whatever the age	To persons under 18		Whatever the age	To persons under 18		Whatever the age	To persons under 18	
43 %	50 %	5 %	40 %	54 %	5 %	41 %	52 %	6 %	40 %	55 %	4 %	42 %	54 %	3 %
33	59	6	29	63	7	33	59	6	26	66	6	32	62	5
51	43	4	49	46	3	47	47	5	49	47	3	48	48	2
45	49	5	41	54	4	42	51	5	41	54	4	44	53	3
35	58	6	38	52	7	34	57	7	31	60	6	31	60	6
37	58	4	34	59	5	36	57	7	36	59	4	36	60	3
46	47	5	43	53	4	44	51	5	42	53	4	46	49	3
55	30	6	59	29	7	47	38	5	51	43	4	55	39	4
40	54	4	37	58	4	38	55	6	35	60	4	38	58	3
53	44	2	48	48	3	47	50	4	45	51	4	48	48	4
41	51	6	39	53	6	40	52	5	41	53	4	42	54	3
56	31	12	44	38	12	35	59	6	25	65	5	42	53	5
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	60	5
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	60	2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	41	53	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	49	2
23	71	6	36	56	8	17	65	13	16	79	0	28	59	10
28	67	4	27	68	3	29	67	3	30	66	3	24	72	3
38	57	4	30	65	4	36	60	4	33	63	4	33	64	3
32	61	7	59	33	6	53	36	8	54	38	5	60	34	3
58	32	5	36	56	5	32	62	5	34	61	3	X	X	X
45	48	3	39	56	4	38	54	7	41	54	5	X	X	X
48	45	5	44	49	6	49	44	5	39	54	5	X	X	X
44	52	4	40	56	4	38	55	6	44	53	3	X	X	X
48	46	4	46	50	4	46	48	5	43	52	3	49	47	2
40	55	3	34	61	2	39	56	4	38	58	4	35	62	3
13	65	17	24	71	6	20	53	20	4	82	9	20	80	0
21	64	12	22	59	16	22	66	9	18	66	11	15	75	9
46	48	3	42	53	4	43	50	5	43	54	2	52	45	3
44	49	6	44	51	5	44	47	7	38	55	4	41	55	3
39	54	5	34	58	5	34	60	5	38	56	5	35	60	4

Table 2.112

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "The next questions are about pornography--books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities. I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect: Sexual materials lead people to commit rape."

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987		1988	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	50 %	43 %	52 %	38 %	53 %	38 %	57 %	36 %	54 %	37 %	55 %	38 %	55 %	37 %	57 %	36 %	54 %	37 %	56 %	36 %
Sex																				
Male	43	51	46	46	46	46	50	45	47	45	48	46	46	48	50	43	45	45	47	45
Female	56	36	57	31	58	32	61	30	59	30	61	31	61	30	62	31	61	30	64	28
Race																				
White	50	43	53	38	54	38	57	36	54	38	56	38	55	38	57	37	55	37	57	35
Black/other	52	43	47	41	44	44	55	38	59	31	53	35	56	34	56	33	49	37	52	38
Education																				
College	34	60	37	54	40	53	40	51	35	56	45	49	44	47	48	45	41	50	44	46
High school	53	40	55	35	56	36	61	33	62	30	61	33	59	34	58	35	61	30	66	29
Grade school	69	23	70	18	67	19	76	15	68	17	65	21	74	16	80	12	73	14	65	23
Occupation																				
Professional/business	41	50	46	45	43	51	46	46	43	48	48	44	48	44	49	43	43	48	50	41
Clerical	47	44	50	37	55	35	62	30	62	30	60	33	54	37	58	36	65	29	63	29
Manual	56	38	56	36	58	34	58	35	58	33	58	36	60	34	61	33	58	32	57	35
Farmer	64	31	60	23	46	26	64	28	50	32	60	26	64	29	74	17	75	18	62	38
Income[a]																				
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																				
18 to 20 years	41	56	44	51	39	54	53	45	50	43	46	50	40	49	53	42	43	38	36	58
21 to 29 years	36	60	37	55	38	54	47	46	45	50	51	42	46	47	44	50	50	45	49	44
30 to 49 years	47	47	47	42	49	44	50	42	48	44	49	45	50	43	50	45	45	46	52	42
50 years and older	62	28	66	23	65	23	69	23	65	22	65	26	69	23	71	19	68	22	67	23
Region[b]																				
Northeast	42	49	54	38	49	47	48	42	51	38	55	37	48	43	54	39	50	41	50	42
Midwest	53	39	51	41	56	34	57	35	53	38	53	40	53	38	58	37	57	36	56	36
South	53	41	57	30	53	34	65	29	61	32	60	33	63	30	59	32	58	32	65	27
West	50	45	40	50	51	41	52	43	46	42	52	41	52	42	54	40	48	41	50	42
Religion																				
Protestant	54	39	56	33	56	34	62	32	59	33	59	34	61	33	61	31	58	34	60	32
Catholic	50	41	54	38	54	39	56	35	48	42	55	37	50	40	54	41	54	37	57	36
Jewish	24	67	26	56	38	58	41	48	39	45	23	74	27	50	30	62	40	40	48	44
None	21	75	20	73	26	65	26	66	36	55	38	53	37	52	33	60	29	62	33	52
Politics																				
Republican	54	39	58	30	56	31	63	29	57	34	59	36	61	31	60	34	59	34	56	35
Democrat	52	40	54	36	56	35	57	38	57	34	56	37	56	37	59	34	54	37	58	34
Independent	44	50	46	44	47	45	53	39	50	40	52	39	50	41	51	41	50	39	54	38

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1989		1990		1991		1993	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
60 %	33 %	56 %	33 %	52 %	37 %	57 %	34 %
49	45	48	42	40	50	50	43
68	24	64	26	61	27	62	27
59	34	56	33	53	36	57	33
66	24	56	34	49	40	56	35
48	45	47	42	45	43	49	40
68	25	64	27	58	33	64	27
76	16	64	19	71	20	71	23
51	41	50	40	45	44	48	40
70	25	65	29	55	35	62	31
64	29	60	29	58	32	60	31
56	25	53	29	40	20	90	10
X	X	X	X	X	X	48	41
X	X	X	X	X	X	50	41
X	X	X	X	X	X	61	33
X	X	X	X	X	X	67	26
64	33	61	26	26	68	52	38
50	42	49	44	46	44	55	39
53	40	52	38	48	43	45	44
72	21	65	22	63	24	74	18
55	35	50	46	45	42	X	X
59	36	57	31	53	38	X	X
66	27	60	29	56	34	X	X
55	37	57	30	53	34	X	X
65	28	62	27	55	33	62	30
56	36	53	37	56	36	56	35
65	35	20	73	18	59	40	40
38	59	37	56	31	65	36	51
59	35	56	31	52	36	64	29
66	27	59	30	54	35	56	36
54	38	55	38	51	39	54	35

Section 3

Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity. There are essentially three ways in which the level of crime is measured--through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and through self-reports of criminal involvement. Because it is well known that many crimes are not reported to the police, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been used to provide an additional perspective on the extent of criminal activity. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of households and business to determine the rate of victimizations and characteristics of victims of criminal acts and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. The former are known as victimization surveys, while the latter involve self-reported criminal activity.

This section begins with information presented from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCVS is a national probability survey of households in the United States. Detailed information is provided on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents and their impact, associated economic costs, and reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police. Data pertaining to trends in victimization across several major offenses as well as trends in reporting victimization experiences to the police are presented.

Also featured in this edition are tables focusing on violent victimization of women and data from the Gallup Organization, Inc., reporting child abuse experiences while growing up. Also included are data from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey reporting adolescents' involvement in numerous risk behaviors.

The next segment includes information from the Monitoring the Future Project. This project conducts a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors. Information on victimization experiences and involvement in delinquent activities is gathered annually. This segment also contains information derived from surveys on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Data are presented on most recent use of alcohol, drugs, and cigarettes. Drugs examined include marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, inhalants, sedatives, stimulants, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, and steroids. This segment also incorporates self-report data collected by PRIDE, Inc. on alcohol and drug use by students, grades 6 through 12.

Also included in this section are data derived from the 1992 and 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Information is presented on drug use among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence and recency of use figures are presented for various types of drugs as well as reported problems associated with alcohol, drug, and cigarette use. Also included are data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focusing on drug abuse-related emergency room episodes. In addition, data derived from the Gallup Poll on alcohol use and related problems are included. Finally, information is presented on alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents.

The final part of the section presents data on officially recorded crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Nationwide data on crimes are collected and tabulated by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, population group, and geographic division. Offense characteristics and situational factors of violent crime, property crime, and the eight index offenses are presented. Included among the situational factors are type of target, type of weapon used, victim-offender relationship, circumstances of the offense, demographic characteristics of the victim (i.e., sex, race, age), offender characteristics, and place and time of occurrence. A ranking of States according to violent crime rates is provided. Also, data are presented for the 50 States and large U.S. cities on the involvement of firearms and other weapons in violent crime. Featured this year are data on bias motivated (hate) crimes from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Information on juvenile murder offenders and victims is included in this section. These data are based upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). In addition, data from the National Center for Health Statistics report on homicides and suicides resulting from firearms and data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics present information on homicides occurring in the workplace.

Information on motor vehicle thefts and Federal bank robberies is provided in this section. Also included is information on the number of law enforcement officers who were assaulted and killed in the United States. Data are presented on the circumstances at the scene of the incident, type of assignment, selected characteristics of officers (e.g., race, age, length of service), persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, and the type of weapon used.

This section concludes with information presented on explosives incidents, loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires, information on the number and type of terrorist incidents and casualties resulting from terrorism, results of airline passenger screening, and Federal Crime Insurance policies.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and household victimizations

By sector and type of victimization, United States, 1992[a]

Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and older
All crimes	33,649,340	X	100 %	NA
Personal sector	18,831,980	100 %	56.0	91.2
Crimes of violence	6,621,140	35.2	19.7	32.1
Completed	2,409,520	12.8	7.2	11.7
Attempted	4,211,610	22.4	12.5	20.4
Rape	140,930	0.7	0.4	0.7
Completed	40,730	0.2	0.1	0.2
Attempted	100,200	0.5	0.3	0.5
Robbery	1,225,510	6.5	3.6	5.9
Completed	806,460	4.3	2.4	3.9
With injury	334,040	1.8	1.0	1.6
From serious assault	173,480	0.9	0.5	0.8
From minor assault	160,550	0.9	0.5	0.8
Without injury	472,420	2.5	1.4	2.3
Attempted	419,040	2.2	1.2	2.0
With injury	103,320	0.5	0.3	0.5
From serious assault	55,750	0.3	0.2	0.3
From minor assault	47,560	0.3	0.1	0.2
Without injury	315,720	1.7	0.9	1.5
Assault	5,254,690	27.9	15.6	25.5
Aggravated	1,848,530	9.8	5.5	9.0
Completed with injury	657,550	3.5	2.0	3.2
Attempted with weapon	1,190,970	6.3	3.5	5.8
Simple	3,406,160	18.1	10.1	16.5
Completed with injury	904,770	4.8	2.7	4.4
Attempted without weapon	2,501,390	13.3	7.4	12.1
Crimes of theft	12,210,830	64.8	36.3	59.2
Completed	11,448,350	60.8	34.0	55.5
Attempted	762,480	4.0	2.3	3.7
Personal larceny with contact	484,810	2.6	1.4	2.3
Purse snatching	152,300	0.8	0.5	0.7
Completed	109,570	0.6	0.3	0.5
Attempted	42,730	0.2	0.1	0.2
Pocket picking	332,500	1.8	1.0	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	11,726,020	62.3	34.8	56.8
Completed	11,006,280	58.4	32.7	53.3
Less than $50	4,390,870	23.3	13.0	21.3
$50 or more	5,942,460	31.6	17.7	28.8
Amount not available	672,930	3.6	2.0	3.3
Attempted	719,740	3.8	2.1	3.5
Total population age 12 and older	206,414,480	X	X	X

Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 households
Household sector	14,817,360	100 %	44.0 %	152.2
Completed	12,586,350	84.9	37.4	129.3
Attempted	2,231,010	15.1	6.6	22.9
Burglary	4,757,420	32.1	14.1	48.9
Completed	3,785,070	25.5	11.2	38.9
Forcible entry	1,602,130	10.8	4.8	16.5
Unlawful entry without force	2,182,930	14.7	6.5	22.4
Attempted forcible entry	972,340	6.6	2.9	10.0
Household larceny	8,101,150	54.7	24.1	83.2
Completed	7,581,760	51.2	22.5	77.9
Less than $50	2,800,570	18.9	8.3	28.8
$50 or more	4,200,090	28.3	12.5	43.2
Amount not available	581,090	3.9	1.7	6.0
Attempted	519,380	3.5	1.5	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	1,958,780	13.2	5.8	20.1
Completed	1,219,510	8.2	3.6	12.5
Attempted	739,270	5.0	2.2	7.6
Total number of households	97,324,770	X	X	X

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. Approximately 61,000 housing units, inhabited by 110,000 individuals age 12 and older, participated in the survey. For 1992, 96 percent of all eligible housing units took part in the NCVS. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 16, 17.

Table 3.2

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1973-92[a]

(Number of victimizations in thousands. Rates for personal crimes per 1,000 persons age 12 and older; rates for household crimes per 1,000 households.)

	Type of victimization													
	Personal crimes										Household crimes			
		Crimes of violence						Crimes of theft						
					Assault				Personal larceny					
	Total personal crimes	Total	Rape[b]	Robbery	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	With contact	Without contact	Total household crimes	Burglary	Larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Number of victimizations														
1973	20,322	5,351	156	1,108	4,087	1,655	2,432	14,971	504	14,466	15,340	6,459	7,537	1,344
1974	21,399	5,510	163	1,199	4,148	1,735	2,413	15,889	520	15,369	17,012	6,721	8,933	1,358
1975	21,867	5,573	154	1,147	4,272	1,631	2,641	16,294	524	15,770	17,400	6,744	9,223	1,433
1976	22,118	5,599	145	1,111	4,344	1,695	2,648	16,519	497	16,022	17,199	6,663	9,301	1,235
1977	22,835	5,902	154	1,083	4,664	1,738	2,926	16,933	461	16,472	17,480	6,765	9,418	1,297
1978	22,991	5,941	171	1,038	4,732	1,708	3,024	17,050	549	16,501	17,421	6,704	9,352	1,365
1979	22,541	6,159	192	1,116	4,851	1,769	3,082	16,382	511	15,871	18,708	6,685	10,630	1,393
1980	21,430	6,130	174	1,209	4,747	1,707	3,041	15,300	558	14,742	18,822	6,973	10,468	1,381
1981	22,445	6,582	178	1,381	5,024	1,796	3,228	15,863	605	15,258	19,009	7,394	10,176	1,439
1982	22,012	6,459	153	1,334	4,973	1,754	3,219	15,553	577	14,976	17,745	6,663	9,705	1,377
1983	20,560	5,903	154	1,149	4,600	1,517	3,083	14,657	563	14,095	16,441	6,063	9,114	1,264
1984	19,810	6,021	180	1,097	4,744	1,727	3,017	13,789	530	13,259	15,733	5,643	8,750	1,340
1985	19,297	5,823	138	985	4,699	1,605	3,094	13,474	523	12,951	15,567	5,594	8,703	1,270
1986	18,750	5,515	130	1,009	4,376	1,543	2,833	13,235	536	12,699	15,368	5,557	8,455	1,356
1987	19,371	5,796	148	1,046	4,602	1,587	3,014	13,575	509	13,066	15,966	5,705	8,788	1,473
1988	19,966	5,910	127	1,048	4,734	1,741	2,993	14,056	489	13,567	15,830	5,777	8,419	1,634
1989	19,690	5,861	135	1,092	4,634	1,665	2,969	13,829	543	13,287	16,127	5,352	8,955	1,820
1990	18,984	6,009	130	1,150	4,729	1,601	3,128	12,975	637	12,338	15,420	5,148	8,304	1,968
1991	19,472	6,587	174	1,203	5,210	1,634	3,575	12,885	497	12,389	16,025	5,187	8,702	2,136
1992	18,832	6,621	141	1,226	5,255	1,849	3,406	12,211	485	11,726	14,817	4,757	8,101	1,959
Rate														
1973	123.6	32.6	1.0	6.7	24.9	10.1	14.8	91.1	3.1	88.0	217.8	91.7	107.0	19.1
1974	128.1	33.0	1.0	7.2	24.8	10.4	14.4	95.1	3.1	92.0	235.7	93.1	123.8	18.8
1975	128.9	32.8	0.9	6.8	25.2	9.6	15.6	96.0	3.1	92.9	236.5	91.7	125.4	19.5
1976	128.7	32.6	0.8	6.5	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2	229.5	88.9	124.1	16.5
1977	131.2	33.9	0.9	6.2	26.8	10.0	16.8	97.3	2.7	94.6	228.8	88.5	123.3	17.0
1978	130.5	33.7	1.0	5.9	26.9	9.7	17.2	96.8	3.1	93.6	223.4	86.0	119.9	17.5
1979	126.4	34.5	1.1	6.3	27.2	9.9	17.3	91.9	2.9	89.0	235.3	84.1	133.7	17.5
1980	116.3	33.3	0.9	6.6	25.8	9.3	16.5	83.0	3.0	80.0	227.4	84.3	126.5	16.7
1981	120.5	35.3	1.0	7.4	27.0	9.6	17.3	85.1	3.3	81.9	226.0	87.9	121.0	17.1
1982	116.8	34.3	0.8	7.1	26.4	9.3	17.1	82.5	3.1	79.5	208.2	78.2	113.9	16.2
1983	107.9	31.0	0.8	6.0	24.1	8.0	16.2	76.9	3.0	74.0	189.8	70.0	105.2	14.6
1984	103.2	31.4	0.9	5.7	24.7	9.0	15.7	71.8	2.8	69.1	178.7	64.1	99.4	15.2
1985	99.4	30.0	0.7	5.1	24.2	8.3	15.9	69.4	2.7	66.7	174.4	62.7	97.5	14.2
1986	95.6	28.1	0.7	5.1	22.3	7.9	14.4	67.5	2.7	64.7	170.0	61.5	93.5	15.0
1987	98.0	29.3	0.8	5.3	23.3	8.0	15.2	68.7	2.6	66.1	173.9	62.1	95.7	16.0
1988	100.1	29.6	0.6	5.3	23.7	8.7	15.0	70.5	2.5	68.0	169.6	61.9	90.2	17.5
1989	97.8	29.1	0.7	5.4	23.0	8.3	14.7	68.7	2.7	66.0	169.9	56.4	94.4	19.2
1990	93.4	29.6	0.6	5.7	23.3	7.9	15.4	63.8	3.1	60.7	161.0	53.8	86.7	20.5
1991	95.3	32.2	0.9	5.9	25.5	8.0	17.5	63.1	2.4	60.6	166.4	53.9	90.4	22.2
1992	91.2	32.1	0.7	5.9	25.5	9.0	16.5	59.2	2.3	56.8	152.2	48.9	83.2	20.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Slight changes in the classification of the personal crimes of robbery and assault occurring in commercial establishments were made beginning in 1985. Data for 1984 have been adjusted to account for this change and will differ slightly from previous years' presentations. Data for 1987 and 1991 have been revised by the Source, and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]The victimization rate for female rape (the number of rapes per 1,000 women age 12 and older) was 1.4 in 1983, 1.6 in 1984, 1.3 in 1985, 1.2 in 1986, 1.3 in 1987, 1.2 in 1988, 1.2 in 1989, 1.0 in 1990, 1.4 in 1991, and 0.8 in 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary Findings of 1978-79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973***, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the U.S.***, Technical Report NCJ-87577 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States***, Special Report NCJ-90541 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization 1984***, Bulletin NCJ-98904, p. 2; ***Criminal Victimization 1986***, Bulletin NCJ-106989, p. 2; ***Criminal Victimization 1988***, Bulletin NCJ-119845, p. 3; ***Criminal Victimization 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-130234, p. 3; ***Criminal Victimization 1991***, Bulletin NCJ-136947, p. 3; and ***Criminal Victimization 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-144776, p. 3 and p. 4, Table 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.3

Percent change in rates (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1992

By type of victimization, United States

	Type of victimization													
	Personal crimes										Household crimes			
		Crimes of violence						Crimes of theft						
					Assault				Personal larceny					
	Total personal crimes	Total	Rape	Robbery	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	With contact	Without contact	Total household crimes	Burglary	Larceny	Motor vehicle theft
1973-92	-26.2 %	-1.5 %[a]	-28.1 %[a]	-11.9 %[a]	2.4 %[a]	-11.1 %	11.5 %	-35.0 %	-23.5 %	-35.5 %	-30.1 %	-46.7 %	-22.2 %	5.5 %[a]
1974-92	-28.8	-2.7 [a]	-30.3 [a]	-17.3	2.5 [a]	-13.8	14.3	-37.8	-24.5	-38.3	-35.4	-47.5	-32.8	6.9 [a]
1975-92	-29.2	-2.3 [a]	-24.9 [a]	-12.2 [a]	1.1 [a]	-6.8 [a]	6.1 [a]	-38.4	-24.0	-38.9	-35.6	-46.7	-33.6	3.3 [a]
1976-92	-29.1	-1.5 [a]	-18.7 [a]	-8.1 [a]	0.7 [a]	-9.2 [a]	7.1 [a]	-38.4	-18.7 [a]	-39.1	-33.7	-45.0	-32.9	22.2
1977-92	-30.4	-5.4 [a]	-23.3 [a]	-4.5 [a]	-5.0 [a]	-10.3 [a]	-1.8 [a]	-39.2	-11.4 [a]	-40.0	-33.4	-44.8	-32.5	18.6
1978-92	-30.1	-4.9 [a]	-29.6 [a]	0.8 [a]	-5.2 [a]	-7.6 [a]	-3.8 [a]	-38.9	-24.7	-39.3	-31.9	-43.1	-30.6	14.9
1979-92	-27.8	-7.1	-36.8	-5.2 [a]	-6.4 [a]	-9.7 [a]	-4.6 [a]	-35.6	-18.2 [a]	-36.2	-35.3	-41.9	-37.7	14.9
1980-92	-21.5	-3.6 [a]	-27.3 [a]	-9.5 [a]	-1.1 [a]	-3.3 [a]	(a,b)	-28.7	-22.5	-29.0	-33.1	-42.0	-34.2	20.6
1981-92	-24.3	-9.2	-28.3 [a]	-19.9	-5.6 [a]	-7.1 [a]	-4.8 [a]	-30.5	-27.6	-30.6	-32.6	-44.4	-31.2	17.6
1982-92	-21.9	-6.4	-15.7 [a]	-16.1	-3.5 [a]	-3.8 [a]	-3.4 [a]	-28.3	-23.2	-28.5	-26.9	-37.5	-26.9	24.5
1983-92	-15.5	3.5 [a]	-15.7 [a]	-1.5 [a]	5.4 [a]	12.5 [a]	2.0 [a]	-23.1	-20.4	-23.2	-19.8	-30.2	-20.9	37.9
1984-92	-11.6	2.3 [a]	-27.3 [a]	4.0 [a]	3.0 [a]	-0.5 [a]	5.0 [a]	-17.6	-14.9 [a]	-17.8	-14.8	-23.7	-16.3	32.2
1985-92	-8.2	6.9	-3.8 [a]	17.1 [a]	5.2 [a]	8.3 [a]	3.5 [a]	-14.8	-12.7 [a]	-14.9	-12.7	-22.0	-14.6	41.4
1986-92	-4.6	14.1	3.5 [a]	15.5 [a]	14.1	13.8 [a]	14.3	-12.3	-14.0 [a]	-12.3	-10.4	-20.5	-11.0	34.2
1987-92	-6.9	9.4	-8.9 [a]	12.2 [a]	9.4	11.5 [a]	8.3 [a]	-13.8	-8.6 [a]	-14.0	-12.4	-21.3	-13.0	25.5
1988-92	-8.9	8.2	6.7 [a]	12.9 [a]	7.2 [a]	2.6 [a]	9.9	-16.1	-4.1 [a]	-16.5	-10.2	-21.0	-7.7	15.0
1989-92	-6.7	10.2	1.9 [a]	9.5 [a]	10.6	8.3 [a]	12.0	-13.9	-13.0 [a]	-13.9	-10.4	-13.3	-11.8	4.9 [a]
1990-92	-2.3 [a]	8.5	6.6 [a]	5.0 [a]	9.4	13.7 [a]	7.2 [a]	-7.3	-25.0	-6.4	-5.4	-9.1	-4.0 [a]	-2.0 [a]
1991-92	-4.3	-0.5 [a]	-19.8 [a]	0.8 [a]	(a,b)	11.9 [a]	-5.7 [a]	-6.2	-3.4 [a]	-6.3	-8.5	-9.3	-7.9	-9.3 [a]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.2. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in table 3.2. All changes have been computed using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth. The resulting percent changes have been rounded to one decimal point. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]The difference is not statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
[b]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-144776 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1993), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 3.4

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and time of occurrence, United States, 1992[a]

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Daytime 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Nighttime Total	Nighttime 6 p.m. to midnight	Nighttime Midnight to 6 a.m.	Nighttime Not known	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	5,964,090	100 %	48.0 %	51.5 %	36.9 %	13.8 %	0.7 %	0.6 % [b]
Completed	2,179,600	100	43.1	56.3	41.5	14.4	0.4 [b]	0.7 [b]
Attempted	3,784,490	100	50.8	48.7	34.3	13.5	0.9 [b]	0.5 [b]
Rape	131,530	100	40.3	59.7	28.6 [b]	27.3 [b]	3.7 [b]	0.0 [b]
Robbery	1,113,300	100	39.5	58.9	46.0	12.2	0.7 [b]	1.6 [b]
Completed	741,590	100	41.3	56.7	45.8	9.9	1.0 [b]	2.0 [b]
With injury	312,110	100	41.5	57.4	44.6	12.8 [b]	0.0 [b]	1.1 [b]
From serious assault	154,780	100	34.9	65.1	53.8	11.3 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]
From minor assault	157,320	100	47.9	49.8	35.5	14.3 [b]	0.0 [b]	2.3 [b]
Without injury	429,470	100	41.2	56.1	46.7	7.8 [b]	1.7 [b]	2.7 [b]
Attempted	371,710	100	35.8	63.5	46.6	16.9	0.0 [b]	0.8 [b]
With injury	91,390	100	42.2 [b]	57.8	28.2 [b]	29.6 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]
From serious assault	45,360	100	48.2 [b]	51.8 [b]	17.2 [b]	34.6 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]
From minor assault	46,020	100	36.3 [b]	63.7 [b]	39.1 [b]	24.7 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]
Without injury	280,310	100	33.7	65.3	52.6	12.8 [b]	0.0 [b]	1.0 [b]
Assault	4,719,250	100	50.2	49.5	35.0	13.8	0.7 [b]	0.4 [b]
Aggravated	1,594,210	100	42.6	57.4	39.9	16.7	0.8 [b]	0.0 [b]
Completed with injury	574,410	100	42.7	57.3	37.5	19.8	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]
Attempted with weapon	1,019,790	100	42.6	57.4	41.2	15.1	1.2 [b]	0.0 [b]
Simple	3,125,030	100	54.0	45.4	32.5	12.3	0.6 [b]	0.5 [b]
Completed with injury	828,210	100	45.6	54.4	41.6	12.9	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]
Attempted without weapon	2,296,820	100	57.1	42.2	29.3	12.1	0.8 [b]	0.7 [b]
Crimes of theft	12,197,890	100	46.0	36.2	18.1	10.7	7.5	17.8
Completed	11,439,070	100	46.8	34.9	17.7	10.1	7.1	18.3
Attempted	758,820	100	33.4	55.5	23.1	19.7	12.7	11.0
Personal larceny with contact	478,170	100	62.9	35.3	27.4 [b]	4.7 [b]	3.2 [b]	1.8 [b]
Purse snatching	148,650	100	64.5	32.2	26.1 [b]	6.1 [b]	0.0 [b]	3.3 [b]
Pocket picking	329,520	100	62.2	36.7	28.0	4.1 [b]	4.6 [b]	1.1 [b]
Personal larceny without contact	11,719,710	100	45.3	36.2	17.7	10.9	7.6	18.5
Completed	10,999,960	100	46.2	34.8	17.3	10.3	7.3	19.0
Less than $50	4,390,870	100	54.0	25.5	14.3	5.9	5.4	20.5
$50 or more	5,936,150	100	40.4	42.6	19.8	14.0	8.7	17.1
Amount not available	672,930	100	46.4	27.6	15.0	5.9 [b]	6.7	26.0
Attempted	719,740	100	31.8	57.2	23.0	20.8	13.4	11.0
Household crimes	14,817,360	100	28.1	44.6	12.6	20.0	12.0	27.4
Completed	12,586,350	100	28.9	43.0	11.6	19.3	12.1	28.3
Attempted	2,231,010	100	23.7	53.7	18.4	24.2	11.1	22.8
Burglary	4,757,420	100	37.4	30.4	12.1	11.5	6.8	32.4
Completed	3,785,070	100	39.0	30.3	12.0	11.2	7.1	30.9
Forcible entry	1,602,130	100	39.9	33.7	15.2	11.0	7.6	26.4
Unlawful entry without force	2,182,930	100	38.3	27.8	9.7	11.4	6.7	34.2
Attempted forcible entry	972,340	100	31.2	30.5	12.5	12.5	5.5	38.3
Household larceny	8,101,150	100	24.4	47.2	10.5	22.1	14.6	28.5
Completed	7,581,760	100	24.5	46.1	10.0	21.5	14.6	29.5
Less than $50	2,800,570	100	25.8	41.6	10.2	17.4	14.1	32.7
$50 or more	4,200,090	100	23.3	50.3	10.3	25.0	15.0	26.6
Amount not available	581,090	100	27.7	37.3	7.2	15.7	14.4	35.0
Attempted	519,380	100	22.2	63.3	17.6	31.9	13.8	14.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,958,780	100	21.0	68.5	22.5	32.1	13.9	10.8
Completed	1,219,510	100	24.6	63.1	20.0	30.9	12.3	12.5
Attempted	739,270	100	14.9	77.3	26.7	34.0	16.6	8.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The number of incidents of personal crime is lower than the number of victimizations because some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 73.

Table 3.5

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and place of occurrence, United States, 1992[a]

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Place of occurrence								
		Total	At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	On street near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial buildings	Parking lot or garage
Crimes of violence	5,964,090	100 %	12.0 %	7.3 %	4.3 %	7.4 %	1.2 %	4.9 %	5.5 %	8.5 %
Completed	2,179,600	100	15.3	5.3	3.5	8.6	0.7	4.0	3.7	9.8
Attempted	3,784,490	100	10.2	8.4	4.8	6.8	1.5	5.5	6.6	7.7
Rape	131,530	100	16.3 [b]	7.9 [b]	4.5 [b]	14.1 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]	1.5 [b]	6.5 [b]
Robbery	1,113,300	100	10.1	5.3	5.7	3.1 [b]	0.7 [b]	1.1 [b]	3.1 [b]	13.6
Completed	741,590	100	9.4	4.4 [b]	6.4	3.1 [b]	1.0 [b]	0.9 [b]	2.9 [b]	12.2
With injury	312,110	100	8.8 [b]	3.3 [b]	7.8 [b]	4.5 [b]	2.3 [b]	1.2 [b]	0.0 [b]	11.8 [b]
Without injury	429,470	100	9.8	5.2 [b]	5.4 [b]	2.1 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.7 [b]	5.1 [b]	12.5
Attempted	371,710	100	11.6	6.9 [b]	4.4 [b]	3.0 [b]	0.1 [b]	1.5 [b]	3.5 [b]	16.3
With injury	91,390	100	17.3 [b]	3.1 [b]	0.0 [b]	6.2 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]	11.1 [b]
Without injury	280,310	100	9.8 [b]	8.2 [b]	5.8 [b]	1.9 [b]	0.2 [b]	2.0 [b]	4.6 [b]	18.0
Assault	4,719,250	100	12.4	7.7	4.0	8.3	1.4	6.0	6.2	7.3
Aggravated	1,594,210	100	9.8	8.2	5.8	9.2	2.4 [b]	3.5	5.7	8.0
Simple	3,125,030	100	13.7	7.5	3.1	7.9	0.9 [b]	7.3	6.4	7.0
Personal larceny with contact	478,170	100	1.4 [b]	2.7 [b]	2.5 [b]	4.3 [b]	0.0 [b]	8.1 [b]	15.1	3.0 [b]
Motor vehicle theft	1,958,780	100	0.4 [b]	20.5	22.0	2.6	4.0	X	0.5 [b]	34.6
Completed	1,219,510	100	0.7 [b]	20.3	21.9	3.9	3.2 [b]	X	0.8 [b]	34.5
Attempted	739,270	100	0.0 [b]	20.7	22.3	0.5 [b]	5.2 [b]	X	0.0 [b]	34.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 75.

Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street not near own, friend's home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
6.2 %	5.9 %	4.9 %	24.3 %	1.4 %	6.1 %
3.9	5.1	5.2	27.2	1.5 [b]	6.2
7.5	6.3	4.7	22.6	1.4	6.1
7.1 [b]	0.9 [b]	8.5 [b]	25.9 [b]	0.0 [b]	6.9 [b]
2.6 [b]	1.3 [b]	6.4	39.7	2.5 [b]	4.8
3.0 [b]	0.6 [b]	6.6	44.8	0.9 [b]	3.7 [b]
1.1 [b]	1.3 [b]	9.8 [b]	43.6	2.0 [b]	2.6 [b]
4.5 [b]	0.1 [b]	4.4 [b]	45.6	0.0 [b]	4.5 [b]
1.7 [b]	2.8 [b]	5.8 [b]	29.5	5.9 [b]	6.9 [b]
0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]	41.5 [b]	8.6 [b]	12.2 [b]
2.2 [b]	3.7 [b]	7.7 [b]	25.6	5.0 [b]	5.2 [b]
7.0	7.1	4.4	20.6	1.2	6.4
2.3 [b]	5.8	5.1	27.6	1.0 [b]	5.7
9.4	7.7	4.1	17.1	1.3	6.8
5.3 [b]	3.3 [b]	1.5 [b]	31.9	10.2	10.7
X	0.8 [b]	0.0 [b]	12.5	0.0 [b]	2.2
X	0.9 [b]	0.0 [b]	12.1	0.0 [b]	1.7 [b]
X	0.6 [b]	0.0 [b]	13.2	0.0 [b]	2.9 [b]

Table 3.6

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Reported to police			
		Total	Yes[b]	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	33,649,340	100 %	38.7 %	60.0 %	1.3 %
Personal crimes	18,831,980	100	36.7	61.8	1.5
Crimes of violence	6,621,140	100	49.8	49.1	1.2
Completed	2,409,520	100	60.0	38.6	1.4 [c]
Attempted	4,211,610	100	43.9	55.0	1.1
Rape	140,930	100	52.5	47.5	0.0 [c]
Completed	40,730	100	83.0 [c]	17.0 [c]	0.0 [c]
Attempted	100,200	100	40.0	60.0	0.0 [c]
Robbery	1,225,510	100	51.1	48.9	0.0 [c]
Completed	806,460	100	60.7	39.3	0.0 [c]
With injury	334,040	100	69.8	30.2	0.0 [c]
From serious assault	173,480	100	81.4	18.6 [c]	0.0 [c]
From minor assault	160,550	100	57.3	42.7	0.0 [c]
Without injury	472,420	100	54.2	45.8	0.0 [c]
Attempted	419,040	100	32.7	67.3	0.0 [c]
With injury	103,320	100	43.2	56.8	0.0 [c]
From serious assault	55,750	100	45.9 [c]	54.1 [c]	0.0 [c]
From minor assault	47,560	100	40.0 [c]	60.0 [c]	0.0 [c]
Without injury	315,720	100	29.3	70.7	0.0 [c]
Assault	5,254,690	100	49.4	49.1	1.5
Aggravated	1,848,530	100	61.6	37.3	1.2 [c]
Completed with injury	657,550	100	69.0	30.1	0.9 [c]
Attempted with weapon	1,190,970	100	57.5	41.2	1.3 [c]
Simple	3,406,160	100	42.8	55.6	1.7
Completed with injury	904,770	100	51.9	45.1	3.0 [c]
Attempted without weapon	2,501,390	100	39.4	59.4	1.2 [c]
Crimes of theft	12,210,830	100	29.5	68.7	1.7
Completed	11,448,350	100	30.3	67.9	1.8
Attempted	762,480	100	17.7	81.0	1.2 [c]
Personal larceny with contact	484,810	100	30.9	69.1	0.0 [c]
Purse snatching	152,300	100	46.7	53.3	0.0 [c]
Completed	109,570	100	57.9	42.1	0.0 [c]
Attempted	42,730	100	18.0 [c]	82.0 [c]	0.0 [c]
Pocket picking	332,500	100	23.7	76.3	0.0 [c]
Personal larceny without contact	11,726,020	100	29.5	68.7	1.8
Completed	11,006,280	100	30.3	67.9	1.8
Less than $50	4,390,870	100	15.3	83.7	1.0
$50 or more	5,942,460	100	41.5	56.4	2.1
Amount not available	672,930	100	28.6	66.1	5.3 [c]
Attempted	719,740	100	17.7	81.0	1.3 [c]
Household crimes	14,817,360	100 %	41.3 %	57.8 %	1.0 %
Completed	12,586,350	100	42.1	57.0	0.9
Attempted	2,231,010	100	36.4	62.1	1.5 [c]
Burglary	4,757,420	100	53.5	44.8	1.7
Completed	3,785,070	100	58.3	40.1	1.6
Forcible entry	1,602,130	100	76.0	22.8	1.2 [c]
Unlawful entry without force	2,182,930	100	45.3	52.8	1.8 [c]
Attempted forcible entry	972,340	100	34.8	63.1	2.1 [c]
Household larceny	8,101,150	100	26.0	73.5	0.5
Completed	7,581,760	100	26.0	73.4	0.6
Less than $50	2,800,570	100	12.5	87.3	0.1 [c]
$50 or more	4,200,090	100	35.8	63.5	0.7 [c]
Amount not available	581,090	100	19.6	78.5	1.9 [c]
Attempted	519,380	100	26.3	73.7	0.0 [c]
Motor vehicle theft	1,958,780	100	74.7	24.3	1.0 [c]
Completed	1,219,510	100	92.2	7.3	0.5 [c]
Attempted	739,270	100	45.7	52.5	1.8 [c]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Represents the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."
[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 102.

Table 3.7

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for reporting victimizations[b]	Reasons for reporting to police: Total	Stop or prevent this incident	Needed help due to injury	To recover property	To collect insurance	Prevent further crime by offender against victim	Prevent crimes by offender against anyone	To punish offender	To catch or find offender	To improve police surveillance	Duty to notify police	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
Personal crimes	6,430,910	100 %	8.3 %	0.7 %	18.6 %	5.0 %	12.0 %	7.4 %	7.2 %	7.0 %	4.0 %	8.6 %	15.2 %	4.7 %	1.2 %
Crimes of violence	2,773,510	100	14.2	1.7	4.8	0.0 [c]	20.4	10.8	11.1	8.1	3.3	7.6	10.9	6.2	0.9 [c]
Completed	1,138,010	100	10.3	2.6 [c]	10.7	0.0 [c]	17.2	9.9	13.0	10.2	1.7 [c]	6.9	11.0	5.7	0.8 [c]
Attempted	1,635,500	100	16.9	1.0 [c]	0.7 [c]	0.0 [c]	22.6	11.4	9.8	6.7	4.5	8.0	10.9	6.6	0.9 [c]
Rape	80,790	100	0.0 [c]	8.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	22.8 [c]	11.6 [c]	11.6 [c]	5.2 [c]	0.0 [c]	10.8 [c]	5.0 [c]	13.3 [c]	11.7 [c]
Robbery	626,810	100	9.6	0.8 [c]	20.2	0.0 [c]	11.8	11.4	8.2	10.9	5.4 [c]	8.7	8.1	4.2 [c]	0.7 [c]
Completed	489,750	100	8.8	0.0 [c]	24.9	0.0 [c]	8.5	12.0	8.1 [c]	12.3	4.0 [c]	8.8	8.4	3.3 [c]	0.9 [c]
With injury	217,840	100	9.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	20.3	0.0 [c]	12.8 [c]	15.5 [c]	6.5 [c]	6.4 [c]	1.5 [c]	9.6 [c]	9.8 [c]	6.1 [c]	2.1 [c]
From serious assault	134,680	100	5.1 [c]	0.0 [c]	20.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	14.5 [c]	13.3 [c]	5.3 [c]	8.1 [c]	2.4 [c]	15.5 [c]	5.8 [c]	9.9 [c]	0.0 [c]
From minor assault	83,160	100	16.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	20.6 [c]	0.0 [c]	10.1 [c]	19.0 [c]	8.6 [c]	3.7 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	16.2 [c]	0.0 [c]	5.4 [c]
Without injury	271,900	100	8.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	28.5	0.0 [c]	5.1 [c]	9.3 [c]	9.4 [c]	16.9	6.0 [c]	8.2 [c]	7.3 [c]	1.1 [c]	0.0 [c]
Attempted	137,060	100	12.7 [c]	3.6 [c]	3.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	23.6 [c]	9.3 [c]	8.3 [c]	6.0 [c]	10.6 [c]	8.2 [c]	6.9 [c]	7.4 [c]	0.0 [c]
With injury	65,080	100	12.0 [c]	7.6 [c]	7.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	35.6 [c]	6.4 [c]	6.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	5.3 [c]	11.7 [c]	7.8 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]
From serious assault	39,130 [c]	100	12.6 [c]	12.6 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	31.9 [c]	10.6 [c]	10.6 [c]	0.0 [c]	8.8 [c]	0.0 [c]	12.9 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]
From minor assault	25,950 [c]	100	11.1 [c]	0.0 [c]	18.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	41.2 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	29.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]
Without injury	71,970	100	13.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	12.7 [c]	12.1 [c]	10.1 [c]	11.4 [c]	15.3 [c]	4.9 [c]	6.1 [c]	14.1 [c]	0.0 [c]
Assault	2,065,890	100	16.1	1.7 [c]	0.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	22.9	10.6	11.9	7.4	2.8	7.1	12.0	6.6	0.5 [c]
Aggravated	846,500	100	14.9	3.1 [c]	0.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	20.1	9.7	13.4	9.6	1.9 [c]	6.3	14.2	5.7	0.6 [c]
Simple	1,219,390	100	16.9	0.7 [c]	0.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	24.9	11.2	11.0	5.9	3.5	7.6	10.5	7.1	0.4 [c]
Crimes of theft	3,657,400	100	3.8	0.0 [c]	29.0	8.8	5.7	4.8	4.2	6.2	4.6	9.3	18.5	3.5	1.5
Completed	3,562,290	100	3.7	0.0 [c]	29.8	9.0	5.5	4.8	4.2	6.2	4.5	9.2	18.2	3.6	1.5
Attempted	95,100	100	8.4	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	2.7 [c]	12.4 [c]	7.1 [c]	5.9 [c]	5.9 [c]	8.7 [c]	15.0 [c]	27.8 [c]	3.2 [c]	2.9 [c]
Personal larceny with contact	185,260	100	9.2 [c]	0.0 [c]	36.4	0.0 [c]	8.5 [c]	4.6 [c]	7.1 [c]	3.9 [c]	3.2 [c]	6.3 [c]	17.6 [c]	1.5 [c]	1.8 [c]
Personal larceny without contact	3,472,130	100	3.5	0.0 [c]	28.6	9.3	5.5	4.8	4.1	6.3	4.6	9.5	18.5	3.7	1.5
Household crimes	7,004,780	100	4.6	0.1 [c]	25.9	6.4	11.0	5.9	5.9	7.8	8.2	7.3	13.2	2.8	1.0
Completed	6,178,250	100	4.0	0.1 [c]	29.1	6.3	10.2	5.7	6.1	7.5	7.7	6.9	12.5	2.9	1.0
Attempted	826,530	100	8.8	0.3 [c]	1.7 [c]	7.0	17.3	7.6	4.1 [c]	10.3	11.4	10.3	18.3	1.8 [c]	1.2 [c]
Burglary	3,243,280	100	5.5	0.1 [c]	20.4	4.6	12.8	6.8	7.1	9.7	8.2	8.2	12.3	3.2	1.1 [c]
Completed	2,856,820	100	4.8	0.1 [c]	22.8	4.8	11.3	6.4	7.4	9.9	8.2	7.6	12.2	3.4	1.0 [c]
Forcible entry	1,588,370	100	4.5	0.0 [c]	21.3	5.4	11.1	5.9	7.5	9.6	9.0	7.5	13.7	3.1	1.3 [c]
Unlawful entry without force	1,268,450	100	5.1	0.3 [c]	24.8	4.1	11.7	7.0	7.1	10.4	7.1	7.6	10.3	3.8	0.6 [c]
Attempted forcible entry	386,450	100	10.2 [c]	0.0 [c]	2.7 [c]	2.9 [c]	23.3	9.7 [c]	5.2 [c]	8.3 [c]	8.5 [c]	12.6	13.2	1.9	1.6 [c]
Household larceny	2,269,640	100	4.2	0.0 [c]	26.9	5.4	10.9	5.7	4.6	5.7	9.7	8.2	15.4	2.3	1.0 [c]
Completed	2,127,730	100	3.8	0.0 [c]	28.5	5.6	11.0	5.8	4.6	5.2	9.0	8.1	15.0	2.4	1.0 [c]
Attempted	141,910	100	10.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	2.7 [c]	2.9 [c]	10.2 [c]	4.8 [c]	4.6 [c]	12.8 [c]	20.9 [c]	10.0 [c]	20.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]
Motor vehicle theft	1,491,860	100	3.1	0.2 [c]	36.1	11.7	7.3	4.3	5.0	6.9	5.7	4.2	11.8	2.7 [c]	1.1 [c]
Completed	1,193,690	100	2.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	45.1	11.1	5.9	3.8	5.6	5.6	4.5	3.4	8.8	2.7 [c]	1.1 [c]
Attempted	298,170	100	6.2 [c]	0.8 [c]	0.0 [c]	14.2	12.8 [c]	6.4 [c]	2.5 [c]	11.8 [c]	10.6 [c]	7.4 [c]	23.8	2.4 [c]	1.2 [c]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

[b]More than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for reporting victimizations to the police.

[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 108, 109.

Table 3.8

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for not reporting[b]	Reasons for not reporting to police: Total	Reported to another official	Private or personal matter	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Insurance would not cover	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or biased
Personal crimes	14,027,810	100 %	15.1 %	8.5 %	25.0 %	3.1 %	1.7 %	4.4 %	5.8 %	10.5 %	7.8 %	3.3 %
Crimes of violence	3,807,450	100	10.2	22.2	18.4	5.8	0.0 [c]	0.6 [c]	0.9 [c]	7.1	6.6	4.7
Completed	1,091,680	100	9.5	17.0	11.4	4.9	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	2.8 [c]	8.7	8.2	6.1
Attempted	2,715,760	100	10.5	24.3	21.3	6.2	0.0 [c]	0.8 [c]	0.1 [c]	6.5	5.9	4.2
Rape	86,900	100	6.8 [c]	17.6 [c]	12.8 [c]	6.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	5.6 [c]	8.1 [c]	12.5 [c]
Robbery	757,280	100	6.0	11.2	19.0	1.6 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	4.1 [c]	13.2	11.2	9.7
Completed	403,560	100	6.8 [c]	6.0 [c]	13.6	1.9 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	7.6 [c]	14.2	14.5	13.5
With injury	143,080	100	5.6 [c]	4.5 [c]	13.7 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	5.4 [c]	18.6 [c]	7.0 [c]	22.9 [c]
From serious assault	59,570	100	6.6 [c]	0.0 [c]	9.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	6.1 [c]	15.9 [c]	6.1 [c]	30.6 [c]
From minor assault	83,500	100	4.8 [c]	7.7 [c]	16.9 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	5.0 [c]	20.5 [c]	7.7 [c]	17.3 [c]
Without injury	260,480	100	7.5 [c]	6.9 [c]	13.5 [c]	3.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	8.8 [c]	11.9 [c]	18.6	8.3 [c]
Attempted	353,720	100	5.1 [c]	17.1	25.2	1.1 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	12.1	7.6 [c]	5.3 [c]
With injury	78,930	100	0.0 [c]	14.7 [c]	14.6 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	28.1 [c]	15.5 [c]	8.6 [c]
From serious assault	50,390	100	0.0 [c]	15.9 [c]	7.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	44.0 [c]	18.1 [c]	5.1 [c]
From minor assault	28,540 [c]	100	0.0 [c]	12.5 [c]	27.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	10.8 [c]	14.7 [c]
Without injury	274,790	100	6.6 [c]	17.8	28.3	1.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	7.5 [c]	5.3 [c]	4.4 [c]
Assault	2,963,250	100	11.4	25.2	18.5	6.8	0.0 [c]	0.7 [c]	0.1 [c]	5.6	5.3	3.2
Aggravated	823,440	100	7.0	22.3	16.4	6.1	0.0 [c]	1.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	8.7	6.5	6.8
Simple	2,139,810	100	13.1	26.2	19.3	7.2	0.0 [c]	0.4 [c]	0.2 [c]	4.4	4.9	1.9 [c]
Crimes of theft	10,220,360	100	17.0	3.4	27.4	2.0	2.4	5.8	7.6	11.7	8.2	2.7
Completed	9,485,560	100	17.5	3.4	26.2	1.9	2.3	6.0	8.2	11.7	8.2	2.7
Attempted	734,790	100	9.2	3.5 [c]	43.3	3.2 [c]	2.9 [c]	3.9 [c]	0.4 [c]	11.5	7.9	3.7 [c]
Personal larceny with contact	457,870	100	5.7 [c]	1.7 [c]	24.7	2.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	6.4 [c]	4.1 [c]	22.3	11.4	7.9 [c]
Purse snatching	109,000	100	6.4 [c]	4.1 [c]	27.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	9.2 [c]	0.0 [c]	23.9 [c]	12.5 [c]	5.9 [c]
Pocket picking	348,860	100	5.5 [c]	1.0 [c]	23.9	3.2 [c]	0.0 [c]	5.6 [c]	5.3 [c]	21.7	11.0 [c]	8.5 [c]
Personal larceny without contact	9,762,490	100	17.5	3.5	27.6	2.0	2.5	5.8	7.8	11.2	8.1	2.5
Completed	9,079,040	100	18.0	3.5	26.3	1.9	2.4	6.0	8.3	11.2	8.1	2.5
Less than $50	4,310,280	100	21.6	4.0	37.6	2.6	1.2	4.5	5.7	8.1	5.8	0.8 [c]
$50 or more	4,263,200	100	14.7	2.9	14.0	1.4	3.7	7.8	10.8	14.3	10.6	4.0
Amount not available	505,540	100	15.9	3.7 [c]	32.9	0.6 [c]	1.6 [c]	2.7 [c]	9.2	12.5	6.8 [c]	3.8 [c]
Attempted	683,440	100	9.9	3.8 [c]	44.6	3.4 [c]	3.2 [c]	3.8 [c]	0.4 [c]	10.7	7.5	3.1 [c]
Household crimes	10,844,780	100	3.5	5.2	29.7	4.0	2.7	8.4	7.8	10.6	10.9	4.8
Completed	9,093,920	100	3.3	5.5	27.5	4.1	2.9	8.4	9.2	11.0	10.9	4.7
Attempted	1,750,850	100	4.6	3.5	41.5	3.6	1.8 [c]	8.3	0.5 [c]	8.5	10.8	5.5
Burglary	2,712,290	100	5.6	4.9	24.3	4.5	1.4 [c]	11.3	6.6	11.0	9.3	6.3
Completed	1,940,610	100	4.9	6.3	17.7	4.4	2.0 [c]	11.4	9.2	12.1	9.4	6.8
Forcible entry	493,800	100	2.1 [c]	8.7	12.4	4.6 [c]	2.9 [c]	13.2	5.1 [c]	15.5	9.1	13.2
Unlawful entry without force	1,446,800	100	5.9	5.5	19.5	4.3	1.7 [c]	10.8	10.5	10.9	9.5	4.6
Attempted forcible entry	771,680	100	7.4	1.4 [c]	40.9	4.7 [c]	0.0 [c]	11.0	0.0 [c]	8.4	8.9	4.9 [c]
Household larceny	7,494,980	100	2.9	5.2	31.2	4.0	2.9	7.5	8.9	10.7	11.5	4.0
Completed	7,027,670	100	3.0	5.1	30.3	4.0	3.0	7.7	9.3	10.8	11.3	4.1
Less than $50	2,881,290	100	3.4	4.8	49.7	5.6	1.8	4.4	4.9	6.7	9.0	1.0 [c]
$50 or more	3,620,260	100	1.8	5.8	14.4	2.7	4.3	10.6	13.0	14.5	13.2	6.6
Amount not available	526,110	100	8.9	2.6 [c]	32.9	3.9 [c]	0.6 [c]	6.1 [c]	8.6	7.5 [c]	11.9	4.3 [c]
Attempted larceny	467,310	100	2.4 [c]	7.0 [c]	44.4	4.0 [c]	1.6 [c]	4.9 [c]	1.9 [c]	9.7	13.4	2.0 [c]
Motor vehicle theft	637,490	100	1.9 [c]	5.5 [c]	35.9	1.9 [c]	5.1 [c]	5.8 [c]	0.0 [c]	7.4	10.4	8.6
Completed	125,640	100	0.0 [c]	13.0 [c]	19.9 [c]	3.0 [c]	6.8 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	6.7 [c]	7.1 [c]	4.4 [c]
Attempted	511,850	100	2.4 [c]	3.6 [c]	39.9	1.6 [c]	4.6 [c]	7.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	7.6 [c]	11.2	9.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8. [c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

[b]More than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 110, 111.

Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
1.5 %	3.2 %	10.2 %
4.5	3.4	15.5
7.0	2.9 [c]	21.5
3.5	3.7	13.0
7.1 [c]	0.0 [c]	23.1 [c]
6.2	5.0 [c]	12.8
6.7 [c]	1.7 [c]	13.4
6.7 [c]	0.0 [c]	15.6 [c]
0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	25.4 [c]
11.6 [c]	0.0 [c]	8.5 [c]
6.7 [c]	2.6 [c]	12.2 [c]
5.7 [c]	8.7 [c]	12.1
0.0 [c]	12.5 [c]	6.1 [c]
0.0 [c]	9.5 [c]	0.0 [c]
0.0 [c]	17.7 [c]	17.0 [c]
7.3 [c]	7.6 [c]	13.8 [c]
4.0	3.2	15.9
5.9	3.0 [c]	15.9
3.3	3.2	15.9
0.3 [c]	3.1	8.3
0.3 [c]	3.2	8.3
0.0 [c]	1.7 [c]	8.8
1.2 [c]	3.9 [c]	8.3 [c]
0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	10.6 [c]
1.6 [c]	5.1 [c]	7.6 [c]
0.3 [c]	3.0	8.3
0.3 [c]	3.1	8.4
0.2 [c]	2.1	5.7
0.4 [c]	4.3	10.9
0.0 [c]	1.4 [c]	8.7
0.0 [c]	1.8 [c]	7.7
0.5	2.5	9.5
0.6	2.6	9.5
0.0 [c]	1.8 [c]	9.5
0.6 [c]	1.9	12.3
0.9 [c]	1.9 [c]	13.0
0.0 [c]	3.1 [c]	10.0
1.2 [c]	1.5 [c]	14.0
0.0 [c]	1.8 [c]	10.5
0.5 [c]	2.5	8.2
0.5 [c]	2.7	8.2
0.5 [c]	2.6	5.5
0.5 [c]	2.8	9.9
0.0 [c]	1.6 [c]	11.2
0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	8.8
0.5 [c]	4.7 [c]	12.2
2.3 [c]	9.8 [c]	26.9 [c]
0.0 [c]	3.5 [c]	8.6

Table 3.9

Victimizations reported to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1973-92[a]

	All crimes		Crimes of violence		Personal thefts		Household crimes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1973	11,543,630	32.4 %	2,434,930	45.5 %	3,312,400	22.1 %	5,796,300	37.8 %
1974	12,853,850	33.5	2,581,570	46.9	3,902,430	24.6	6,369,890	37.4
1975	13,700,830	34.9	2,629,100	47.2	4,279,810	26.3	6,791,920	39.0
1976	13,703,120	34.9	2,732,610	48.8	4,389,070	26.6	6,581,440	38.3
1977	13,508,590	33.5	2,722,090	46.1	4,203,570	24.8	6,582,930	37.7
1978	13,171,610	32.6	2,626,510	44.2	4,198,800	24.6	6,346,300	36.4
1979	13,510,250	32.8	2,774,660	45.1	3,932,550	24.0	6,803,040	36.4
1980	14,411,330	35.8	2,889,820	47.1	4,109,450	26.9	7,412,060	39.4
1981	14,711,170	35.5	3,065,590	46.6	4,241,510	26.7	7,404,070	39.0
1982	14,175,230	35.7	3,113,150	48.2	4,180,080	26.9	6,882,000	38.8
1983	12,804,180	34.6	2,784,420	47.2	3,881,990	26.5	6,137,770	37.3
1984	12,515,250	35.2	2,835,620	47.1	3,623,090	26.3	6,056,540	38.5
1985	12,490,520	35.8	2,789,950	47.9	3,688,870	27.4	6,011,700	38.6
1986	12,678,300	37.2	2,734,360	49.6	3,707,990	28.0	6,235,950	40.6
1987	12,926,960	36.6	2,758,730	47.6	3,742,080	27.6	6,426,150	40.2
1988	13,032,470	36.4	2,829,900	47.9	3,859,600	27.5	6,342,970	40.1
1989	13,174,870	36.8	2,630,700	44.9	3,972,400	28.7	6,571,770	40.7
1990	12,961,910	37.7	2,886,960	48.0	3,705,990	28.6	6,368,940	41.3
1991	13,501,660	38.0	3,203,580	48.6	3,704,100	28.7	6,593,970	41.1
1992	13,016,400	38.7	3,295,120	49.8	3,607,560	29.5	6,113,700	41.3

Note: These data are based on victimizations reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for the years 1973 to 1992. The NCVS is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data for the NCVS are obtained from persons age 12 and older residing in a nationally representative sample of housing units. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. The numbers for crimes of violence and personal theft are for persons age 12 and older. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States; 1973-92 Trends***, NCJ-147006 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 123. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.10

Estimated percent distribution of police response time for personal and household incidents

By type of incident, United States, 1992[a]

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Within 5 minutes	Within 10 minutes	Within an hour	Within a day	Longer than a day	Length of time not known	Not available
Crimes of violence	2,056,070	100 %	29.0 %	27.5 %	32.2 %	5.3 %	1.7 % [b]	4.2 %	0.2 % [b]
Robbery	405,340	100	33.8	22.8	35.7	5.0 [b]	1.0 [b]	1.6 [b]	0.0 [b]
Aggravated assault	687,590	100	28.5	27.9	30.0	2.9 [b]	2.6 [b]	8.2	0.0 [b]
Simple assault	913,550	100	28.1	29.7	32.3	5.5	1.4 [b]	2.6 [b]	0.4 [b]
Crimes of theft	1,756,850	100	11.7	20.7	48.5	7.9	2.1 [b]	8.9	0.2 [b]
Personal larceny									
With contact	61,100	100	19.3 [b]	43.5 [b]	18.7 [b]	0.0 [b]	5.7 [b]	12.7 [b]	0.0 [b]
Without contact	1,695,750	100	11.4	19.9	49.6	8.2	1.9 [b]	8.7	0.2 [b]
Household crimes	4,031,340	100	12.0	20.6	45.1	15.2	1.6	5.2	0.3 [b]
Burglary	2,063,990	100	12.2	19.5	45.5	15.0	1.6 [b]	6.0	0.2 [b]
Household larceny	1,080,310	100	9.7	18.6	47.6	17.4	2.5 [b]	3.8	0.5 [b]
Motor vehicle theft	887,020	100	14.5	25.7	41.0	12.7	0.7 [b]	5.0	0.3 [b]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.4. These data exclude incidents in which the police did not come to see the victim, the police were at the scene of the crime, the victim went to the police, or the victim did not report the incident to the police. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 118.

Table 3.11

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and amount of loss, United States, 1992[a]

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Amount of economic loss							
		Total	No monetary value	Less than $50	$50 to $99	$100 to $249	$250 to $499	$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races[b]									
Personal crimes	13,371,440	100 %	2.2 %	34.6 %	14.8 %	17.9 %	9.4 %	11.9 %	9.2 %
Crimes of violence[c]	1,548,680	100	5.3	25.6	12.3	19.4	8.6	12.7	16.2
Completed	1,166,730	100	2.4[d]	31.5	13.0	19.2	7.5	13.4	13.1
Attempted	381,940	100	14.0	7.7[d]	10.3[d]	19.9	12.0	10.5	25.6
Robbery	876,800	100	1.3[d]	28.3	12.0	19.7	9.1	17.9	11.6
Completed	806,460	100	0.0[d]	30.5	12.5	20.2	9.5	17.7	9.7
With injury	334,040	100	0.0[d]	22.5	12.3	20.5	11.2[d]	23.1	10.3[d]
Without injury	472,420	100	0.0[d]	36.1	12.6	19.9	8.4[d]	13.8	9.2
Attempted	70,340	100	16.6[d]	4.0[d]	6.8[d]	14.6[d]	4.5[d]	20.2[d]	33.3[d]
With injury	26,160[d]	100	30.8[d]	0.0[d]	8.2[d]	18.9[d]	0.0[d]	20.5[d]	11.8[d]
Without injury	44,170	100	8.2[d]	6.4[d]	0.0[d]	12.1[d]	7.1[d]	20.1[d]	46.0[d]
Assault	639,170	100	10.3	22.3	13.3	19.8	7.6	4.0[d]	22.8
Aggravated	319,570	100	3.5[d]	17.8	14.9	22.2	7.1[d]	6.1[d]	28.3
Simple	319,590	100	17.0	26.7	11.6[d]	17.5	8.0[d]	1.9[d]	17.3
Crimes of theft	11,822,760	100	1.8	35.8	15.1	17.7	9.4	11.8	8.3
Completed	11,448,350	100	1.6	36.4	15.1	17.6	9.5	12.0	7.8
Attempted	374,400	100	8.4[d]	16.8	16.4	22.7	8.0[d]	5.4[d]	22.2
Personal larceny with contact	449,890	100	0.0[d]	41.6	24.4	17.4	2.4[d]	8.0[d]	6.1[d]
Personal larceny without contact	11,372,870	100	1.9	35.6	14.7	17.7	9.7	12.0	8.4
Household crimes	13,515,140	100	2.2	24.0	12.0	17.6	9.5	23.8	10.9
Completed	12,165,670	100	1.3	24.6	12.1	17.6	9.8	25.5	9.2
Attempted	1,349,470	100	10.3	18.3	11.1	18.2	7.5	8.3	26.4
Burglary	4,009,560	100	3.9	15.1	8.4	16.3	11.7	31.3	13.4
Completed	3,364,390	100	1.4	12.3	8.8	17.1	13.6	36.8	10.0
Forcible entry	1,510,700	100	1.9[d]	7.8	4.7	9.8	12.9	47.6	15.4
Unlawful entry without force	1,853,690	100	1.0[d]	16.0	12.1	23.1	14.2	28.0	5.6
Attempted forcible entry	645,160	100	16.7	29.6	6.8	11.8	1.7[d]	2.4[d]	31.0
Household larceny	7,748,500	100	1.5	33.5	15.5	20.4	9.5	9.6	9.9
Completed	7,581,760	100	1.4	34.0	15.5	20.5	9.5	9.7	9.4
Attempted	166,730	100	5.2[d]	14.7[d]	15.5[d]	18.3[d]	6.6[d]	6.2[d]	33.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,757,080	100	1.4[d]	2.0[d]	4.6	8.4	5.1	69.1	9.4
Completed	1,219,510	100	0.3[d]	0.3[d]	0.0[d]	0.7[d]	0.8[d]	92.5	5.4
Attempted	537,560	100	4.1[d]	5.8[d]	15.0	25.9	14.6	16.0	18.6
White									
Personal crimes	11,101,480	100	2.1	35.7	14.6	18.0	9.7	11.2	8.7
Crimes of violence[c]	1,086,570	100	5.3	28.9	11.9	19.1	9.1	8.8	17.0
Completed	786,320	100	2.9[d]	37.6	13.3	16.7	8.4	7.8	13.2
Attempted	300,240	100	11.3[d]	6.1[d]	8.0[d]	25.3	11.0[d]	11.4[d]	26.7
Robbery	561,860	100	1.2[d]	33.2	13.6	19.3[d]	10.3	10.0	12.4
Completed	513,820	100	0.0[d]	35.7	14.9	19.1	10.7	9.3	10.3
With injury	202,250	100	0.0[d]	26.8	12.3[d]	19.3	16.1[d]	15.2[d]	10.3[d]
Without injury	311,560	100	0.0[d]	41.5	16.6	18.9	7.2[d]	5.5[d]	10.3[d]
Attempted	48,040	100	13.8[d]	5.9[d]	0.0[d]	21.4[d]	6.6[d]	17.4[d]	34.9[d]
With injury	16,340[d]	100	18.3[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	30.2[d]	0.0[d]	32.7[d]	18.8[d]
Without injury	31,690[d]	100	11.5[d]	9.0[d]	0.0[d]	16.8[d]	10.0[d]	9.6[d]	43.2[d]
Assault	497,480	100	9.2	24.9	10.5	20.0	7.2[d]	5.1[d]	23.1
Aggravated	226,370	100	3.2[d]	20.7	11.8[d]	21.0	5.7[d]	8.6[d]	29.0
Simple	271,100	100	14.3[d]	28.5	9.4[d]	19.2	8.4[d]	2.3[d]	18.1
Crimes of theft	10,014,910	100	1.7	36.5	14.9	17.9	9.8	11.4	7.8
Completed	9,695,050	100	1.6	37.1	14.8	17.8	9.8	11.7	7.2
Attempted	319,850	100	7.6[d]	17.9	15.7	21.7	8.6[d]	5.0[d]	23.6
Personal larceny with contact	326,490	100	0.0[d]	35.4	28.1	19.7	3.3[d]	6.3[d]	7.1[d]
Personal larceny without contact	9,688,410	100	1.8	36.5	14.4	17.9	10.0	11.6	7.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.11

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and amount of loss, United States, 1992[a]--Continued

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Amount of economic loss							
		Total	No monetary value	Less than $50	$50 to $99	$100 to $249	$250 to $499	$500 or more	Not known and not available
White (continued)									
Household crimes	11,071,270	100 %	2.2 %	25.5 %	12.3 %	17.5 %	9.0 %	23.2 %	10.3 %
Completed	10,059,750	100	1.5	26.1	12.6	17.6	9.1	24.5	8.6
Attempted	1,011,510	100	9.7	19.4	8.9	17.0	8.5	9.7	26.9
Burglary	3,224,900	100	3.7	15.4	8.8	16.7	11.1	31.5	12.7
Completed	2,735,660	100	1.4[d]	12.7	9.5	17.7	12.7	36.6	9.5
Forcible entry	1,151,260	100	1.7[d]	8.8	5.2	10.2	11.3	47.9	14.9
Unlawful entry without force	1,584,400	100	1.2[d]	15.5	12.6	23.1	13.7	28.4	5.6
Attempted forcible entry	489,230	100	16.8	30.7	5.1[d]	11.1	2.2[d]	3.1[d]	30.9
Household larceny	6,561,530	100	1.7	35.0	15.7	19.9	8.6	9.5	9.5
Completed	6,417,110	100	1.7	35.4	15.8	19.9	8.6	9.6	9.0
Attempted	144,420	100	6.0[d]	14.5[d]	14.9[d]	19.4[d]	7.6[d]	7.1[d]	30.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,284,830	100	0.8[d]	2.2[d]	3.4	7.7	5.8	71.9	8.3
Completed	906,970	100	0.4[d]	0.4[d]	0.0[d]	1.0[d]	1.1[d]	93.8	3.3[d]
Attempted	377,850	100	1.9[d]	6.5[d]	11.5	23.7	16.9	19.2	20.4
Black									
Personal crimes	1,831,060	100	2.9	29.5	15.5	16.9	7.9	15.0	12.3
Crimes of violence[c]	439,480	100	5.6[d]	18.0	12.9	20.2	7.9[d]	22.1	13.2
Completed	357,780	100	1.5[d]	19.0	11.6	24.8	6.2[d]	25.6	11.3
Attempted	81,690	100	23.9[d]	13.4[d]	18.5[d]	0.0[d]	15.5[d]	7.1[d]	21.5[d]
Robbery	295,610	100	1.7[d]	21.0	8.1[d]	20.8	7.5[d]	32.9	8.0[d]
Completed	273,310	100	0.0[d]	22.7	7.1[d]	22.5	8.1[d]	33.5	6.2[d]
With injury	117,240	100	0.0[d]	17.7[d]	13.8[d]	22.4[d]	4.2[d]	37.1	4.7[d]
Without injury	156,070	100	0.0[d]	26.4	2.0[d]	22.6[d]	11.0[d]	30.8	7.3[d]
Attempted	22,290[d]	100	22.7[d]	0.0[d]	21.3[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	26.2[d]	29.8[d]
With injury	9,810[d]	100	51.6[d]	0.0[d]	48.4[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]
Without injury	12,470[d]	100	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	46.7[d]	53.3[d]
Assault	138,380	100	14.2[d]	10.8[d]	23.6[d]	19.8[d]	9.1[d]	0.0[d]	22.4[d]
Aggravated	93,190	100	4.3[d]	10.8[d]	22.6[d]	25.3[d]	10.3[d]	0.0[d]	26.7[d]
Simple	45,190	100	34.6[d]	10.9[d]	25.7[d]	8.4[d]	8.7[d]	0.0[d]	13.6[d]
Crimes of theft	1,391,570	100	2.0[d]	33.1	16.3	15.8	7.9	12.8	12.0
Completed	1,362,310	100	1.6[d]	33.4	16.2	15.6	7.9	13.1	12.3
Attempted	29,260[d]	100	24.4[d]	19.6[d]	20.5[d]	26.8[d]	8.7[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]
Personal larceny with contact	108,910	100	0.0[d]	62.6	16.5[d]	2.7[d]	0.0	14.1[d]	4.1[d]
Personal larceny without contact	1,282,660	100	2.2[d]	30.6	16.3	17.0	8.6	12.7	12.7
Household crimes	2,082,110	100	2.5	17.3	10.4	19.4	11.4	25.1	14.0
Completed	1,795,040	100	0.7[d]	17.3	9.9	18.7	12.7	28.7	12.0
Attempted	287,060	100	14.1	17.0	13.1[d]	23.5	3.8[d]	2.0[d]	26.6
Burglary	693,020	100	5.1[d]	13.6	7.1	16.5	13.8	28.0	15.8
Completed	547,100	100	1.7[d]	10.2	5.6[d]	16.9	17.5	35.5	12.5
Forcible entry	320,200	100	3.0[d]	3.8[d]	3.4[d]	9.3[d]	20.0	43.3	17.3
Unlawful entry without force	226,900	100	0.0[d]	19.3	8.8[d]	27.7	14.0[d]	24.4	5.7[d]
Attempted forcible entry	145,920	100	17.6[d]	26.4[d]	12.8[d]	15.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	28.3
Household larceny	1,009,730	100	0.3[d]	25.6	14.6	24.3	13.0	9.3	12.9
Completed	991,710	100	0.3[d]	25.7	14.9	24.5	13.3	9.5	11.9
Attempted	18,020[d]	100	0.0[d]	19.4[d]	0.0[d]	13.7[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	66.9[d]
Motor vehicle theft	379,350	100	3.9[d]	1.8[d]	5.0[d]	11.4	2.9[d]	61.7	13.5
Completed	256,230	100	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	89.0	11.0[d]
Attempted	123,120	100	12.0[d]	5.5[d]	15.4[d]	35.0	8.8[d]	4.7[d]	18.6[d]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Economic loss includes both theft and damage losses. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

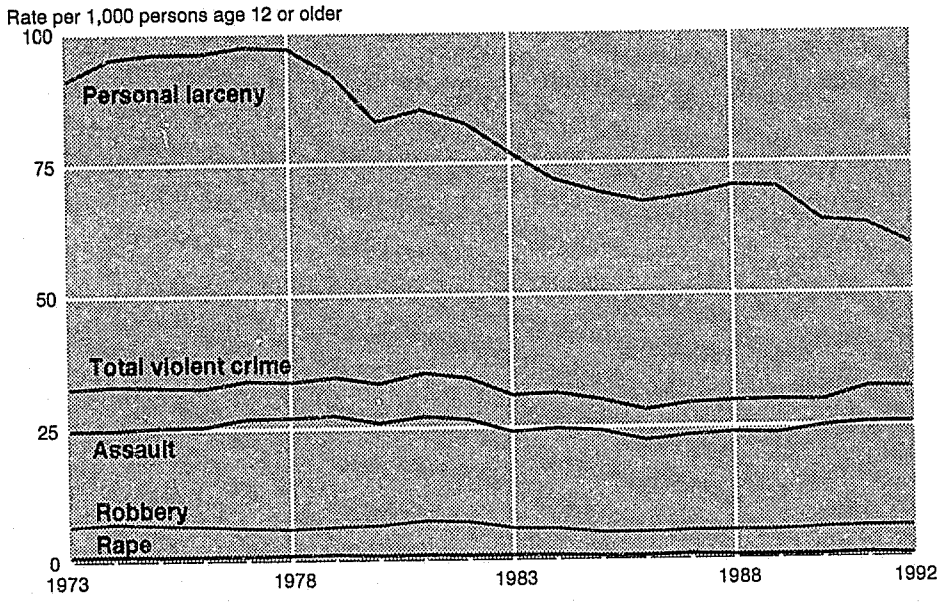
[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes "other" races, not shown separately.
[c]Includes rape, not shown separately.
[d]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 94, 95.

Figure 3.1

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, United States, 1973-92



Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims: The National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973-92***, NCJ-144525 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 7.

Table 3.12

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Both sexes (N=206,414,480)	Male (N=99,263,860)	Female (N=107,150,610)
Personal crimes	91.2	101.4	81.8
Crimes of violence	32.1	38.8	25.9
Completed	11.7	13.9	9.6
Attempted	20.4	24.9	16.2
Rape	0.7	0.6[b]	0.8[b]
Completed	0.2	0.1[b]	0.2[b]
Attempted	0.5	0.4	0.5
Robbery	5.9	8.1	3.9
Completed	3.9	5.2	2.7
With injury	1.6	1.7	1.5
From serious assault	0.8	1.0	0.7
From minor assault	0.8	0.8	0.8
Without injury	2.3	3.4	1.2
Attempted	2.0	2.9	1.2
With injury	0.5	0.7	0.3[b]
From serious assault	0.3	0.5	0.1[b]
From minor assault	0.2	0.3[b]	0.2[b]
Without injury	1.5	2.2	0.9
Assault	25.5	30.1	21.1
Aggravated	9.0	12.0	6.1
Completed with injury	3.2	4.5	2.0
Attempted with weapon	5.8	7.5	4.1
Simple	16.5	18.1	15.0
Completed with injury	4.4	4.1	4.7
Attempted without weapon	12.1	14.0	10.4
Crimes of theft	59.2	62.6	55.9
Completed	55.5	58.3	52.8
Attempted	3.7	4.3	3.1
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	2.1	2.6
Purse snatching	0.7	0.0[b]	1.4
Pocket picking	1.6	2.1	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	56.8	60.6	53.3
Completed	53.3	56.2	50.6
Less than $50	21.3	20.9	21.6
$50 or more	28.8	33.1	24.8
Amount not available	3.3	2.2	4.2
Attempted	3.5	4.3	2.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 22.

Table 3.13

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Race			Ethnicity	
	White (N=175,614,070)	Black (N=23,872,300)	Other (N=6,928,110)	Hispanic (N=17,728,880)	Non-Hispanic (N=188,278,020)
Personal crimes	88.7	110.8	88.3	100.1	90.3
Crimes of violence	29.9	50.4	23.7	38.1	31.4
Completed	10.4	21.4	10.0	14.7	11.4
Attempted	19.5	28.9	13.6	23.4	20.0
Rape	0.6	1.3[b]	0.0[b]	0.6[b]	0.7
Robbery	4.7	15.6	5.1[b]	10.6	5.4
Completed	2.9	11.4	2.8[b]	6.2	3.7
With injury	1.2	4.9	2.1[b]	2.5	1.5
From serious assault	0.6	2.7	1.2[b]	0.7[b]	0.9
From minor assault	0.6	2.2	0.9[b]	1.8[b]	0.7
Without injury	1.8	6.5	0.7[b]	3.8	2.1
Attempted	1.7	4.2	2.3[b]	4.4	1.8
With injury	0.4	1.3[b]	0.6[b]	1.1[b]	0.4
From serious assault	0.2	0.5[b]	0.0[b]	0.7[b]	0.2
From minor assault	0.1[b]	0.7[b]	0.6[b]	0.4[b]	0.2[b]
Without injury	1.3	2.9	1.7[b]	3.3	1.3
Assault	24.6	33.5	18.6	26.9	25.3
Aggravated	7.8	18.3	5.3[b]	10.0	8.9
Completed with injury	2.7	6.7	2.1[b]	2.0[b]	3.3
Attempted with weapon	5.1	11.6	3.2[b]	8.0	5.6
Simple	16.8	15.2	13.3	16.8	16.4
Completed with injury	4.5	3.0	5.1[b]	6.3	4.2
Attempted without weapon	12.3	12.2	8.2	10.6	12.2
Crimes of theft	58.8	60.4	64.6	61.9	58.9
Completed	55.2	57.1	56.4	57.5	55.3
Attempted	3.6	3.4	8.2	4.4	3.6
Personal larceny with contact	2.0	4.6	2.5[b]	5.1	2.1
Purse snatching	0.7	1.2[b]	0.4[b]	1.2[b]	0.7
Pocket picking	1.3	3.4	2.1[b]	3.8	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	56.7	55.9	62.1	56.9	56.8
Completed	53.4	52.5	54.3	52.8	53.4
Less than $50	21.7	18.3	19.6	19.5	21.4
$50 or more	28.5	29.9	31.9	31.2	28.6
Amount not available	3.1	4.4	2.8[b]	2.1[b]	3.4
Attempted	3.3	3.4	7.8	4.0	3.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The racial category "other" includes groups such as Asians and Native Americans. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 24, Table 6; p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.14

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15 (N=14,132,810)	16 to 19 (N=13,453,590)	20 to 24 (N=18,350,160)	25 to 34 (N=41,599,870)	35 to 49 (N=55,213,000)	50 to 64 (N=32,998,450)	65 and older (N=30,666,570)
Personal crimes	171.0	172.7	177.0	111.1	75.1	43.3	21.1
Crimes of violence	75.7	77.9	70.1	37.6	21.2	10.0	4.8
Completed	27.6	27.9	25.3	14.7	7.5	3.1	1.7
Attempted	48.1	50.0	44.8	22.9	13.7	6.9	3.2
Rape	1.1 [b]	1.6 [b]	2.6	0.5 [b]	0.4 [b]	0.1 [b]	0.2 [b]
Robbery	9.8	15.4	11.4	7.7	3.8	2.8	1.5
Completed	6.1	8.6	7.2	5.1	3.0	2.0	1.0 [b]
With injury	2.1 [b]	2.8 [b]	3.0	2.5	1.2	0.9 [b]	0.5 [b]
From serious assault	1.1 [b]	2.0 [b]	1.5 [b]	1.5	0.4 [b]	0.3 [b]	0.2 [b]
From minor assault	1.0 [b]	0.8 [b]	1.5 [b]	0.9 [b]	0.8	0.6 [b]	0.2 [b]
Without injury	3.9	5.9	4.2	2.6	1.8	1.1 [b]	0.5 [b]
Attempted	3.7	6.7	4.2	2.7	0.8	0.8 [b]	0.6 [b]
With injury	0.6 [b]	2.3 [b]	0.8 [b]	0.8 [b]	0.1 [b]	0.4 [b]	0.0 [b]
From serious assault	0.0 [b]	2.1 [b]	0.6 [b]	0.2 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.2 [b]	0.0 [b]
From minor assault	0.6 [b]	0.2 [b]	0.2 [b]	0.6 [b]	0.1 [b]	0.2 [b]	0.0 [b]
Without injury	3.1	4.5	3.4	1.9	0.7	0.4 [b]	0.6 [b]
Assault	64.8	60.9	56.0	29.4	17.1	7.1	3.1
Aggravated	20.1	26.3	18.1	9.3	6.8	2.3	1.3 [b]
Completed with injury	7.4	10.2	6.6	3.0	2.3	0.9 [b]	0.4 [b]
Attempted with weapon	12.7	16.1	11.5	6.2	4.5	1.4	0.9 [b]
Simple	44.7	34.5	38.0	20.1	10.2	4.8	1.8
Completed with injury	13.7	8.7	10.6	6.4	2.1	0.2 [b]	0.3 [b]
Attempted without weapon	31.0	25.9	27.4	13.7	8.1	4.6	1.4
Crimes of theft	95.3	94.8	106.9	73.4	53.9	33.3	16.3
Completed	92.0	90.8	98.8	68.2	50.1	31.2	15.8
Attempted	3.3	4.0	8.1	5.3	3.8	2.1	0.5 [b]
Personal larceny with contact	4.0	3.5	3.6	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.0
Purse snatching	0.0 [b]	1.0 [b]	0.8 [b]	0.7 [b]	0.8	0.9 [b]	0.6 [b]
Pocket picking	4.0	2.5 [b]	2.8	1.5	1.0	1.0 [b]	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	91.3	91.3	103.3	71.2	52.1	31.4	14.3
Completed	88.0	87.3	95.1	66.1	48.6	29.9	13.8
Less than $50	59.2	40.1	31.0	22.4	17.3	11.0	6.3
$50 or more	24.0	43.1	59.5	40.8	27.6	17.0	4.9
Amount not available	4.8	4.1	4.7	2.9	3.7	2.0	2.5
Attempted	3.3	4.0	8.1	5.1	3.5	1.5	0.5 [b]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 23.

Table 3.15

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and age of victim, United States, 1992[a]

Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
						Robbery			Assault						Personal larceny	
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	Completed	Attempted	With contact	Without contact
White																
12 to 15 years	11,304,360	75.0	28.8	46.2	1.1[b]	10.8	2.3[b]	8.5	63.1	17.4	45.7	97.6	94.0	3.6	3.9	93.7
16 to 19 years	10,896,950	70.5	22.9	47.6	2.0[b]	10.2	4.2	6.1	58.3	20.2	38.0	100.6	95.6	5.0	2.4[b]	98.1
20 to 24 years	15,131,160	67.5	23.9	43.7	2.6[b]	7.8	3.6	4.2	57.1	16.8	40.3	111.2	104.7	6.5	3.4	107.7
25 to 34 years	34,815,850	35.7	13.3	22.3	0.3[b]	6.4	2.2	4.2	28.9	9.0	19.9	71.8	66.2	5.6	1.8	70.0
35 to 49 years	47,013,130	21.0	7.0	14.0	0.3[b]	3.3	0.9	2.4	17.4	6.3	11.1	54.0	50.3	3.6	1.6	52.3
50 to 64 years	28,847,500	9.4	2.2[b]	7.2	0.1[b]	2.2[b]	0.9[b]	1.3[b]	7.1	2.1[b]	5.0	32.5	30.5	2.0	1.5	31.0
65 years and older	27,605,090	4.3	1.2[b]	3.0	0.3[b]	0.9[b]	0.0[b]	0.9[b]	3.1	1.3[b]	1.8	16.8	16.5	0.4[b]	1.9	14.9
Black																
12 to 15 years	2,219,000	83.3	23.9	59.4	1.5[b]	5.3[b]	4.1[b]	1.3[b]	76.5	35.7	40.7	77.5	76.5	1.0[b]	4.3[b]	73.3
16 to 19 years	2,039,150	125.5	59.4	66.1	0.0[b]	46.7	11.1[b]	35.6	78.8	59.0	19.8	71.6	71.6	0.0[b]	10.1[b]	61.5
20 to 24 years	2,446,270	102.4	40.5	61.9	3.7[b]	34.5	6.0[b]	28.5	64.2	30.1	34.2	89.2	78.6	10.6[b]	6.0[b]	83.2
25 to 34 years	5,259,930	51.5	22.7	28.8	1.7[b]	17.3	10.9	6.4[b]	32.6	12.3	20.2	83.8	80.7	3.1[b]	5.2[b]	78.5
35 to 49 years	6,144,400	25.8	11.7	14.1	1.4[b]	7.2	3.4[b]	3.8[b]	17.1	13.1	4.1[b]	51.1	47.2	3.9[b]	2.9[b]	48.2
50 to 64 years	3,258,690	17.0	10.5[b]	6.5[b]	0.0[b]	8.2[b]	4.0[b]	4.2[b]	8.8[b]	4.8[b]	4.0[b]	38.5	36.2	2.3[b]	3.5[b]	35.0
65 years and older	2,504,830	10.7[b]	5.3[b]	5.3[b]	0.0[b]	7.6[b]	4.0[b]	3.6[b]	3.0[b]	1.4[b]	1.6[b]	10.6[b]	8.8[b]	1.8[b]	2.9[b]	7.7[b]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 28.

Table 3.16

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Male		Female	
	White (N=85,056,100)	Black (N=10,796,420)	White (N=90,557,960)	Black (N=13,075,870)
Personal crimes	97.5	134.8	80.4	91.0
Crimes of violence	36.2	63.0	24.1	40.0
Completed	12.4	26.9	8.5	16.9
Attempted	23.7	36.0	15.5	23.1
Rape	0.5	1.6[b]	0.8	1.0[b]
Robbery	6.5	21.8	2.9	10.5
Completed	3.7	17.6	2.2	6.4
With injury	1.1	6.7	1.2	3.4
Without injury	2.6	10.9	1.0	2.9[b]
Attempted	2.8	4.2	0.7	4.1
With injury	0.6	1.9[b]	0.2[b]	0.7[b]
Without injury	2.2	2.2[b]	0.5	3.4
Assault	29.1	39.7	20.4	28.5
Aggravated	10.6	24.4	5.2	13.3
Completed with injury	4.0	8.4	1.6	5.3
Attempted with weapon	6.6	15.9	3.7	8.0
Simple	18.6	15.3	15.2	15.1
Completed with injury	4.5	0.9[b]	4.5	4.7
Attempted without weapon	14.0	14.4	10.6	10.4
Crimes of theft	61.4	71.8	56.3	51.1
Completed	57.5	65.8	53.0	49.9
Attempted	3.8	6.0	3.3	1.2[b]
Personal larceny with contact	1.6	6.3	2.5	3.2
Personal larceny without contact	59.8	65.6	53.9	47.9
Completed	56.0	59.5	51.0	46.7
Attempted	3.8	6.0	2.9	1.2[b]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 25, Table 7.

Table 3.17

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and age of victim, United States, 1992[a]

Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence									Crimes of theft				
						Robbery			Assault					Personal larceny	
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	Completed	Attempted	With contact	Without contact
Male																
12 to 15 years	7,224,990	88.6	34.6	54.0	0.3[b]	15.2	4.4[b]	10.8	73.0	23.4	49.6	109.9	104.8	5.1[b]	6.4[b]	103.6
16 to 19 years	6,811,600	96.5	34.6	61.9	0.5[b]	19.3	6.5	12.8	76.8	37.7	39.1	93.8	88.2	5.6[b]	4.9[b]	88.8
20 to 24 years	9,125,630	87.0	28.8	58.2	2.6[b]	15.5	4.8	10.7	68.9	24.1	44.8	122.4	111.9	10.5	4.6[b]	117.8
25 to 34 years	20,520,520	40.6	14.3	26.3	0.3[b]	9.4	2.8	6.6	30.9	12.1	18.8	77.2	71.8	5.5	1.5[b]	75.7
35 to 49 years	27,147,760	23.7	8.9	14.8	0.4[b]	5.0	1.2[b]	3.8	18.3	8.9	9.5	50.4	46.4	4.0	1.1[b]	49.3
50 to 64 years	15,782,180	12.2	3.9	8.3	0.3[b]	4.1	1.8[b]	2.3[b]	7.8	2.2[b]	5.6	33.4	31.5	1.9[b]	0.2[b]	33.2
65 years and older	12,651,150	7.1	2.7[b]	4.4	0.6[b]	2.2[b]	0.7[b]	1.5[b]	4.4	2.0[b]	2.4[b]	14.8	14.1	0.7[b]	1.6[b]	13.2
Female																
12 to 15 years	6,907,810	62.2	20.4	41.8	1.9[b]	4.1[b]	1.0[b]	3.1[b]	56.3	16.7	39.6	80.1	78.7	1.4[b]	1.6[b]	78.5
16 to 19 years	6,641,980	58.7	21.0	37.8	2.8[b]	11.3	3.6[b]	7.7	44.5	14.7	29.9	95.9	93.5	2.4[b]	2.0[b]	93.9
20 to 24 years	9,224,530	53.4	21.8	31.7	2.7[b]	7.4	2.8[b]	4.6	43.3	12.1	31.2	91.5	85.8	5.8	2.7[b]	88.9
25 to 34 years	21,079,350	34.7	15.1	19.7	0.7[b]	6.1	3.8	2.4	27.9	6.5	21.5	69.7	64.7	5.1	3.0	66.7
35 to 49 years	28,065,230	18.8	6.2	12.7	0.4[b]	2.6	1.3[b]	1.3[b]	15.8	4.9	10.9	57.2	53.7	3.6	2.4	54.8
50 to 64 years	17,216,270	8.0	2.4	5.6	0.0[b]	1.6[b]	0.9[b]	0.8[b]	6.4	2.4	4.0	33.2	30.8	2.3	3.4	29.8
65 years and older	13,015,410	3.3	1.0[b]	2.3	0.0[b]	1.1[b]	0.3[b]	0.8[b]	2.2[b]	0.8[b]	1.3[b]	17.3	16.9	0.4[b]	2.2[b]	15.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 24, 25, Table 5.

Table 3.18

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, age, and race of victim, United States, 1992

Sex, age, and race of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White			
Male			
12 to 15 years	5,782,290	91.3	114.6
16 to 19 years	5,534,440	88.6	96.4
20 to 24 years	7,623,060	83.8	124.6
25 to 34 years	17,401,400	38.7	73.5
35 to 49 years	23,339,990	22.0	49.8
50 to 64 years	13,931,220	11.4	33.1
65 years and older	11,443,680	6.4	14.9
Female			
12 to 15 years	5,522,070	57.9	79.7
16 to 19 years	5,362,500	51.9	104.9
20 to 24 years	7,508,090	51.0	97.5
25 to 34 years	17,414,450	32.6	70.1
35 to 49 years	23,673,130	20.0	58.1
50 to 64 years	14,916,270	7.6	31.9
65 years and older	16,161,410	2.7	18.2
Black			
Male			
12 to 15 years	1,115,770	73.9	90.5
16 to 19 years	987,030	158.1	75.9
20 to 24 years	1,132,150	131.2	111.4
25 to 34 years	2,387,690	55.7	101.9
35 to 49 years	2,773,950	41.3	57.2
50 to 64 years	1,436,810	23.2[a]	40.8
65 years and older	962,990	12.4[a]	13.1[a]
Female			
12 to 15 years	1,103,220	92.7	64.4
16 to 19 years	1,052,120	94.8	67.7
20 to 24 years	1,314,120	77.7	70.0
25 to 34 years	2,872,230	48.1	68.7
35 to 49 years	3,370,440	12.9	46.1
50 to 64 years	1,821,880	12.1[a]	36.7
65 years and older	1,541,840	9.6[a]	9.1[a]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 29.

Table 3.19

Average annual rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization for males and females

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987-91

Characteristics	Average annual rate of personal crimes			
	Male		Female	
	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Total	40.5	71.6	24.8	64.2
Race				
White	38.6	71.0	23.8	65.2
Black	55.9	76.7	32.3	58.8
Other[a]	38.7	71.8	23.2	57.8
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	49.5	67.8	29.3	60.3
Non-Hispanic	39.7	71.9	24.4	64.4
Age				
12 to 19 years	97.1	114.0	31.1	64.1
20 to 24 years	87.3	126.2	52.1	108.6
25 to 34 years	43.8	85.8	28.5	63.9
35 to 49 years	24.9	61.2	18.5	63.1
50 to 64 years	10.8	40.1	7.8	37.0
65 years and older	5.0	20.1	3.5	19.5
Education				
Some high school or less	54.2	66.2	31.8	58.8
High school graduate	33.4	58.7	20.0	47.9
Some college	48.5	92.7	28.1	82.9
College graduate or more	22.9	78.4	18.2	86.8
Family income				
Less than $9,999	69.0	79.5	42.9	59.5
$10,000 to $19,999	45.3	65.2	27.3	59.5
$20,000 to $29,999	37.9	69.3	23.6	63.8
$30,000 to $49,999	32.5	70.5	17.3	65.2
$50,000 or more	28.8	76.6	15.1	77.7
Marital status				
Never married	78.8	110.6	46.6	101.1
Married	18.5	47.9	11.1	49.4
Widowed	12.7	33.5	6.8	24.8
Divorced/separated	51.1	95.3	55.2	62.1
Location of residence				
Central city	55.9	90.2	34.4	79.1
Suburban	36.1	71.1	20.6	65.1
Rural	29.1	47.9	20.1	41.1

Note: These data are based on victimizations reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) from 1987-91. The NCVS is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data for the NCVS are drawn from a continuous, nationally representative sample of households in the United States. Household members age 12 and older are interviewed. The victimization rates reported are average annual rates for 1987-91. The numerator of a given rate is the sum of the crimes that occurred each year from 1987 through 1991 for each demographic group. The denominator is the sum of the annual population totals for these same years and demographic groups. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Includes groups such as Asians and Native Americans.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Violence Against Women***, NCJ-145325 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 2.

Table 3.20

Average annual rate (per 1,000 females age 12 and older) of violent victimization

By type of victimization and demographic characteristics, United States, 1987-91

Characteristics	Average annual rate of violent victimization of females				
				Assault	
	Total	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated	Simple
Total	24.8	1.3	4.0	5.1	14.3
Race					
White	23.8	1.1	3.4	4.8	14.4
Black	32.3	2.0	8.7	7.6	13.8
Other[a]	23.2	1.3	3.9	4.8	13.0
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	29.3	1.1	6.6	7.0	14.6
Non-Hispanic	24.4	1.2	3.8	5.0	14.3
Age					
12 to 19 years	31.1	1.8	3.4	6.1	19.5
20 to 24 years	52.1	3.1	7.6	10.9	30.3
25 to 34 years	28.5	1.5	5.3	5.9	15.7
35 to 49 years	18.5	0.7	3.1	4.0	10.7
50 to 64 years	7.8	0.2	2.1	1.6	3.8
65 years and older	3.5	0.1[b]	1.3	0.9	1.2
Education					
Some high school or less	31.8	1.5	4.5	7.1	18.6
High school graduate	20.0	1.1	3.5	4.1	11.3
Some college	28.1	1.6	4.6	6.1	15.8
College graduate or more	18.2	1.0	3.6	2.8	10.9
Family income					
Less than $9,999	42.9	2.4	7.4	10.1	22.9
$10,000 to $19,999	27.3	1.4	4.6	5.7	15.6
$20,000 to $29,999	23.6	1.0	3.0	5.0	14.5
$30,000 to $49,999	17.3	1.0	2.2	3.0	11.3
$50,000 or more	15.1	0.5	2.1	2.8	9.5
Marital status					
Never married	46.6	2.9	7.3	9.1	27.0
Married	11.1	0.3	1.8	2.7	6.3
Widowed	6.8	0.3	2.1	1.6	2.6
Divorced/separated	55.2	2.8	8.8	11.0	32.5
Location of residence					
Central city	34.4	2.0	7.6	7.3	17.3
Suburban	20.6	0.9	2.6	4.1	12.9
Rural	20.1	0.9	1.9	4.3	12.8

Note: See Note, table 3.19. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Includes groups such as Asians and Native Americans.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Violence Against Women***, NCJ-145325 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 3.

Table 3.21

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Family income[b] Less than $7,500 (N=18,330,920)	$7,500 to $9,999 (N=7,683,480)	$10,000 to $14,999 (N=19,332,020)	$15,000 to $24,999 (N=34,368,460)	$25,000 to $29,999 (N=14,577,080)	$30,000 to $49,999 (N=48,453,290)	$50,000 or more (N=38,489,270)
Personal crimes	136.7	94.4	85.9	88.1	93.3	83.3	92.2
Crimes of violence	64.4	40.3	34.3	34.1	35.6	26.6	21.2
Completed	25.5	16.3	14.6	12.2	13.4	9.0	5.9
Attempted	38.9	24.0	19.6	21.9	22.2	17.6	15.4
Rape	1.3[c]	0.0[c]	0.5[c]	0.8[c]	0.0[c]	0.9	0.5[c]
Robbery	11.1	11.5	7.1	5.4	6.3	4.8	3.7
Completed	8.1	7.2	4.7	3.9	4.7	3.3	2.0
With injury	4.2	2.3[c]	2.0[c]	2.0	1.2[c]	0.8[c]	0.8[c]
From serious assault	2.5	1.0[c]	1.0[c]	0.9[c]	0.9[c]	0.5[c]	0.2[c]
From minor assault	1.8[c]	1.2[c]	1.0[c]	1.1[c]	0.3[c]	0.3[c]	0.6[c]
Without injury	3.9	4.9[c]	2.7	1.9	3.5	2.5	1.2
Attempted	3.0	4.3[c]	2.4	1.5	1.6[c]	1.6	1.8
With injury	1.1[c]	1.2[c]	0.4[c]	0.3[c]	0.0[c]	0.3[c]	0.3[c]
From serious assault	0.3[c]	0.0[c]	0.4[c]	0.2[c]	0.0[c]	0.1[c]	0.1[c]
From minor assault	0.9[c]	1.2[c]	0.0[c]	0.1[c]	0.0[c]	0.1[c]	0.2[c]
Without injury	1.9[c]	3.1[c]	2.0[c]	1.2[c]	1.6[c]	1.3	1.5
Assault	52.0	28.8	26.6	27.8	29.3	20.9	16.9
Aggravated	23.1	9.3	9.0	9.7	6.3	6.6	5.5
Completed with injury	8.4	2.5[c]	4.1	2.9	2.3[c]	2.1	1.7
Attempted with weapon	14.7	6.8	4.9	6.9	4.1	4.4	3.8
Simple	28.8	19.5	17.6	18.1	23.0	14.3	11.4
Completed with injury	8.4	6.7	5.8	5.1	6.4	3.5	2.1
Attempted without weapon	20.5	12.8	11.8	13.0	16.6	10.8	9.3
Crimes of theft	72.3	54.1	51.6	54.0	57.6	56.6	71.0
Completed	67.7	50.6	48.0	50.8	53.4	53.0	66.5
Attempted	4.6	3.5[c]	3.6	3.3	4.2	3.6	4.4
Personal larceny with contact	4.9	4.2[c]	2.2	1.8	2.1[c]	1.8	2.2
Purse snatching	2.1[c]	1.1[c]	0.4[c]	1.1[c]	0.0[c]	0.4[c]	0.7[c]
Pocket picking	2.8	3.1[c]	1.8[c]	0.7[c]	2.1[c]	1.4	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	67.4	49.9	49.4	52.2	55.5	54.8	68.8
Completed	63.0	47.0	46.0	49.4	51.3	51.2	64.6
Less than $50	26.0	14.9	19.8	21.0	22.5	22.4	24.0
$50 or more	34.1	28.7	22.2	24.6	26.4	27.2	36.0
Amount not available	2.8	3.4[c]	4.0	3.8	2.3[c]	1.7	4.6
Attempted	4.4	2.9[c]	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.6	4.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Excludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.
[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 33.

Table 3.22

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and family income of victim, United States, 1992[a]

Race and family income of victim	Total population[b]	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
						Robbery			Assault						Personal larceny	
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	Completed	Attempted	With contact	Without contact
White																
Less than $7,500	12,823,570	63.5	23.0	40.5	1.0[c]	8.2	4.7	3.5	54.3	21.3	33.0	79.2	73.9	5.3	4.2	75.0
$7,500 to $9,999	6,092,700	38.7	15.7	23.0	0.0[c]	8.8	1.5[c]	7.3	29.9	8.0	21.9	52.9	49.0	3.9[c]	4.1[c]	48.8
$10,000 to $14,999	15,947,820	31.8	13.9	17.9	0.6[c]	6.2	1.8[c]	4.4	24.9	6.8	18.1	48.0	44.7	3.3	1.6[c]	46.4
$15,000 to $24,999	29,428,350	31.3	10.5	20.8	1.0[c]	4.5	1.5	3.1	25.9	8.7	17.2	52.5	49.1	3.4	1.2[c]	51.2
$25,000 to $29,999	12,752,480	34.4	12.2	22.2	0.0[c]	4.0	1.1[c]	2.9[c]	30.4	6.1	24.4	56.9	54.2	2.8[c]	1.3[c]	55.7
$30,000 to $49,999	43,338,290	25.9	8.8	17.1	0.7[c]	4.2	1.0	3.2	21.0	6.4	14.6	56.2	52.8	3.5	1.9	54.3
$50,000 or more	34,904,260	20.7	5.4	15.4	0.5[c]	2.8	0.7[c]	2.1	17.4	5.7	11.8	70.0	65.9	4.1	1.9	68.0
Black																
Less than $7,500	4,945,420	70.2	32.8	37.4	2.4[c]	20.0	7.8[c]	12.2	47.9	28.9	19.0	55.1	53.8	1.3[c]	7.4[c]	47.7
$7,500 to $9,999	1,311,230	50.6	22.8[c]	27.8[c]	0.0[c]	20.9[c]	13.7[c]	7.2[c]	29.7[c]	17.3[c]	12.4[c]	53.7	50.9	2.8[c]	5.3[c]	48.4
$10,000 to $14,999	2,773,060	46.5	14.9	31.6	0.0[c]	11.0[c]	5.4[c]	5.6[c]	35.4	23.1	12.3[c]	69.0	62.3	6.7[c]	4.7[c]	64.4
$15,000 to $24,999	4,017,420	53.1	24.3	28.8	0.0[c]	13.4	9.6[c]	3.8[c]	39.7	16.4	23.4	61.6	59.2	2.4[c]	5.1[c]	56.5
$25,000 to $29,999	1,434,790	54.2	28.2	26.1	0.0[c]	29.0	2.9[c]	26.1[c]	25.2[c]	10.3[c]	14.9[c]	63.6	47.9	15.6[c]	10.4[c]	53.2
$30,000 to $49,999	3,575,770	37.5	12.7	24.9[c]	4.2[c]	13.7	1.2[c]	12.5	19.7	8.8[c]	10.9[c]	62.3	58.0	4.3[c]	1.0[c]	61.3
$50,000 or more	1,991,550	35.0	15.7[c]	19.3	1.6[c]	17.6[c]	5.0[c]	12.5[c]	15.8[c]	6.9[c]	8.9[c]	70.2	70.2	0.0[c]	2.9[c]	67.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Excludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.
[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 34, 35.

Table 3.23

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,978,890	19.3	2,642,250	12.8
Completed	1,424,470	6.9	985,050	4.8
Attempted	2,554,410	12.4	1,657,200	8.0
Rape	68,140	0.3	72,790	0.4
Completed	26,170[b]	0.1[b]	14,550[b]	0.1[b]
Attempted	41,960	0.2	58,240	0.3
Robbery	991,120	4.8	234,380	1.1
Completed	672,700	3.3	133,750	0.6
With injury	278,160	1.3	55,880	0.3
From serious assault	152,370	0.7	21,110[b]	0.1[b]
From minor assault	125,780	0.6	34,760[b]	0.2[b]
Without injury	394,540	1.9	77,870	0.4
Attempted	318,410	1.5	100,620	0.5
With injury	79,270	0.4	24,040[b]	0.1[b]
From serious assault	43,720	0.2	12,030[b]	0.1[b]
From minor assault	35,540[b]	0.2[b]	12,010[b]	0.1[b]
Without injury	239,140	1.2	76,580	0.4
Assault	2,919,620	14.1	2,335,070	11.3
Aggravated	1,232,340	6.0	616,180	3.0
Completed with injury	375,330	1.8	282,210	1.4
Attempted with weapon	857,010	4.2	333,960	1.6
Simple	1,687,270	8.2	1,718,890	8.3
Completed with injury	350,250	1.7	554,510	2.7
Attempted without weapon	1,337,010	6.5	1,164,370	5.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 55.

Table 3.24

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, victim-offender relationship, and selected victim characteristics, United States, 1992

Characteristics of victim	Total population	Type of victimization and victim-offender relationship											
		Crimes of violence[a]				Assault				Aggravated assault			
		Relatives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Relatives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Relatives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
Sex													
Male	99,263,860	0.8	5.8	4.8	24.5	0.8	5.2	4.4	17.6	0.4[b]	1.8	1.0	7.8
Female	107,150,610	3.8	7.1	3.1	10.8	3.2	6.0	2.9	8.3	0.9	1.5	0.4	2.8
Race													
White	175,614,070	2.4	5.5	3.9	16.5	2.0	4.9	3.6	12.8	0.5	1.2	0.7	4.9
Black	23,872,300	3.0	13.8[b]	3.3	25.5	2.7	10.9[b]	3.0[b]	13.6	1.7	5.2[b]	0.8[b]	8.3
Other	6,928,110	0.4[b]	5.2[b]	5.8[b]	11.8	0.4[b]	4.6[b]	5.8[b]	7.4	0.0[b]	0.0[b]	1.2[b]	4.1[b]
Age													
12 to 15 years	14,132,810	0.9[b]	22.9	13.7	33.7	0.7[b]	21.0	13.1	26.3	0.7[b]	6.7	3.7	7.5
16 to 19 years	13,453,590	2.7[b]	15.6	11.3	42.2	2.1[b]	12.4	9.8	31.0	1.1[b]	3.7	2.1[b]	15.5
20 to 24 years	18,350,160	5.4	11.0	6.9	43.7	4.3	8.9	6.9	33.9	0.9[b]	4.1	0.7[b]	11.6
25 to 34 years	41,599,870	4.1	8.3	3.5	19.6	3.5	7.3	3.3	14.1	0.5[b]	1.6[b]	0.4[b]	6.4
35 to 49 years	55,213,000	2.2	3.5	2.6	11.7	2.0	3.2	2.2	8.5	0.8	0.7[b]	0.4[b]	4.2
50 to 64 years	32,998,450	1.1[b]	1.6	0.7[b]	6.0	1.1[b]	1.4	0.7[b]	3.4	0.5[b]	0.3[b]	0.2[b]	1.1[b]
65 years and older	30,666,570	0.4[b]	0.3[b]	0.9[b]	2.9	0.4[b]	0.3[b]	0.6[b]	1.5	0.3[b]	0.1[b]	0.1[b]	0.6[b]
Marital status[c]													
Married	110,348,970	1.5	2.3	1.8	8.1	1.4	2.1	1.6	6.1	0.4	0.5	0.3[b]	2.8
Widowed	13,435,700	0.2[b]	0.8[b]	1.1[b]	4.8	0.2[b]	0.6[b]	1.1[b]	2.5[b]	0.0[b]	0.6[b]	0.0[b]	1.2[b]
Divorced or separated	20,378,150	11.0	9.2	3.7	20.2	9.1	8.0	3.4	14.3	2.8	2.0	0.0[b]	5.3
Never married	61,874,910	1.5	14.2	8.4	35.7	1.3	12.2	7.7	26.3	0.5[b]	3.7	1.7	10.4
Family income[d]													
Less than $7,500	18,330,920	4.1	16.8	6.8	33.2	3.6	15.3	6.6	23.8	1.0[b]	5.2	2.1[b]	13.2
$7,500 to $9,999	7,683,480	4.5[b]	10.4	3.3[b]	19.8	4.5[b]	8.2	2.9[b]	11.7	1.5[b]	3.6[b]	0.0[b]	3.7[b]
$10,000 to $14,999	19,332,020	5.8	8.1	4.4	14.6	5.3	6.7	4.2	9.4	2.1	1.9[b]	0.9[b]	3.2
$15,000 to $24,999	34,368,460	2.6	7.8	3.8	17.5	2.3	7.1	3.4	13.3	0.6[b]	2.3	0.4[b]	5.6
$25,000 to $29,999	14,577,080	3.3	6.7	4.3	18.8	2.8	6.5	4.3	13.9	0.0[b]	1.3[b]	1.0[b]	3.3
$30,000 to $49,999	48,453,290	0.9	4.6	4.0	15.5	0.6[b]	4.0	3.7	11.3	0.0[b]	0.8[b]	0.9	4.2
$50,000 or more	38,489,270	0.4[b]	3.2	2.9	13.4	0.4[b]	2.6	2.4	10.7	0.3[b]	0.6[b]	0.2[b]	3.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.13. This table combines victimizations committed by single and multiple offenders. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Includes data on rape and robbery not shown separately.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
[c]Excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.
[d]Excludes data on persons whose family income was not ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 152, 153.

Simple assault			
Relatives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
0.5	3.4	3.4	9.8
2.3	4.5	2.4	5.4
1.5	3.7	2.9	8.0
0.9 [b]	5.7	2.3	5.3
0.4 [b]	4.6 [b]	4.6 [b]	3.3 [b]
0.0 [b]	14.3	9.4	18.8
1.0 [b]	8.7	7.7	15.6
3.4	4.9	6.2	22.4
3.0	5.7	2.9	7.7
1.2	2.5	1.8	4.3
0.6 [b]	1.1 [b]	0.5 [b]	2.3
0.1 [b]	0.1 [b]	0.5 [b]	0.9 [b]
1.0	1.6	1.2	3.2
0.2 [b]	0.0 [b]	1.1 [b]	1.3 [b]
6.2	6.0	3.4	8.9
0.8	8.4	6.0	15.9
2.6	10.1	4.4	10.6
3.0 [b]	4.6 [b]	2.9 [b]	7.9
3.2	4.8	3.3	6.1
1.6	4.8	2.9	7.7
2.8	5.2	3.3	10.6
0.6 [b]	3.2	2.7	7.1
0.1 [b]	2.1	2.2	6.8

Table 3.25

Average annual rate (per 1,000 females age 12 and older) of violent victimizations against females

By victim-offender relationship, demographic characteristics of victim, and offense, United States, 1987-91

	Victim-offender relationship			
	Intimate	Other relative	Acquaintance	Stranger
Total	5.4	1.1	7.6	5.4
Race				
White	5.4	1.2	7.2	5.1
Black	5.8	1.3	10.5	7.4
Other [a]	3.6	0.7 [b]	6.2	5.3
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	5.5	1.3	6.3	7.2
Non-Hispanic	5.4	1.1	7.7	5.3
Age				
12 to 19 years	5.8	2.3	21.7	8.0
20 to 24 years	15.5	1.5	14.3	11.6
25 to 34 years	8.8	1.1	7.3	6.5
35 to 49 years	4.0	1.2	5.2	4.6
50 to 64 years	0.9	0.4	1.9	2.6
65 years and older	0.0 [b]	0.2	0.7	1.1
Education				
Some high school or less	5.3	1.7	11.8	4.9
High school graduate	6.1	0.7	5.3	4.2
Some college	6.4	1.2	6.8	8.0
College graduate or more	2.5	0.5	6.0	6.0
Family income				
Less than $9,999	11.4	2.0	12.7	7.7
$10,000 to $19,999	6.7	1.4	7.9	5.8
$20,000 to $29,999	5.9	0.9	7.8	4.6
$30,000 to $49,999	2.7	0.7	5.8	4.4
$50,000 or more	1.6	0.5	4.6	4.2
Marital status				
Never married	7.1	1.7	16.6	10.0
Married	1.5	0.5	3.2	3.0
Widowed	0.7 [b]	0.5	1.4	2.1
Divorced/separated	16.7	2.6	12.6	8.8
Location of residence				
Central city	6.5	1.1	9.5	8.8
Suburban	4.6	1.0	6.4	4.6
Rural	5.6	1.4	7.2	2.3
Offense				
Rape	0.2	0.0 [b]	0.5	0.3
Robbery	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.5
Aggravated assault	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.1
Simple assault	3.6	0.7	5.1	2.4

Note: See Note, table 3.19. These data include only violent victimizations involving single offenders. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

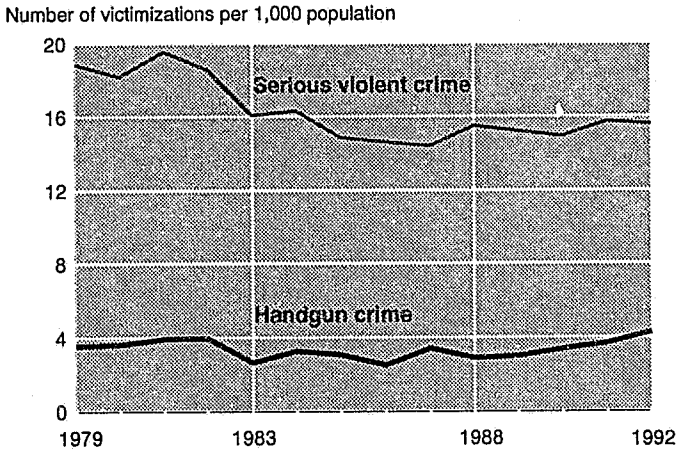
[a] Includes groups such as Asians and Native Americans.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Violence Against Women***, NCJ-145325 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 7, 8.

Figure 3.2

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of serious violent victimization and violent victimization with a handgun

United States, 1979-92



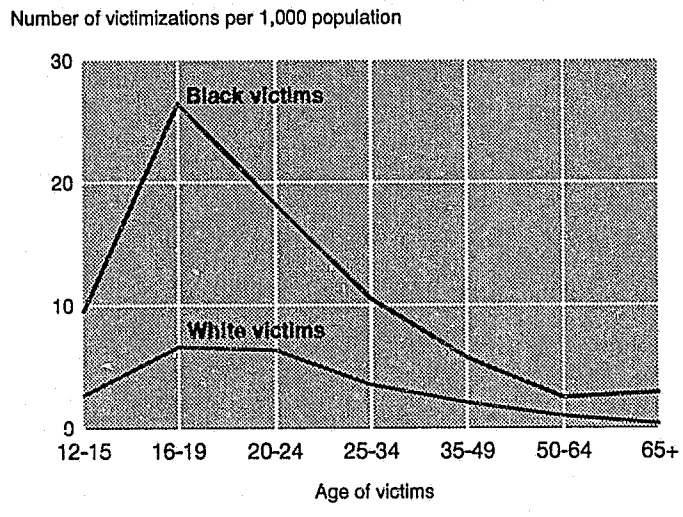
Note: See Note, table 3.1. "Serious violent crime" includes rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Firearms and Crimes of Violence***, NCJ-146844 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 2.

Figure 3.3

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of violent victimization with a handgun

By age and race of victim, United States, 1987-92



Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Firearms and Crimes of Violence***, NCJ-146844 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 6.

Table 3.26

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons and per 1,000 females age 12 and older) of rape victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-92

	Total rape victimizations		Female rape victimization					
			Total		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	155,730	0.9	151,700	1.8	125,700	1.7	24,900	2.6
1974	163,010	1.0	159,400	1.8	118,400	1.6	36,600	3.8
1975	153,740	0.9	146,400	1.7	126,100	1.6	18,200	1.8
1976	145,190	0.8	129,300	1.4	96,500	1.2	32,900	3.2
1977	154,240	0.9	141,900	1.6	123,900	1.6	16,400	1.6
1978	171,050	1.0	153,000	1.7	112,800	1.4	40,100	3.8
1979	191,740	1.1	171,200	1.8	141,700	1.8	28,100	2.6
1980	173,770	0.9	151,400	1.6	126,800	1.5	20,300	1.8
1981	177,540	1.0	169,700	1.8	135,600	1.6	31,100	2.8
1982	152,570	0.8	140,500	1.4	123,700	1.5	16,800	1.5
1983	154,170	0.8	137,900	1.4	114,990	1.3	19,790	1.7
1984	179,890	0.9	164,480	1.6	117,050	1.4	39,290	3.3
1985	138,490	0.7	130,850	1.3	90,260	1.0	36,910	3.1
1986	129,940	0.7	122,200	1.2	95,900	1.1	24,370	2.0
1987	148,450	0.8	134,300	1.3	84,380	1.0	40,410	3.3
1988	127,370	0.6	119,780	1.2	83,420	0.9	32,360	2.6
1989	135,410	0.7	122,740	1.2	101,470	1.1	21,260	1.7
1990	130,260	0.6	106,660	1.0	88,690	1.0	12,380	1.0 [a]
1991	174,010	0.9	153,120	1.4	137,920	1.5	13,310	1.0 [a]
1992	140,930	0.7	83,080	0.8	69,950	0.8	13,130	1.0 [a]

Note: See Note, table 3.9. A revised survey questionnaire is being phased in, and in 1992 approximately one-half of the sample was surveyed using the revised questionnaire. Figures for 1992 are based only on the portion of the sample that received the original questionnaire. Estimates of rape victimization are particularly subject to fluctuation because of the relatively small number of rapes reported. The potential for fluctuation increases as the sample size decreases. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

[a]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends***, NCJ-147006 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 19, 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.27

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of robbery victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-92

	Sex of victim				Race of victim			
	Male		Female		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	781,700	9.9	326,200	3.8	869,500	6.0	225,500	12.9
1974	825,800	10.3	372,800	4.3	914,300	6.2	270,500	15.1
1975	794,000	9.8	353,300	4.0	870,600	5.8	260,900	14.1
1976	750,500	9.1	360,200	4.0	832,500	5.5	256,100	13.6
1977	725,200	8.7	357,800	4.0	822,100	5.4	251,300	13.0
1978	698,000	8.3	340,600	3.7	801,300	5.2	224,800	11.4
1979	747,100	8.8	368,900	4.0	852,300	5.5	246,900	12.5
1980	800,700	9.1	408,400	4.3	917,800	5.7	283,000	14.0
1981	875,900	9.8	504,900	5.2	995,400	6.2	347,300	16.9
1982	840,100	9.3	493,400	5.0	986,800	6.0	302,600	14.4
1983	753,640	8.3	395,540	4.0	834,020	5.1	286,320	13.4
1984	715,910	7.8	400,770	4.0	832,400	5.0	256,800	11.8
1985	635,020	6.8	349,800	3.5	709,420	4.2	240,990	10.9
1986	611,480	6.5	397,670	3.9	781,680	4.6	193,040	8.6
1987	637,180	6.7	408,780	4.0	733,740	4.3	293,180	12.9
1988	622,670	6.5	425,320	4.1	801,750	4.7	215,690	9.4
1989	734,540	7.6	357,280	3.4	763,650	4.4	302,280	12.9
1990	735,890	7.5	413,810	3.9	786,560	4.5	309,350	13.0
1991	813,860	8.3	389,150	3.7	833,190	4.8	320,100	13.6
1992	803,230	8.1	422,280	3.9	817,870	4.7	372,440	15.6

Note: See Note, table 3.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends***, NCJ-147006 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 26, 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.28

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of assault victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-92[a]

	Sex of victim											
	Male						Female					
	Total		Aggravated		Simple		Total		Aggravated		Simple	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	2,697,900	34.3	1,205,400	15.3	1,492,400	19.0	1,389,200	16.2	449,400	5.2	939,900	11.0
1974	2,790,200	34.9	1,285,100	16.1	1,505,200	18.8	1,358,100	15.6	450,300	5.2	907,500	10.4
1975	2,738,600	33.7	1,150,800	14.2	1,587,800	19.6	1,533,200	17.3	480,600	5.4	1,052,700	11.9
1976	2,764,500	33.6	1,185,900	14.4	1,578,700	19.2	1,578,900	17.6	509,300	5.7	1,069,700	11.9
1977	3,128,800	37.5	1,289,700	15.5	1,839,100	22.1	1,535,200	16.9	448,200	4.9	1,087,300	12.0
1978	3,135,600	37.2	1,240,500	14.7	1,895,100	22.5	1,596,000	17.4	467,500	5.1	1,128,600	12.3
1979	3,114,300	36.5	1,272,300	14.9	1,841,800	21.6	1,737,000	18.7	496,300	5.3	1,240,700	13.4
1980	3,099,500	35.2	1,243,700	14.1	1,855,700	21.0	1,647,700	17.1	463,100	4.8	1,184,600	12.3
1981	3,229,600	36.2	1,278,800	14.4	1,950,900	21.9	1,794,200	18.5	516,900	5.3	1,277,200	13.1
1982	3,083,400	34.2	1,229,100	13.6	1,854,300	20.6	1,889,500	19.2	525,000	5.3	1,364,400	13.9
1983	2,900,140	31.8	1,067,520	11.7	1,832,620	20.1	1,699,950	17.1	449,800	4.5	1,250,150	12.6
1984	2,961,500	32.2	1,186,860	12.9	1,774,640	19.3	1,782,980	17.8	540,440	5.4	1,242,540	12.4
1985	2,964,970	31.9	1,131,230	12.2	1,833,740	19.7	1,734,380	17.2	473,950	4.7	1,260,430	12.5
1986	2,710,790	28.8	1,094,480	11.6	1,616,310	17.2	1,665,560	16.3	448,390	4.4	1,217,160	11.9
1987	2,867,400	30.2	1,102,190	11.6	1,765,210	18.6	1,734,250	16.9	485,270	4.7	1,248,980	12.2
1988	2,808,350	29.3	1,153,770	12.0	1,654,580	17.3	1,925,840	18.6	587,610	5.7	1,338,220	12.9
1989	2,837,190	29.3	1,151,120	11.9	1,686,060	17.4	1,796,600	17.2	513,580	4.9	1,283,010	12.3
1990	2,912,550	29.8	1,126,310	11.5	1,786,230	18.3	1,816,250	17.2	474,350	4.5	1,341,890	12.7
1991	3,291,650	33.5	1,153,070	11.7	2,138,580	21.8	1,918,160	18.1	481,320	4.5	1,436,830	13.5
1992	2,989,140	30.1	1,195,060	12.0	1,794,070	18.1	2,265,550	21.1	653,460	6.1	1,612,090	15.0

Note: See Note, table 3.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends***, NCJ-147006 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 40, 41, 63, 64. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.29

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal larceny victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-92[a]

	Sex of victim											
	Male						Female					
	Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact		Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	8,084,000	102.8	207,300	2.6	7,876,600	100.2	6,886,500	80.3	297,000	3.5	6,589,700	76.8
1974	8,706,300	108.9	237,500	3.0	8,468,800	105.9	7,182,600	82.5	282,800	3.3	6,900,000	79.2
1975	8,781,300	108.1	232,600	2.9	8,548,700	105.2	7,512,500	84.9	291,200	3.3	7,221,200	81.7
1976	8,745,100	106.2	209,400	2.5	8,535,900	103.7	7,774,000	86.8	287,700	3.2	7,486,400	83.6
1977	9,001,700	107.9	202,900	2.4	8,798,900	105.5	7,931,100	87.4	258,100	2.8	7,673,000	84.6
1978	8,907,100	105.6	224,000	2.7	8,682,900	102.9	8,143,300	88.7	325,400	3.5	7,818,000	85.1
1979	8,477,900	99.3	224,200	2.6	8,253,600	96.7	7,904,500	85.1	286,400	3.1	7,617,800	82.0
1980	7,848,400	89.0	190,900	2.2	7,657,500	86.8	7,451,700	77.5	366,900	3.8	7,084,900	73.7
1981	8,086,000	90.7	242,300	2.7	7,843,600	88.0	7,777,000	80.0	362,400	3.7	7,414,300	76.3
1982	8,073,100	89.5	243,800	2.7	7,829,300	86.8	7,479,900	76.1	333,300	3.4	7,146,700	72.7
1983	7,535,590	82.6	239,820	2.6	7,295,760	80.0	7,121,710	71.7	322,730	3.3	6,798,970	68.5
1984	6,988,550	76.0	265,830	2.9	6,722,720	73.1	6,800,450	68.0	263,760	2.6	6,536,690	65.3
1985	6,946,520	74.7	245,740	2.6	6,700,780	72.0	6,527,290	64.6	277,000	2.7	6,250,290	61.8
1986	6,793,120	72.2	233,170	2.5	6,559,950	69.7	6,442,060	63.1	303,120	3.0	6,138,940	60.2
1987	6,943,840	73.1	202,750	2.1	6,741,080	71.0	6,630,870	64.5	305,750	3.0	6,325,120	61.5
1988	7,023,770	73.3	188,590	2.0	6,835,180	71.3	7,032,610	67.9	300,770	2.9	6,731,830	65.0
1989	7,034,900	72.6	250,590	2.6	6,784,300	70.0	6,794,540	65.0	292,330	2.8	6,502,200	62.2
1990	6,607,770	67.5	251,090	2.6	6,356,680	65.0	6,367,540	60.4	385,910	3.7	5,981,630	56.7
1991	6,594,730	67.2	205,660	2.1	6,389,060	65.1	6,290,650	59.3	291,150	2.7	5,999,490	56.5
1992	6,217,360	62.6	206,140	2.1	6,011,210	60.6	5,993,470	55.9	278,660	2.6	5,714,800	53.3

Note: See Note, table 3.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends***, NCJ-147006 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 73, 74, 96, 97. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Race of victim											
White						Black					
Total		Aggravated		Simple		Total		Aggravated		Simple	
Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
3,574,100	24.7	1,371,000	9.5	2,203,200	15.2	479,300	27.4	279,600	16.0	199,700	11.4
3,651,300	24.8	1,473,300	10.0	2,178,000	14.8	420,700	23.5	235,000	13.1	185,700	10.4
3,702,400	24.8	1,331,500	8.9	2,370,900	15.9	509,600	27.6	267,200	14.5	242,500	13.1
3,749,300	24.9	1,379,600	9.2	2,369,600	15.7	543,600	28.9	292,900	15.6	250,700	13.3
4,079,800	26.8	1,459,200	9.6	2,620,600	17.2	538,200	27.9	268,100	13.9	270,100	14.0
4,149,500	26.9	1,431,600	9.3	2,717,900	17.6	531,900	27.1	261,500	13.3	270,400	13.8
4,220,100	27.1	1,475,600	9.5	2,744,400	17.6	540,900	27.5	253,300	12.9	387,700	14.6
4,115,900	25.6	1,403,400	8.7	2,712,500	16.9	516,000	25.5	253,400	12.5	262,500	13.0
4,276,800	26.4	1,470,900	9.1	2,805,900	17.3	642,400	31.2	296,800	14.4	345,600	16.8
4,298,700	26.3	1,422,100	8.7	2,876,700	17.6	593,700	28.3	307,700	14.7	286,100	13.6
3,971,830	24.1	1,237,720	7.5	2,734,110	16.6	555,390	26.0	262,280	12.3	293,110	13.7
4,052,600	24.5	1,401,100	8.5	2,651,500	16.0	606,800	27.9	283,900	13.1	322,870	14.9
4,048,110	24.2	1,324,940	7.9	2,723,170	16.3	564,420	25.5	238,250	10.8	326,180	14.8
3,750,940	22.2	1,261,780	7.5	2,489,170	14.8	529,640	23.6	238,570	10.6	291,070	13.0
3,871,460	22.8	1,248,780	7.4	2,622,670	15.4	621,550	27.4	288,920	12.7	332,620	14.6
3,921,600	23.0	1,348,510	7.9	2,573,080	15.1	681,620	29.6	338,160	14.7	343,460	14.9
3,981,210	23.1	1,384,730	8.0	2,596,480	15.1	516,530	22.1	233,770	10.0	282,820	12.1
3,989,480	23.0	1,277,520	7.4	2,711,960	15.7	617,670	26.0	288,850	12.2	328,820	13.9
4,326,330	24.9	1,316,720	7.6	3,009,600	17.3	738,940	31.5	261,600	11.2	477,340	20.3
4,325,750	24.6	1,374,540	7.8	2,951,210	16.8	800,230	33.5	437,380	18.3	362,840	15.2

Race of victim											
White						Black					
Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact		Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact	
Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
13,384,700	92.3	379,700	2.6	13,005,100	89.7	1,455,400	83.1	112,900	6.4	1,342,400	76.7
14,178,300	96.4	398,600	2.7	13,779,700	93.7	1,506,200	84.1	110,900	6.2	1,395,400	77.9
14,468,400	97.1	386,900	2.6	14,081,500	94.5	1,667,000	90.3	131,800	7.1	1,535,200	83.2
14,684,000	97.4	369,800	2.5	14,314,200	95.0	1,631,700	86.8	117,400	6.2	1,514,400	80.6
14,965,700	98.2	337,200	2.2	14,628,500	96.0	1,736,400	90.0	110,000	5.7	1,626,500	84.3
15,050,600	97.7	416,400	2.7	14,634,100	95.0	1,775,000	90.3	122,100	6.2	1,653,000	84.1
14,393,700	92.5	390,000	2.5	14,003,700	90.0	1,714,800	87.1	110,500	5.6	1,604,300	81.4
13,390,800	83.3	418,600	2.6	12,972,200	80.7	1,620,500	80.1	126,200	6.2	1,494,200	73.9
13,803,900	85.3	474,300	2.9	13,329,500	82.3	1,744,700	84.8	111,200	5.4	1,633,600	79.4
13,491,700	82.5	450,200	2.8	13,041,600	79.8	1,764,400	84.2	104,800	5.0	1,659,600	79.2
12,761,660	77.4	421,540	2.6	12,340,120	74.8	1,675,940	78.6	125,010	5.9	1,550,940	72.7
11,983,950	72.4	389,930	2.4	11,594,020	70.0	1,475,910	67.9	119,600	5.5	1,356,320	62.4
11,711,560	70.1	388,830	2.3	11,322,740	67.8	1,400,020	63.4	106,680	4.8	1,293,340	58.5
11,528,610	68.3	399,840	2.4	11,128,780	66.0	1,396,210	62.3	122,360	5.5	1,273,850	56.8
11,736,330	69.1	372,470	2.2	11,363,860	66.9	1,500,080	66.0	114,770	5.1	1,385,310	61.0
12,086,870	70.7	368,600	2.2	11,718,270	68.6	1,598,160	69.4	93,530	4.1	1,504,620	65.3
11,835,210	68.8	397,450	2.3	11,437,760	66.5	1,612,930	69.0	123,780	5.3	1,489,140	63.7
11,014,970	63.6	488,280	2.8	10,526,690	60.8	1,519,050	64.0	125,510	5.3	1,393,530	58.7
11,025,730	63.3	361,410	2.1	10,664,310	61.3	1,498,490	63.9	111,880	4.8	1,386,610	59.1
10,320,210	58.8	358,490	2.0	9,961,720	56.7	1,442,920	60.4	108,910	4.6	1,334,000	55.9

Table 3.30

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987		1988	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	28 %	72 %	32 %	68 %	28 %	72 %	35 %	65 %	33 %	67 %	46 %	54 %	40 %	60 %	36 %	64 %	36 %	64 %	35 %	64 %
Sex																				
Male	44	56	51	49	46	54	55	45	51	49	68	32	60	40	55	45	54	46	52	48
Female	13	87	16	84	14	86	21	79	20	80	28	71	26	74	23	77	21	79	22	77
Race																				
White	28	72	32	68	28	72	34	66	33	67	45	55	40	60	37	63	36	64	35	64
Black/other	21	79	31	69	31	69	40	60	35	65	48	52	38	62	32	68	37	63	36	64
Education																				
College	37	63	39	61	35	65	38	62	39	61	47	53	42	58	39	61	38	62	38	62
High school	26	74	30	70	27	73	36	64	33	67	47	53	40	60	37	63	35	65	36	64
Grade school	17	83	25	75	22	78	27	72	23	77	35	65	28	72	24	76	29	71	22	78
Occupation																				
Professional/business	32	68	36	64	33	67	37	63	34	66	48	52	39	61	38	62	36	64	36	64
Clerical	19	81	23	77	14	86	22	78	21	79	33	67	35	64	26	74	19	81	27	73
Manual	31	69	36	64	35	65	41	59	39	61	53	47	44	56	41	59	44	56	39	61
Farmer	14	86	33	67	30	70	32	68	24	76	49	51	29	71	31	69	32	68	25	75
Income[a]																				
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																				
18 to 20 years	39	61	31	69	47	53	47	53	41	59	58	42	64	36	45	55	50	50	61	39
21 to 29 years	42	58	41	59	42	58	48	52	45	55	54	46	49	51	45	55	47	53	46	54
30 to 49 years	30	70	39	61	30	70	38	62	40	60	52	48	45	55	43	57	43	57	43	57
50 years and older	16	84	20	80	18	82	23	77	21	79	34	66	26	74	24	76	21	79	20	80
Region[b]																				
Northeast	29	71	33	67	26	74	39	61	32	68	44	56	41	59	36	64	36	64	37	62
Midwest	24	76	32	68	28	72	32	68	36	64	46	54	40	60	37	63	35	65	35	65
South	22	78	27	73	25	75	32	68	27	73	42	58	36	64	30	70	34	66	33	67
West	41	59	39	61	39	61	42	58	43	57	54	46	44	55	47	53	40	60	38	62
Religion																				
Protestant	23	77	28	72	26	74	32	67	31	69	44	56	38	62	34	66	33	67	33	67
Catholic	30	70	36	64	26	74	34	66	32	68	45	55	40	60	38	62	37	63	36	64
Jewish	24	76	13	87	22	78	45	55	41	59	42	58	48	52	47	53	55	45	30	65
None	57	43	51	49	50	50	56	44	47	53	62	38	57	43	51	49	52	48	53	47
Politics																				
Republican	22	78	22	78	22	78	28	72	23	77	38	62	37	63	30	70	33	67	30	70
Democrat	24	76	31	69	26	74	35	65	31	69	44	56	36	64	31	69	32	68	34	66
Independent	35	65	39	61	34	66	40	60	42	58	53	47	45	55	48	52	44	56	41	58

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1989		1990		1991		1993	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
36 %	64 %	37 %	63 %	34 %	65 %	36 %	64 %
54	46	54	46	52	48	48	52
23	77	23	77	22	78	27	73
38	62	35	64	34	66	36	64
30	70	42	58	33	65	32	67
39	61	38	62	37	62	36	64
37	63	38	61	31	68	36	63
23	77	18	80	30	70	31	69
41	59	38	62	36	64	37	63
28	72	26	74	25	74	25	75
40	60	44	56	40	59	42	58
25	75	24	76	25	75	37	63
X	X	X	X	X	X	38	62
X	X	X	X	X	X	36	64
X	X	X	X	X	X	35	65
X	X	X	X	X	X	40	60
36	64	44	56	26	74	45	55
53	47	47	53	41	59	41	59
43	57	44	55	44	55	44	56
21	79	22	78	19	81	23	76
36	64	34	66	29	70	X	X
38	62	38	62	34	66	X	X
33	67	34	66	34	66	X	X
42	58	42	58	41	58	X	X
33	67	36	63	34	65	33	67
38	62	31	69	30	69	32	68
53	47	33	67	46	54	35	65
51	49	52	48	42	58	64	36
35	65	34	66	32	68	31	69
31	69	31	69	29	71	32	68
43	57	46	54	42	57	43	57

Table 3.31

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987		1988	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	2 %	98 %	4 %	96 %	2 %	98 %	2 %	98 %	2 %	98 %	2 %	98 %	2 %	98 %	2 %	98 %	2 %	98 %	2 %	98 %
Sex																				
Male	2	98	3	96	1	98	2	98	2	98	3	97	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98
Female	2	98	4	95	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	1	99
Race																				
White	1	98	3	97	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98
Black/other	4	95	9	88	1	99	3	97	4	96	3	97	2	98	5	94	4	96	1	98
Education																				
College	2	97	3	96	1	98	1	98	3	97	3	97	2	98	3	97	2	98	2	98
High school	1	99	3	96	2	97	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	1	98	2	98	1	99
Grade school	2	98	5	94	2	98	3	97	1	99	2	98	1	99	2	97	3	96	4	96
Occupation																				
Professional/business	2	98	2	98	2	98	1	99	2	97	2	98	2	98	3	97	1	99	1	99
Clerical	2	98	4	95	1	99	3	96	1	99	2	98	2	98	1	98	1	98	2	98
Manual	2	98	4	95	2	98	2	97	3	97	3	98	1	98	2	98	2	97	2	98
Farmer	0	100	7	93	0	98	0	100	0	100	4	96	0	100	0	100	5	95	0	100
Income[a]																				
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																				
18 to 20 years	0	100	4	96	3	97	6	94	5	95	6	94	4	96	2	98	5	95	3	97
21 to 29 years	2	98	4	95	3	97	4	96	3	97	3	97	2	98	4	96	3	96	0	100
30 to 49 years	2	97	4	95	1	98	(b)	100	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	1	99	3	97
50 years and older	1	99	3	96	1	98	2	98	1	99	2	98	(b)	100	2	98	2	98	1	99
Region[c]																				
Northeast	2	98	5	95	2	96	2	98	3	97	3	97	2	97	5	95	2	98	3	97
Midwest	2	98	3	97	1	98	2	98	2	98	1	99	1	99	1	99	2	98	1	99
South	1	98	4	94	1	98	2	98	2	98	3	97	1	99	1	98	2	98	2	98
West	2	98	3	97	2	98	2	98	1	99	3	97	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98
Religion																				
Protestant	2	98	4	96	1	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	(b)	99
Catholic	2	98	4	96	2	97	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	3	97	2	98	3	97
Jewish	0	100	4	93	0	96	0	100	0	100	8	92	0	100	9	91	0	100	12	88
None	2	98	5	95	4	95	0	100	0	100	3	97	2	98	1	99	1	99	0	100
Politics																				
Republican	1	99	5	95	1	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	1	99	2	98	1	99	1	99
Democrat	2	98	3	97	1	98	2	98	1	99	2	98	2	98	2	97	3	97	2	98
Independent	2	98	4	95	2	97	2	98	3	97	3	97	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]One-half of 1 percent or less.

[c]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1989		1990		1991		1993	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1 %	98 %	1 %	98 %	2 %	98 %	3 %	97 %
1	99	1	99	2	98	3	97
1	98	2	98	2	98	2	97
1	98	1	98	1	99	2	98
2	98	3	97	5	92	5	94
2	97	2	98	1	98	2	98
(b)	99	1	99	2	98	3	96
2	98	2	96	1	99	0	100
1	98	2	98	(b)	100	2	98
2	97	1	99	2	97	3	97
2	98	1	98	2	97	3	97
0	100	6	94	4	96	0	100
X	X	X	X	X	X	4	96
X	X	X	X	X	X	1	99
X	X	X	X	X	X	2	98
X	X	X	X	X	X	4	96
3	97	6	91	9	91	0	100
2	97	3	97	2	98	4	96
1	98	1	99	2	97	3	97
1	98	1	99	1	99	2	98
1	98	1	98	4	95	X	X
1	98	1	99	0	100	X	X
2	98	1	98	1	98	X	X
(b)	98	3	97	2	98	X	X
1	98	1	98	1	98	2	97
1	99	1	99	2	98	3	97
0	100	6	94	0	100	4	96
1	99	2	98	4	96	1	99
1	98	1	98	1	99	2	98
2	98	2	98	1	98	3	96
1	98	1	99	3	97	2	98

Table 3.32

Respondents reporting whether they have been the victim of a crime or a violent crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

	"During the last twelve months, have you been the victim of a crime?"		"Have you, personally, ever been the victim of a violent crime?"	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	11 %	89 %	14 %	86 %
Sex				
Male	15	85	14	86
Female	8	92	14	85
Age				
18 to 29 years	17	83	16	84
30 to 49 years	15	85	19	81
50 to 64 years	4	96	8	90
65 years and older	2	97	6	94
Region				
East	11	89	12	87
Midwest	7	92	13	87
South	12	88	13	87
West	15	85	21	79
Community				
Urban	13	87	19	80
Suburban	12	88	12	88
Rural	9	91	12	88
Race				
White	11	89	14	86
Black[a]	12	88	14	83
Education				
College post graduate	17	83	17	83
College graduate	15	85	14	86
Some college	21	89	25	79
No college	10	90	12	88
Politics				
Republican	11	89	13	87
Democrat	10	90	13	87
Independent	12	88	16	83
Income				
$50,000 and over	15	85	15	85
$30,000 to $49,999	9	91	15	85
$20,000 to $29,999	13	87	14	86
Under $20,000	9	91	14	85

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.33

Respondents reporting whether they were abused during childhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "When you were growing up, do you remember any time when you were punched or kicked or choked by a parent or other adult guardian?"

	Yes	No
National	12 %	88 %
Sex		
Male	13	85
Female	10	90
Age		
18 to 29 years	15	85
30 to 49 years	13	87
50 to 64 years	8	91
50 years and older	8	91
65 years and older	8	90
Region		
East	14	86
Midwest	9	90
South	9	91
West	15	82
Community		
Urban area	10	89
Suburban area	13	87
Rural area	12	87
Race		
White	12	88
Nonwhite[a]	9	90
Black	9	91
Education		
College post graduate	8	91
College graduate	8	92
Some college	13	87
No college	13	86
Politics		
Republican	6	94
Democrat	11	89
Independent	16	82
Income		
$50,000 and over	6	94
$30,000 to $49,999	12	88
$20,000 to $29,999	11	89
Under $20,000	17	82

Note: The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.34

Estimated percent of personal victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1992

Type of victimization	Percent using self-protective measures: All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	71.7 %	69.9 %	74.3 %
Completed	68.6	61.6	78.8
Attempted	73.4	74.5	71.6
Rape	80.1	84.3	76.2
Robbery	59.4	54.9	78.8
Completed	47.5	43.4	68.0
With injury	63.5	58.6	87.8
From serious assault	67.9	63.4	100.0 [a]
From minor assault	58.7	52.7	80.5 [a]
Without injury	36.2	32.7	53.8
Attempted	82.5	79.1	93.0
With injury	86.1	86.2	85.7 [a]
From serious assault	85.0	88.7 [a]	71.5 [a]
From minor assault	87.4	83.2 [a]	100.0 [a]
Without injury	81.3	76.8	95.3
Assault	74.3	74.6	73.8
Aggravated	71.9	71.3	73.0
Completed with injury	74.6	74.4	75.0
Attempted with weapon	70.3	70.0	71.3
Simple	75.6	77.1	74.1
Completed with injury	82.1	80.8	82.8
Attempted without weapon	73.2	76.1	69.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. This table reflects the proportion of victims who responded affirmatively when asked whether they used any self-protective measures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 84, Table 73.

Table 3.35

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By type of victimization and type of measure, United States, 1992[a]

Type of self-protective measure	Crimes of violence: Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Robbery: Total	With injury	Without injury	Assault: Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.0 [b]	1.3 [b]	0.6 [b]	1.8 [b]	1.3	1.8 [b]	1.0 [b]
Attacked offender without weapon	11.1	17.1	7.4	6.9 [b]	10.2	11.2	9.3	11.5	11.2	11.6
Threatened offender with weapon	1.0	0.5 [b]	1.2	0.0 [b]	0.3 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.6 [b]	1.1	1.5 [b]	0.9 [b]
Threatened offender without weapon	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.7 [b]	0.7 [b]	1.5 [b]	0.0 [b]	1.7	2.0	1.5
Resisted or captured offender	19.0	26.8	14.2	20.2	25.2	34.9	16.5	17.7	16.1	18.7
Scared or warned offender	8.3	7.0	9.0	11.4 [b]	9.1	7.6 [b]	10.4	8.0	8.0	8.0
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.9	10.1	16.1	11.2 [b]	17.1	8.7	24.5	13.4	8.7	16.1
Ran away or hid	19.6	14.4	22.8	18.0	18.0	15.8	20.0	20.0	24.2	17.5
Got help or gave alarm	11.3	9.3	12.5	7.3 [b]	8.4	9.8	7.2	12.1	13.0	11.5
Screamed from pain or fear	2.5	5.1	0.9 [b]	11.0 [b]	2.8 [b]	3.2 [b]	2.5 [b]	2.0	3.3	1.3
Employed another method	10.6	6.4	13.1	9.4 [b]	7.0	6.7 [b]	7.2	11.3	10.1	12.0
Total number of self-protective measures[c]	7,043,300	2,672,690	4,370,600	269,190	1,077,320	508,020	569,290	5,696,770	2,102,810	3,593,950

Note: See Note, table 3.1. These data represent those who responded affirmatively when asked whether they used any self-protective measures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
[c]Some respondents may have reported more than one self-protective measure employed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 85.

Table 3.36

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By sex and race of victim, and type of measure, United States, 1992[a]

Type of self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.3	1.7	0.8[b]	1.1	1.6[b]
Attacked offender without weapon	11.1	13.8	7.8	11.1	11.2
Threatened offender with weapon	1.0	1.6	0.2[b]	1.1	0.3[b]
Threatened offender without weapon	1.6	2.3	0.7[b]	1.7	1.0[b]
Resisted or captured offender	19.0	21.9	15.4	18.8	19.5
Scared or warned offender	8.3	6.1	10.8	8.3	7.1
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.9	14.3	13.4	14.6	12.3
Ran away or hid	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.0	21.0
Got help or gave alarm	11.3	7.2	16.3	10.8	12.7
Screamed from pain or fear	2.5	0.7[b]	4.7	2.1	4.9
Employed another method	10.6	11.0	10.0	11.4	8.2
Total number of self-protective measures[c]	7,043,300	3,858,440	3,184,850	5,597,820	1,232,150

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.35. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
[c]Some respondents may have reported more than one self-protective measure employed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 86, Table 76.

Table 3.37

Estimated percent distribution of the perception of the effectiveness of self-protective measures employed in personal victimizations

By person taking measure and outcome, United States, 1992[a]

Person taking measure and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations						
		Total	Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
Measure taken by victim								
Crimes of violence	4,744,110	100 %	59.8 %	7.7 %	6.6 %	10.6 %	8.5 %	6.7 %
Rape	112,860	100	58.2	3.1[b]	7.3[b]	12.8[b]	10.3[b]	8.3[b]
Robbery	728,360	100	55.3	9.4	10.0	10.4	7.8	7.2
Assault	3,902,880	100	60.7	7.6	6.0	10.6	8.5	6.6
Aggravated	1,328,360	100	64.9	6.3	5.8	7.2	9.5	6.3
Simple	2,574,510	100	58.6	8.2	6.1	12.4	8.0	6.7
Measure taken by others								
Crimes of violence	4,595,010	100	34.8	10.6	1.5	43.9	7.4	1.9
Rape	58,420	100	25.6[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]	50.7[b]	23.7[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery	671,030	100	29.1	11.8	2.1[b]	45.7	4.8[b]	6.4
Assault	3,865,540	100	35.9	10.5	1.4	43.5	7.6	1.1
Aggravated	1,309,380	100	36.8	9.5	0.8[b]	43.0	9.1	0.7[b]
Simple	2,556,160	100	35.5	11.0	1.7	43.7	6.8	1.3[b]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.35. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 86, Table 77.

Table 3.38

Number and percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-92

	Households, total (in thousands)	Households experiencing crime (in thousands)	Percent of households experiencing crime[a]							
			Any NCVS crime	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Household theft	Motor vehicle theft
1975	73,123	23,377	32.1 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	4.5 %	16.4 %	7.7 %	10.2 %	1.8 %
1976	74,528	23,540	31.5	0.2	1.2	4.4	16.2	7.4	10.3	1.6
1977	75,904	23,741	31.3	0.2	1.2	4.7	16.3	7.2	10.2	1.5
1978	77,578	24,277	31.3	0.2	1.1	4.6	16.2	7.2	9.9	1.7
1979	78,964	24,730	31.3	0.2	1.2	4.8	15.4	7.1	10.8	1.6
1980	80,622	24,222	30.0	0.2	1.2	4.4	14.2	7.0	10.4	1.6
1981	82,797	24,863	30.0	0.2	1.3	4.7	13.9	7.4	10.2	1.6
1982	85,178	24,989	29.3	0.2	1.4	4.5	13.9	6.9	9.6	1.6
1983	86,146	23,621	27.4	0.1	1.1	4.2	13.0	6.1	8.9	1.4
1984	87,791	22,806	26.0	0.2	1.0	4.1	12.3	5.5	8.5	1.4
1985	88,852	22,191	25.0	0.1	0.9	4.0	11.5	5.3	8.1	1.4
1986	90,014	22,201	24.7	0.1	0.9	3.8	11.2	5.3	8.0	1.4
1987	91,391	22,404	24.5	0.1	1.0	3.8	11.1	5.2	8.0	1.5
1988	92,892	22,844	24.6	0.2	0.9	4.0	11.2	5.4	7.7	1.5
1989[b]	94,553	23,221	24.6	0.1	1.0	3.9	11.2	5.0	8.0	1.6
1990	95,461	22,652	23.7	0.1	1.0	3.8	10.5	4.8	7.5	1.9
1991	96,561	22,855	23.7	0.2	1.0	4.0	10.4	4.7	7.7	1.8
1992	97,613	22,093	22.6	0.2	1.0	4.1	9.7	4.2	7.2	2.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The data presented for the years 1975-80 are weighted estimates based on 1970 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1981 are weighted estimates based on a composite figure developed from 1970 and 1980 population figures. Data for the years 1982-91 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures. Data for 1992 are weighted estimates based on 1990 population figures. "Households experiencing crime" includes households experiencing burglary or theft (including motor vehicle theft), or those in which a household member was a victim of personal crimes of violence or theft. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Detail does not add to total because of overlap in households experiencing different crimes.

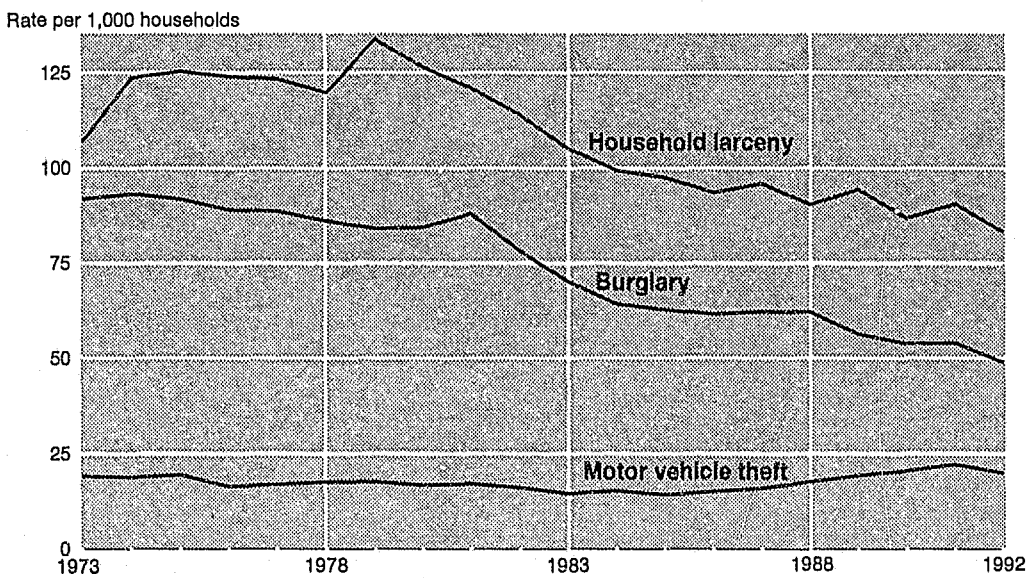
[b]Data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Crime and the Nation's Households, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-143288 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1993), p. 2, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.4

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization, United States, 1973-92



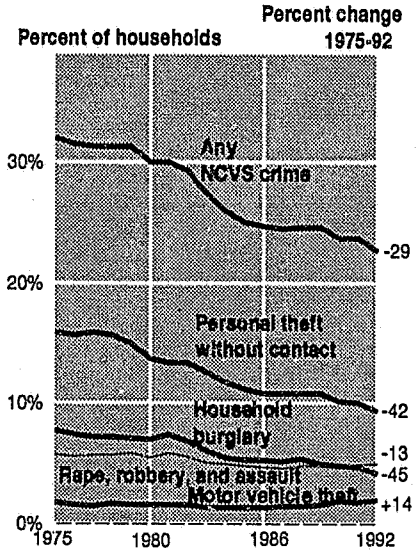
Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims: The National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973-92***, NCJ-144525 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 7.

Figure 3.5

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-92



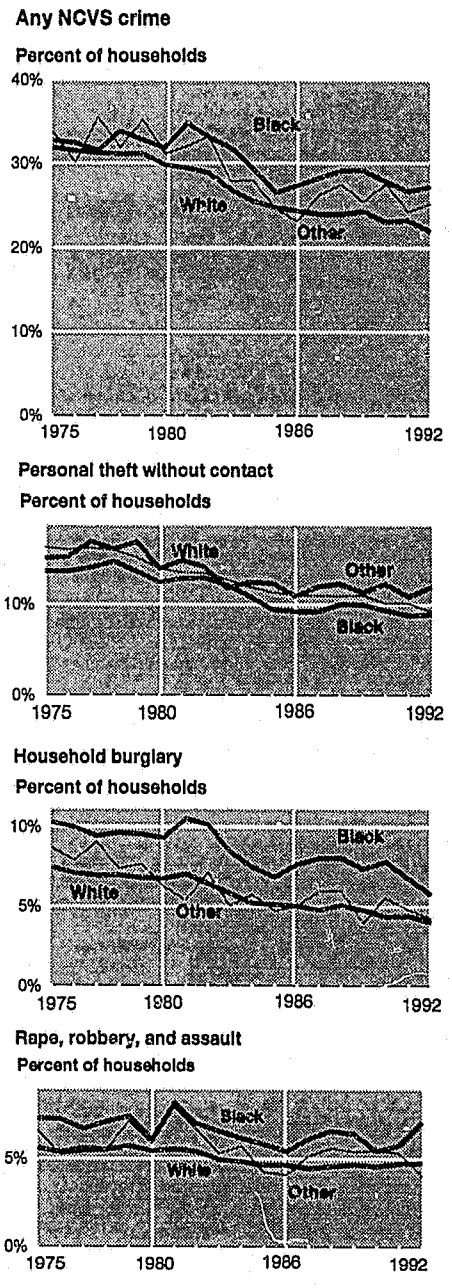
Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.38. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Crime and the Nation's Households, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-143288 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1993), p. 1.

Figure 3.6

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1975-92



Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.38. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Crime and the Nation's Households, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-143288 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1993), p. 3.

Table 3.39

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, race and ethnicity of head of household, family income, and place of residence, United States, 1992[a]

	Race of head of household			Ethnicity of head of household		Annual family income					Place of residence[b]		
	White	Black	Other	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Under $7,500	$7,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Any crime	21.9 %	27.2 %	25.2 %	22.0 %	30.7 %	23.6 %	21.0 %	21.6 %	23.6 %	25.2 %	28.1 %	21.4 %	16.9 %
Violent crime	4.8	7.1	4.0	4.8	7.6	7.0	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.3	6.4	4.6	3.8
Rape	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.4
Assault	4.0	5.1	3.1	4.0	5.4	5.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.7	3.9	3.5
Aggravated	1.3	2.6	0.8	1.4	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.3
Simple	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.5
Total theft	15.5	17.1	17.8	15.3	21.1	14.8	13.5	14.9	17.3	18.5	19.5	15.0	11.4
Personal	9.6	9.8	12.7	9.5	11.4	8.6	7.3	8.5	10.8	13.1	11.4	9.8	6.9
Household	7.1	8.6	6.1	6.9	11.6	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.8	6.6	9.7	6.3	5.2
Burglary	4.0	5.8	4.3	4.1	5.8	6.1	5.5	3.9	3.4	3.8	5.0	3.8	3.7
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	3.3	3.0	1.8	4.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.2	1.8	0.6
Serious violent crime[c]	2.3	4.7	2.0	2.4	4.5	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.9	3.7	2.0	1.8
Crimes of high concern[d]	6.4	9.7	6.3	6.6	10.0	9.3	7.8	6.5	6.0	6.4	8.8	6.1	5.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.38. The figures for each racial and ethnic subgroup are computed as a percent of the total number of households comprising that subgroup. "Other" refers to those households headed by an individual whose racial identification is other than white or black. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Detail does not add to total because of overlap in households experiencing different crimes.
[b]Estimates of households in urban, suburban, and rural areas for 1986-92 are not comparable to those of previous years. Geographic codes for 1986 through 1992 estimates are based upon 1980 U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions and estimates for earlier years are based upon 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.
[c]Rape, robbery, or aggravated assault.
[d]Rape, robbery, assault by stranger, or burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Crime and the Nation's Households, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-143288 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1993), p. 3, Table 3; p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.40

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Age of head of household (in years)				
	12 to19 (N=790,720)	20 to 34 (N=25,468,330)	35 to 49 (N=30,747,950)	50 to 64 (N=19,364,170)	65 years and older (N=20,953,570)
Household crimes	308.2	209.5	177.3	121.6	68.3
Completed	263.9	175.9	153.0	100.2	59.7
Attempted	44.3[b]	33.6	24.3	21.4	8.6
Burglary	131.1	68.0	55.1	36.2	25.1
Completed	109.8	53.5	44.0	28.6	20.5
Forcible entry	47.9[b]	23.7	18.1	11.6	8.6
Unlawful entry without force	61.9	29.8	25.9	17.0	11.9
Attempted forcible entry	21.3[b]	14.5	11.1	7.6	4.6
Household larceny	154.4	112.3	101.2	66.2	34.6
Completed	141.2	105.0	95.1	60.6	33.3
Less than $50	59.6	36.6	32.6	23.1	17.8
$50 or more	81.6	64.1	53.1	33.0	11.1
Amount not available	0.0[b]	4.4	9.4	4.5	4.3
Attempted	13.3[b]	7.2	6.1	5.6	1.4[b]
Motor vehicle theft	22.8[b]	29.2	21.0	19.2	8.6
Completed	13.0[b]	17.4	13.9	11.0	5.9
Attempted	9.8[b]	11.8	7.1	8.1	2.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 45, Table 25.

Table 3.41

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization, race, and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Total[b] (N=97,324,770)	Race			Ethnicity	
		White (N=83,264,500)	Black (N=11,370,350)	Other (N=2,689,910)	Hispanic (N=6,809,450)	Non-Hispanic (N=90,331,310)
Household crimes	152.2	146.0	199.1	147.4	260.2	144.1
Completed	129.3	125.4	160.4	118.5	217.7	122.6
Attempted	22.9	20.6	38.8	28.9	42.6	21.5
Burglary	48.9	46.4	68.4	44.3	69.9	47.3
Completed	38.9	37.5	50.6	33.3	51.7	37.9
Forcible entry	16.5	14.8	29.2	14.6 [c]	25.4	15.8
Unlawful entry without force	22.4	22.7	21.4	18.7	26.3	22.1
Attempted forcible entry	10.0	8.9	17.8	11.0 [c]	18.1	9.4
Household larceny	83.2	82.3	93.6	68.6	141.8	78.8
Completed	77.9	77.1	87.2	64.3	135.0	73.6
Less than $50	28.8	29.4	26.2	20.0	42.6	27.8
$50 or more	43.2	41.9	53.4	39.1	84.1	40.0
Amount not available	6.0	5.8	7.6	5.2 [c]	8.4	5.8
Attempted	5.3	5.2	6.4	4.3 [c]	6.7	5.2
Motor vehicle theft	20.1	17.3	37.1	34.5	48.6	18.0
Completed	12.5	10.9	22.5	20.9	30.9	11.1
Attempted	7.6	6.5	14.5	13.6 [c]	17.7	6.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.13. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 44, Tables 22 and 23.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Total includes households where the ethnicity of the household head *could not be determined.*
[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.42

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Family income[b]						
	Less than $7,500 (N=11,397,710)	$7,500 to $9,999 (N=4,400,910)	$10,000 to $14,999 (N=10,070,630)	$15,000 to $24,999 (N=16,598,440)	$25,000 to $29,999 (N=6,639,740)	$30,000 to $49,999 (N=20,480,360)	$50,000 or more (N=15,286,390)
Household crimes	174.2	190.8	164.7	151.3	157.5	146.5	141.4
Completed	148.1	154.9	137.4	129.2	138.1	124.1	121.5
Attempted	26.1	35.9	27.4	22.1	19.4	22.4	19.9
Burglary	71.3	63.4	61.2	45.0	44.3	40.5	43.6
Completed	59.0	47.5	48.0	35.9	33.6	31.3	35.0
Forcible entry	24.8	30.0	20.4	17.5	12.1	13.3	9.5
Unlawful entry without force	34.2	17.4	27.6	18.4	21.5	18.0	25.6
Attempted forcible entry	12.4	15.9	13.2	9.1	10.7	9.2	8.6
Household larceny	87.9	103.3	78.9	86.3	91.8	86.5	79.3
Completed	81.5	96.5	75.7	80.7	89.9	80.1	73.4
Less than $50	28.2	44.0	27.3	29.1	25.3	32.4	29.2
$50 or more	45.9	47.1	42.4	45.7	51.6	43.3	38.9
Amount not available	7.4	5.5 [c]	6.0	5.8	12.9	4.4	5.3
Attempted	6.4	6.8 [c]	3.2 [c]	5.6	2.0 [c]	6.3	5.9
Motor vehicle theft	15.0	24.2	24.5	20.0	21.4	19.5	18.5
Completed	7.7	10.9	13.7	12.7	14.7	12.7	13.0
Attempted	7.3	13.3	10.9	7.3	6.7	6.9	5.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 46, Table 26.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Excludes families whose family income level was not ascertained.
[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.43

Number and rate (per 1,000 households) of burglary victimization

By race of head of household and locality of residence, United States, 1973-92

	Race of head of household						Locality of residence					
	White		Black		Other[a]		Urban		Suburban		Nonmetropolitan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	5,429,200	86.8	950,800	132.5	78,700	109.2	2,717,900	119.0	2,261,500	87.7	1,479,300	67.8
1974	5,637,200	88.3	1,015,400	135.4	68,000	86.2	2,781,800	120.6	2,391,800	89.4	1,547,000	69.2
1975	5,651,500	87.1	1,014,200	129.4	78,000	95.5	2,724,700	117.3	2,416,200	88.3	1,602,800	69.8
1976	5,552,300	84.0	1,047,500	130.8	63,700	71.9	2,645,100	113.4	2,492,700	88.9	1,525,600	64.6
1977	5,644,200	83.9	1,009,900	122.4	110,800	122.4	2,618,300	111.5	2,490,100	86.7	1,652,600	68.3
1978	5,661,700	82.6	970,300	114.7	72,000	73.2	2,621,500	110.0	2,506,500	85.0	1,576,000	63.9
1979	5,587,400	80.1	982,500	114.0	115,500	102.5	2,635,100	109.5	2,410,000	79.4	1,640,400	65.5
1980	5,838,700	80.5	1,028,600	115.4	105,300	80.2	2,824,200	113.6	2,568,500	80.8	1,579,900	60.5
1981	6,074,900	82.7	1,218,900	133.6	100,200	68.1	3,002,100	119.9	2,568,800	79.7	1,823,100	68.0
1982	5,461,200	73.4	1,085,100	117.2	116,600	75.9	2,584,400	102.7	2,336,700	71.5	1,741,700	63.7
1983	5,042,880	66.7	925,830	97.9	94,440	59.2	2,370,900	93.3	2,182,670	65.5	1,509,610	54.1
1984	4,641,880	60.6	887,140	91.7	113,840	63.5	2,243,760	87.0	1,928,980	56.0	1,470,120	53.0
1985	4,688,500	60.5	820,380	83.4	85,540	45.2	2,281,710	80.3	1,920,710	53.4	1,392,000	56.0
1986	4,513,730	57.5	921,330	91.6	121,540	64.0	2,133,020	73.3	2,089,690	56.9	1,333,890	54.3
1987	4,553,890	57.2	1,009,230	98.2	141,420	70.8	2,304,180	78.7	2,062,790	54.8	1,337,580	53.8
1988	4,635,570	57.4	997,150	95.6	144,060	66.0	2,403,810	81.9	2,038,710	52.5	1,334,250	53.0
1989	4,261,060	52.1	957,640	88.4	133,600	58.3	2,300,430	77.1	1,927,110	48.6	1,124,760	44.2
1990	4,047,010	49.1	932,050	85.4	168,680	67.7	2,265,150	74.1	1,760,940	44.3	1,121,640	44.1
1991	4,216,600	51.0	834,790	75.7	135,170	52.1	2,176,260	70.5	1,804,860	45.6	1,205,440	46.7
1992	3,860,160	46.4	778,140	68.4	119,110	44.3	1,919,300	60.1	1,716,700	44.6	1,121,410	41.7

Note: See Note, table 3.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

[a]Includes mainly Asians and American Indians.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends***, NCJ-147006 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 106, 110. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.44

Number and rate (per 1,000 households) of household larceny victimization

By race of head of household and locality of residence, United States, 1973-92

	Race of head of household						Locality of residence					
	White		Black		Other[a]		Urban		Suburban		Nonmetropolitan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	6,733,700	107.7	744,400	103.7	59,200	82.2	2,662,100	116.5	2,950,700	114.5	1,924,600	88.2
1974	7,975,400	124.9	841,400	112.2	116,400	147.6	3,169,600	137.5	3,565,500	133.2	2,198,000	98.4
1975	8,213,900	126.6	898,100	114.6	111,000	135.9	3,296,000	141.9	3,636,400	132.9	2,290,600	99.7
1976	8,311,400	125.8	897,700	112.1	91,800	103.7	3,239,700	138.9	3,900,400	139.2	2,160,800	91.5
1977	8,341,900	124.0	959,600	116.3	116,900	129.0	3,312,500	141.0	3,900,900	135.8	2,206,400	91.2
1978	8,190,600	119.5	1,019,700	120.6	141,700	143.9	3,341,000	140.2	3,867,200	131.2	2,143,700	86.9
1979	9,309,100	133.5	1,148,700	133.2	172,400	153.0	3,894,800	161.8	4,277,000	140.8	2,458,300	98.1
1980	9,072,700	125.1	1,196,900	134.3	198,400	151.2	3,760,100	151.2	4,190,500	131.8	2,517,400	96.4
1981	8,710,900	118.5	1,291,900	141.6	173,200	117.7	3,726,900	148.9	3,831,800	118.8	2,617,300	97.6
1982	8,288,600	111.4	1,222,600	132.0	193,400	125.9	3,492,900	138.8	3,628,700	111.0	2,583,000	94.5
1983	7,809,900	103.3	1,122,220	118.7	181,580	113.9	3,295,380	129.6	3,380,250	101.5	2,436,620	87.3
1984	7,457,410	97.4	1,109,040	114.7	183,750	102.6	3,315,900	128.5	3,333,000	96.7	2,101,290	75.7
1985	7,355,340	94.9	1,181,380	120.1	166,190	87.9	3,573,870	125.8	3,221,890	89.6	1,907,160	76.7
1986	7,253,590	92.5	1,022,940	101.7	178,700	94.1	3,336,580	114.7	3,176,280	86.4	1,942,360	79.1
1987	7,425,340	93.3	1,188,340	115.7	174,550	87.4	3,745,330	127.9	3,193,310	84.8	1,849,600	74.4
1988	7,062,560	87.5	1,175,920	112.7	180,530	82.8	3,510,570	119.6	3,177,860	81.9	1,730,580	68.7
1989	7,581,310	92.7	1,181,250	109.0	192,900	84.2	3,795,590	127.2	3,297,890	83.2	1,861,990	73.2
1990	6,975,460	84.7	1,103,570	101.1	225,150	90.4	3,534,300	115.7	3,101,140	78.0	1,668,750	65.6
1991	7,380,380	89.3	1,097,350	99.5	224,040	86.4	3,741,420	121.1	3,181,840	80.4	1,778,510	68.9
1992	6,852,040	82.3	1,064,540	93.6	184,550	68.6	3,655,300	114.5	2,790,480	72.4	1,655,360	61.6

Note: See Note, table 3.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

[a]Includes mainly Asians and American Indians.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends***, NCJ-147006 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 112, 116. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.45

Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-93

Question: "During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987		1988	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	8 %	92 %	8 %	92 %	7 %	93 %	7 %	93 %	8 %	92 %	8 %	92 %	7 %	93 %	7 %	93 %	6 %	93 %	7 %	93 %
Sex																				
Male	7	93	7	93	7	93	7	93	8	92	8	92	5	94	6	94	5	94	7	93
Female	8	92	8	92	8	92	6	93	9	91	8	92	7	92	7	93	8	92	7	93
Race																				
White	7	93	6	93	7	93	6	93	8	92	7	93	6	94	6	94	6	94	6	94
Black/other	10	90	16	84	9	91	8	92	15	85	14	86	12	87	9	90	8	91	9	91
Education																				
College	8	92	8	92	9	91	9	90	9	91	7	93	6	94	7	93	6	93	6	94
High school	8	92	7	92	6	94	6	94	9	91	8	92	7	93	7	93	7	93	7	93
Grade school	6	94	8	92	7	93	5	95	6	94	7	92	7	93	4	95	5	94	8	92
Occupation																				
Professional/business	9	91	9	91	8	92	6	93	8	92	8	92	5	95	7	93	4	96	6	94
Clerical	9	91	5	94	5	95	9	91	8	92	7	93	8	92	6	94	9	91	9	91
Manual	7	93	8	92	8	92	6	94	8	92	9	91	7	93	8	92	8	92	8	92
Farmer	6	94	7	93	2	98	0	100	6	94	0	100	6	94	0	100	0	100	6	94
Income[a]																				
$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$30,000 to $49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$20,000 to $29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under $20,000 •	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age																				
18 to 20 years	11	89	11	89	10	90	8	92	18	82	8	92	13	87	8	92	12	88	11	89
21 to 29 years	9	91	8	91	10	90	8	92	12	88	11	89	9	91	11	89	10	90	5	95
30 to 49 years	8	92	8	92	6	94	7	93	10	90	8	92	7	92	7	93	6	94	10	90
50 years and older	6	94	7	93	6	94	6	94	4	95	6	94	4	96	4	96	5	95	4	96
Region[b]																				
Northeast	8	92	7	93	8	92	7	93	10	90	8	92	7	92	9	91	4	95	5	95
Midwest	5	95	7	93	6	94	6	94	6	93	6	93	6	94	4	96	4	96	7	93
South	6	94	8	92	5	95	6	94	7	93	8	92	6	94	6	93	8	91	8	92
West	13	87	10	90	11	89	9	91	12	88	10	90	8	92	8	92	9	91	8	92
Religion																				
Protestant	7	93	9	91	6	94	6	94	8	92	7	92	6	94	5	94	8	92	7	93
Catholic	7	93	6	94	7	93	8	92	8	92	8	92	7	93	7	93	3	96	6	94
Jewish	14	86	2	98	11	89	3	97	3	97	5	95	7	93	6	94	5	95	0	100
None	14	86	8	92	14	85	6	94	11	89	10	90	12	88	16	84	6	94	9	91
Politics																				
Republican	4	96	8	92	6	94	5	95	7	93	6	94	5	94	6	94	6	94	5	95
Democrat	8	92	6	93	7	93	7	93	8	92	7	93	7	93	5	94	7	92	7	93
Independent	10	90	8	92	7	92	7	93	10	90	10	89	7	93	9	91	6	93	9	91

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Complete data for region were not available for 1993.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

1989		1990		1991		1993	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6 %	94 %	6 %	94 %	5 %	94 %	6 %	94 %
7	93	6	94	5	94	6	94
5	95	6	93	5	94	6	94
5	95	5	95	4	96	6	94
10	90	11	88	11	87	7	92
7	93	6	94	4	96	5	94
4	96	6	94	7	93	7	93
11	89	6	92	5	95	2	98
6	94	6	94	4	96	6	94
6	94	3	96	7	92	5	95
6	94	7	93	5	94	6	94
7	93	11	89	4	96	0	100
X	X	X	X	X	X	3	97
X	X	X	X	X	X	7	93
X	X	X	X	X	X	5	95
X	X	X	X	X	X	8	92
10	90	9	91	0	100	7	93
9	91	8	91	7	93	6	94
5	95	7	92	7	92	7	93
6	94	4	96	2	97	4	95
5	95	4	95	4	95	X	X
4	96	3	96	4	96	X	X
6	94	6	93	6	94	X	X
9	91	11	89	8	91	X	X
5	95	6	93	5	94	6	94
7	93	6	94	5	94	4	96
12	88	0	100	5	95	4	96
8	92	11	89	9	91	10	90
6	94	6	94	4	95	6	94
5	95	6	94	5	94	5	94
8	92	6	93	6	94	6	94

Table 3.46

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households and per 1,000 vehicles owned) of motor vehicle theft

By race and age of head of household, and form of tenure, United States, 1992

	Household			Vehicles owned		
	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	97,324,770	1,958,780	20.1	171,826,250	2,009,290	11.7
White	83,264,500	1,444,300	17.3	153,910,360	1,481,910	9.6
Black	11,370,350	421,570	37.1	13,597,410	430,420	31.7
Other	2,689,910	92,890	34.5	4,318,470	96,940	22.4
Age of head of household						
12 to 19 years	790,720	18,000 [a]	22.8 [a]	791,570	18,000 [a]	22.7 [a]
20 to 34 years	25,468,330	743,710	29.2	42,504,870	766,550	18.0
35 to 49 years	30,747,950	646,190	21.0	62,241,200	655,980	10.5
50 to 64 years	19,364,170	371,050	19.2	39,625,350	384,870	9.7
65 years and older	20,953,570	179,820	8.6	26,663,240	183,870	6.9
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	62,362,980	936,920	15.0	127,787,450	963,060	7.5
Rented	34,961,780	1,021,860	29.2	44,038,790	1,046,220	23.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.13. The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 45, Table 24.

Table 3.47

Number and rate (per 1,000 households) of motor vehicle theft

By race of head of household and locality of residence, United States, 1973-92

	Race of head of household						Locality of residence					
	White		Black		Other[a]		Urban		Suburban		Nonmetropolitan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	1,145,000	18.3	175,500	24.5	23,400	32.4 [b]	633,000	27.7	526,200	20.4	184,600	8.5
1974	1,155,300	18.1	195,100	26.0	8,000	10.2 [b]	604,500	26.2	561,600	24.4	192,400	8.6
1975	1,204,000	18.6	210,600	26.9	18,400	22.6	642,800	27.7	557,200	23.9	233,100	10.1
1976	1,050,400	15.9	171,700	21.5	12,600	14.2	547,800	23.5	528,500	18.9	158,400	6.7
1977	1,105,000	16.4	174,300	21.1	17,400	19.3	571,500	24.3	526,100	18.3	197,700	8.2
1978	1,156,000	16.9	181,500	21.5	27,600	28.0	563,100	23.6	580,400	19.7	221,600	9.0
1979	1,183,100	17.0	188,800	21.9	21,000	18.6	638,500	26.5	515,000	17.0	239,300	9.6
1980	1,130,900	15.6	223,500	25.1	26,400	20.1	601,700	24.2	574,700	18.1	204,400	7.8
1981	1,200,600	16.3	219,100	24.0	19,300	13.1	649,900	26.0	567,400	17.6	221,700	8.3
1982	1,109,100	14.9	232,700	25.1	35,000	22.8	690,600	27.4	485,100	14.8	201,100	7.4
1983	1,002,400	13.3	238,550	25.2	22,670	14.2	572,000	22.5	507,900	15.3	183,660	6.6
1984	1,064,550	13.9	248,840	25.7	26,920	15.0	578,870	22.4	544,840	15.8	216,600	7.8
1985	1,018,380	13.1	219,730	22.3	32,060	17.0	591,890	20.8	496,820	13.8	181,460	7.3
1986	1,089,770	13.9	237,850	23.7	28,240	14.9	633,340	21.8	553,900	15.1	168,610	6.9
1987	1,205,670	15.2	220,690	21.5	46,470	23.3	668,760	22.8	648,110	17.2	155,970	6.3
1988	1,193,850	14.8	375,810	36.0	64,410	29.5	793,450	27.0	703,080	18.1	137,530	5.5
1989	1,419,940	17.4	334,050	30.8	66,120	28.9	916,120	30.7	680,500	17.2	223,490	8.8
1990	1,509,360	18.3	397,640	36.4	60,540	24.3	993,760	32.5	777,380	19.5	196,390	7.7
1991	1,620,410	19.6	427,980	38.8	87,950	33.9	1,151,550	37.3	825,590	20.9	159,200	6.2
1992	1,444,300	17.3	421,570	37.1	92,890	34.5	1,127,070	35.3	665,850	17.3	165,850	6.2

Note: See Note, table 3.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 8.

[a]Includes mainly Asians and American Indians.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends***, NCJ-147006 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 118, 122. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.48

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization and perceived age of offender, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								
		Total	Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	Not known and not available
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	4,587,560	100 %	1.1 %	29.4 %	9.2 %	9.8 %	10.4 %	31.2 %	33.7 %	4.6 %
Completed	1,495,370	100	1.2 [b]	28.9	9.7	8.7	10.4	31.7	32.6	5.7
Attempted	3,092,180	100	1.0 [b]	29.7	8.9	10.4	10.4	30.9	34.3	4.1
Rape	97,700	100	0.0 [b]	30.2 [b]	6.0 [b]	3.6 [b]	20.6 [b]	24.7 [b]	45.1	0.0 [b]
Robbery	593,290	100	0.7 [b]	25.6	3.8 [b]	11.0	10.8	36.7	29.0	7.9
Completed	370,880	100	1.2 [b]	22.8	5.0 [b]	8.0 [b]	9.8 [b]	34.3	33.1	8.7 [b]
With injury	147,920	100	0.0 [b]	28.5	0.0 [b]	18.0 [b]	10.5 [b]	32.6	21.7 [b]	17.2 [b]
Without injury	222,950	100	1.9 [b]	19.0	8.3 [b]	1.5 [b]	9.3 [b]	35.5	40.6	3.0 [b]
Attempted	222,400	100	0.0 [b]	30.3	1.9 [b]	15.9 [b]	12.5 [b]	40.8	22.2	6.7 [b]
With injury	33,100 [b]	100	0.0 [b]	37.9 [b]	0.0 [b]	7.3 [b]	30.6 [b]	38.5 [b]	23.6 [b]	0.0 [b]
Without injury	189,300	100	0.0 [b]	28.9	2.2 [b]	17.4 [b]	9.4 [b]	41.2	21.9	7.9 [b]
Assault	3,896,560	100	1.2	30.0	10.1	9.8	10.1	30.5	34.2	4.2
Aggravated	1,098,860	100	1.8 [b]	25.4	7.9	7.2	10.3	30.9	36.5	5.4
Simple	2,797,700	100	0.9 [b]	31.8	10.9	10.9	10.0	30.3	33.3	3.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 59, Table 44.

Table 3.49

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offender, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived sex of lone offender			
		Total	Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,587,560	100 %	85.9 %	13.1 %	1.0 %
Completed	1,495,370	100	84.8	14.5	0.7 [b]
Attempted	3,092,180	100	86.4	12.5	1.2 [b]
Rape	97,700	100	96.4	3.6 [b]	0.0 [b]
Robbery	593,290	100	95.5	3.9 [b]	0.6 [b]
Completed	370,880	100	94.7	4.3 [b]	1.0 [b]
With injury	147,920	100	93.8	3.7 [b]	2.5 [b]
Without injury	222,950	100	95.3	4.7 [b]	0.0 [b]
Attempted	222,400	100	96.9	3.1 [b]	0.0 [b]
With injury	33,100 [b]	100	100.0 [b]	0.0 [b]	0.0 [b]
Without injury	189,300	100	96.3	3.7 [b]	0.0 [b]
Assault	3,896,560	100	84.1	14.8	1.1
Aggravated	1,098,860	100	89.2	9.9	0.9 [b]
Simple	2,797,700	100	82.1	16.7	1.2 [b]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 59, Table 43.

Table 3.50

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization and perceived race of offender, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				
		Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,587,560	100 %	62.2 %	29.0 %	7.1 %	1.7 %
Completed	1,495,370	100	61.3	30.7	7.1	0.9[b]
Attempted	3,092,180	100	62.6	28.2	7.1	2.0
Rape	97,700	100	58.5	28.9[b]	12.6[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery	593,290	100	34.9	56.4	7.1	1.6[b]
Completed	370,880	100	33.7	58.9	4.9[b]	2.6[b]
With injury	147,920	100	33.7	58.1	4.4[b]	3.8[b]
Without injury	222,950	100	33.7	59.4	5.2[b]	1.7[b]
Attempted	222,400	100	37.0	52.2	10.8[b]	0.0[b]
With injury	33,100[b]	100	45.2[b]	40.3[b]	14.4[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	189,300	100	35.6	54.2	10.2[b]	0.0[b]
Assault	3,896,560	100	66.4	24.9	7.0	1.7
Aggravated	1,098,860	100	59.8	30.5	7.8	1.9[b]
Simple	2,797,700	100	69.0	22.6	6.7	1.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.13. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 60, Table 45.

Table 3.51

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived race of offender, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				
		Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence						
White	3,744,240	100 %	73.0 %	17.8 %	7.6 %	1.6 %
Black	730,170	100	10.5	84.1	2.8[b]	2.5[b]
Completed						
White	1,184,930	100	74.8	17.3	7.1	0.7[b]
Black	262,490	100	7.5[b]	85.7	4.6[b]	2.2[b]
Attempted						
White	2,559,300	100	72.2	18.0	7.8	2.0
Black	467,680	100	12.2	83.3	1.8[b]	2.7[b]
Rape						
White	78,660	100	72.7	11.7[b]	15.6[b]	0.0[b]
Black	19,040[b]	100	0.0[b]	100.0[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery						
White	408,050	100	48.9	43.2	6.9[b]	0.9[b]
Black	167,570	100	2.7[b]	88.2	5.7[b]	3.4[b]
Completed						
White	230,650	100	52.2	42.4	3.7[b]	1.7[b]
Black	129,910	100	3.5[b]	84.8	7.4[b]	4.4[b]
With injury						
White	91,780	100	49.4	50.6	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Black	45,830	100	9.8[b]	63.7[b]	14.1[b]	12.4[b]
Without injury						
White	138,870	100	54.1	37.1	6.1[b]	2.8[b]
Black	84,080	100	0.0[b]	96.3	3.7[b]	0.0[b]
Attempted						
White	177,400	100	44.7	44.2	11.2[b]	0.0[b]
Black	37,650[b]	100	0.0[b]	100.0[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
With injury						
White	23,510[b]	100	63.7[b]	16.0[b]	20.3[b]	0.0[b]
Black	9,590[b]	100	0.0[b]	100.0[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury						
White	153,880	100	41.7	48.5	9.8[b]	0.0[b]
Black	28,060[b]	100	0.0[b]	100.0[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Assault						
White	3,257,530	100	76.1	14.7	7.5	1.7
Black	543,560	100	13.3	82.3	2.0[b]	2.4[b]
Aggravated						
White	820,030	100	74.0	14.3	9.1	2.6[b]
Black	256,010	100	16.2	82.1	1.7[b]	0.0[b]
Simple						
White	2,437,490	100	76.7	14.9	7.0	1.4[b]
Black	287,540	100	10.7[b]	82.5	2.3[b]	4.5[b]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.13. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 61.

Table 3.52

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Total	Offender's relationship to victim								
			Related								
			Total related	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative	Well known, not related[b]	Casual acquaintance
Crimes of violence	2,213,450	100 %	20.3 %	7.6 %	3.5 %	0.9 %[c]	1.9 %	2.4 %	3.9 %	43.6 %	36.1 %
Completed	798,350	100	25.0	10.3	3.4[c]	1.6[c]	2.5[c]	1.6[c]	5.7	49.8	25.2
Attempted	1,415,100	100	17.6	6.0	3.6	0.5[c]	1.7[c]	2.8	2.9	40.1	42.3
Rape	67,480	100	5.3[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	5.3[c]	0.0[c]	41.9[c]	52.8[c]
Robbery	157,490	100	35.5	21.4[c]	9.1[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	1.5[c]	3.5[c]	44.7	19.8[c]
Completed	89,320	100	33.6[c]	17.0[c]	10.6[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	6.1[c]	39.1[c]	27.3[c]
Attempted	68,160	100	37.9[c]	27.3[c]	7.1[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	3.5[c]	0.0[c]	52.0[c]	10.0[c]
Assault	1,988,480	100	19.6	6.7	3.2	1.0[c]	2.2	2.3	4.1	43.6	36.8
Aggravated	465,530	100	22.5	6.1[c]	2.8[c]	0.7[c]	2.5[c]	3.0[c]	7.4[c]	47.6	29.9
Simple	1,522,940	100	18.7	6.9	3.4	1.1[c]	2.1[c]	2.2[c]	3.1	42.4	38.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.
[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 63, Table 49.

Table 3.53

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization and perceived ages of offenders, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)						
		Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,839,780	100 %	0.5 %[b]	41.2 %	11.3 %	5.8 %	32.6 %	8.7 %
Completed	837,810	100	0.7[b]	38.3	13.7	5.4	33.8	8.1
Attempted	1,001,960	100	0.4[b]	43.7	9.2	6.1	31.5	9.1
Rape	40,120	100	0.0[b]	26.8[b]	15.3[b]	0.0[b]	35.5[b]	22.4[b]
Robbery	591,830	100	0.0[b]	48.6	11.6	6.1[b]	27.0	6.8[b]
Completed	406,360	100	0.0[b]	44.1	13.7	7.6[b]	31.1	3.6[b]
With injury	166,910	100	0.0[b]	49.2	18.3[b]	2.3[b]	23.7[b]	6.6[b]
Without injury	239,440	100	0.0[b]	40.6	10.5[b]	11.2[b]	36.2	1.5[b]
Attempted	185,470	100	0.0[b]	58.3	7.1[b]	3.0[b]	18.0[b]	13.7[b]
With injury	61,920	100	0.0[b]	62.3[b]	10.4[b]	0.0[b]	16.3[b]	10.9[b]
Without injury	123,550	100	0.0[b]	56.3	5.4[b]	4.5[b]	18.8[b]	15.1[b]
Assault	1,207,810	100	0.8[b]	38.1	10.9	5.8	35.2	9.1
Aggravated	658,090	100	0.9[b]	35.1	11.8	5.4[b]	35.9	10.8
Simple	549,720	100	0.7[b]	41.7	9.9	6.2[b]	34.4	7.1[b]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 64, Table 51.

Table 3.54

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offenders, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived sex of multiple offenders				
		Total	All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,839,780	100 %	76.8 %	6.2 %	14.4%	2.6 %
Completed	837,810	100	78.0	4.1[b]	16.4	1.5[b]
Attempted	1,001,960	100	75.8	7.9	12.8	3.5[b]
Rape	40,120	100	80.2[b]	8.4[b]	11.3[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery	591,830	100	82.3	3.3[b]	12.3	2.2[b]
Completed	406,360	100	80.5	3.2[b]	15.4	0.9[b]
With injury	166,910	100	87.2	3.1[b]	9.7[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	239,440	100	75.9	3.2[b]	19.4	1.5[b]
Attempted	185,470	100	86.0	3.5[b]	5.3[b]	5.1[b]
With injury	61,920	100	94.8	0.0[b]	5.2[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	123,550	100	81.7	5.2[b]	5.4[b]	7.7[b]
Assault	1,207,810	100	74.0	7.5	15.6	2.8[b]
Aggravated	658,090	100	78.2	5.1[b]	13.8	2.9[b]
Simple	549,720	100	69.0	10.4	17.8	2.7[b]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 63, Table 50.

Table 3.55

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived races of multiple offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,839,780	100 %	38.3 %	42.6 %	6.2 %	10.7 %	2.4 %
Completed	837,810	100	33.8	48.8	6.7	9.9	0.8[b]
Attempted	1,001,960	100	42.0	37.3	5.7	11.3	3.7[b]
Rape	40,120	100	24.6[b]	28.5[b]	22.8[b]	24.2[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery	591,830	100	17.5	67.3	6.3[b]	7.5	1.3[b]
Completed	406,360	100	16.2	68.5	6.6[b]	8.8[b]	0.0[b]
With injury	166,910	100	17.1[b]	69.5	5.4[b]	8.0[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	239,440	100	15.5[b]	67.8	7.4[b]	9.3[b]	0.0[b]
Attempted	185,470	100	20.5[b]	64.8	5.8[b]	4.7[b]	4.2[b]
With injury	61,920	100	18.4[b]	71.3	5.1[b]	5.2[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	123,550	100	21.5[b]	61.5	6.2[b]	4.5[b]	6.3[b]
Assault	1,207,810	100	48.9	30.9	5.5	11.8	2.9[b]
Aggravated	658,090	100	38.9	35.9	8.2	14.8	2.1[b]
Simple	549,720	100	60.8	24.8	2.3[b]	8.1	4.0[b]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.13. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 64, Table 52.

Table 3.56

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived races of multiple offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence[b]							
White	1,382,620	100 %	48.5 %	29.5 %	6.8 %	12.7 %	2.5 %
Black	409,140	100	3.3 [c]	89.6	1.2 [c]	4.3 [c]	1.5 [c]
Robbery							
White	381,360	100	23.7	55.6	9.8 [c]	9.6 [c]	1.2 [c]
Black	192,950	100	0.0 [c]	94.3	0.0 [c]	4.0 [c]	1.7 [c]
Assault							
White	972,030	100	58.8	19.9	4.9	13.2	3.1 [c]
Black	205,300	100	5.6 [c]	85.6	2.4 [c]	4.9 [c]	1.5 [c]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.13. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 65, Table 54.

Table 3.57

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1992[a]

Type of victimization	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Total	Offenders' relationship to victim							
			Some or all related						Some or all well known, not related[b]	Some or all casual acquaintances
			Total related	Spouses, ex-spouses	Parents	Own children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives		
Crimes of violence	396,880	100 %	10.1 % [c]	3.3 % [c]	0.0 % [c]	0.9 % [c]	1.0 % [c]	4.9 % [c]	40.2 %	49.7 %
Completed	174,140	100	15.6 [c]	2.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	2.0 [c]	2.3 [c]	9.0 [c]	35.2	49.2
Attempted	222,740	100	5.8 [c]	4.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	1.8 [c]	44.2	50.1
Rape	5,310 [c]	100	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	100.0 [c]	0.0 [c]
Robbery	72,610	100	12.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	5.4 [c]	7.1 [c]	22.3 [c]	65.2
Completed	40,140	100	22.6 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	9.8 [c]	12.9 [c]	31.8 [c]	45.5 [c]
Attempted	32,460 [c]	100	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	10.6 [c]	89.4 [c]
Assault	318,960	100	9.7 [c]	4.1 [c]	0.0 [c]	1.1 [c]	0.0 [c]	4.5 [c]	43.3	47.0
Aggravated	139,830	100	19.1 [c]	6.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	2.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	10.3 [c]	51.1	29.8
Simple	179,120	100	2.4 [c]	2.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	37.2	60.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.
[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 66.

Table 3.58

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by armed offenders in personal incidents

By type of incident, victim-offender relationship, and type of weapon, United States, 1992[a]

Type of incident and victim-offender relationship	Number of weapons used[b]	Total	Firearm				Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other	Type unknown
			Total	Hand-gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown					
All incidents											
Crimes of violence	2,290,770	100 %	39.7 %	32.3 %	7.4 %	0.0 % [c]	21.1 %	2.8 %	16.9 %	14.7 %	4.8 %
Completed	968,880	100	33.5	29.1	4.3	0.0 [c]	20.2	2.0 [c]	21.6	17.6	5.1
Attempted	1,321,880	100	44.3	34.7	9.6	0.0 [c]	21.7	3.4	13.4	12.6	4.6
Rape	46,050	100	25.6 [c]	25.6 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	16.9 [c]	0.0 [c]	20.2 [c]	37.4 [c]	0.0 [c]
Robbery	645,920	100	47.2	42.4	4.9 [c]	0.0 [c]	30.8	2.3 [c]	9.3	7.7	2.7 [c]
Completed	436,500	100	50.6	46.7	3.9 [c]	0.0 [c]	27.8	1.3 [c]	8.7 [c]	8.8 [c]	2.8 [c]
With injury	161,600	100	31.8	29.3	2.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	36.3	0.3 [c]	18.1 [c]	10.4 [c]	3.2 [c]
Without injury	274,900	100	61.6	56.9	4.8 [c]	0.0 [c]	22.8	1.8 [c]	3.3 [c]	7.9 [c]	2.6 [c]
Attempted	209,420	100	40.2	33.4	6.8 [c]	0.0 [c]	37.0	4.6 [c]	10.4 [c]	5.5 [c]	2.3 [c]
With injury	39,450 [c]	100	14.5 [c]	14.5 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	54.9 [c]	0.0 [c]	18.0 [c]	12.5 [c]	0.0 [c]
Without injury	169,970	100	46.2	37.8	8.4 [c]	0.0 [c]	32.8	5.7 [c]	8.6 [c]	3.9 [c]	2.8 [c]
Aggravated assault	1,598,780	100	37.1	28.5	8.6	0.0 [c]	17.3	3.1	19.9	16.9	5.8
Completed with injury	516,150	100	19.1	14.3	4.8 [c]	0.0 [c]	13.5	2.7 [c]	32.3	25.4	7.1 [c]
Attempted with weapon	1,082,620	100	45.7	35.3	10.4	0.0 [c]	19.1	3.3 [c]	14.0	12.9	5.1
Involving strangers											
Crimes of violence	1,667,450	100	43.1	35.9	7.2	0.0 [c]	20.7	2.5	16.6	12.9	4.2
Rape	35,070 [c]	100	26.9 [c]	26.9 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	22.2 [c]	0.0 [c]	21.0 [c]	29.9 [c]	0.0 [c]
Robbery	560,020	100	48.1	43.8	4.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	30.9	2.0 [c]	9.4	8.1	1.5 [c]
Aggravated assault	1,072,350	100	41.0	32.0	9.0	0.0 [c]	15.3	2.9 [c]	20.2	14.9	5.7
Involving nonstrangers											
Crimes of violence	623,310	100	30.7	22.9	7.8	0.0 [c]	22.1	3.6 [c]	17.6	19.5	6.4 [c]
Rape	10,980 [c]	100	21.3 [c]	21.3 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	0.0 [c]	17.5 [c]	61.2 [c]	0.0 [c]
Robbery	85,900	100	41.6 [c]	33.4	8.2 [c]	0.0 [c]	30.2 [c]	4.5 [c]	8.4 [c]	5.1 [c]	10.1 [c]
Aggravated assault	526,420	100	29.1	21.3	7.9	0.0 [c]	21.3	3.6 [c]	19.1	21.0	5.9 [c]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Some respondents may have reported more than one weapon present.
[c]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 83, Table 72.

Table 3.59

Adolescents' (12 to 19 years old) reported involvement in health-risk behaviors

By school enrollment status, United States, 1992

Behavior	Total	School enrollment status: In-school[a]	School enrollment status: Out-of-school[b]
Used safety belts[c]	32.5 %	33.2 %	23.2 %
Used motorcycle helmets[d]	43.6	43.7	45.6
Rode with a drinking driver[e]	19.6	18.9	28.4
Participated in a physical fight[f]	44.6	44.2	51.0
Carried a weapon[g]	15.7	15.5	22.9
Ever tried cigarette smoking	51.5	50.9	57.7
Current cigarette use[h]	21.7	20.4	33.7
Current smokeless tobacco use[i]	6.9	6.8	8.4
Ever drank alcohol	55.6	55.2	62.9
Current episodic heavy drinking[j]	17.5	17.1	21.8
Ever used marijuana	17.2	15.9	31.4
Ever used cocaine	2.6	2.1	7.1
Ever injected drugs[k]	1.0	0.8	3.9
Ever had sexual intercourse[l]	47.5	45.4	70.1
Sexual intercourse with four or more sex partners[l]	15.9	14.0	36.4
Condom used during most recent recent sexual intercourse[m]	58.3	59.8	50.2

Note: These data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), conducted as part of the 1992 National Health Interview Survey. The data were collected and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For methodology and sampling procedures used for the YRBS, see Appendix 5.

[a]Adolescents who were going to school or were on vacation from school at the time of the interview.
[b]Adolescents who were not presently attending school and had not graduated from high school or attained General Educational Development credentials at the time of the interview.
[c]Safety belts used "always" when riding in a car or truck as a passenger.
[d]Helmets used "always" among respondents who rode motorcycles.
[e]Rode at least once during the 30 days preceding the survey in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.
[f]Fought at least once during the 12 months preceding the survey.
[g]Carried a gun, knife, or club at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey.
[h]Smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[i]Used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[j]Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey.
[k]Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they 1) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and 2) answered one or more to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug such as LSD, PCP, ecstacy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?"; or "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"
[l]Respondents 14 to 19 years old.
[m]Among respondents 14 to 19 years old who had had sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Health Risk Behaviors Among Adolescents Who Do and Do Not Attend School--United States, 1992," ***Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 4, 1994), p. 131. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.60

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1981-93

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?													
Not at all	56.3 %	54.8 %	52.4 %	56.0 %	55.6 %	52.7 %	52.2 %	52.5 %	56.3 %	54.6 %	55.4 %	55.4 %	55.3 %
Once	24.9	27.4	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6
Twice	11.5	11.2	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0
3 or 4 times	5.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7
5 or more times	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?													
Not at all	83.3	83.8	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1
Once	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2
Twice	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	65.8	66.4	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1
Once	21.2	21.1	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.1
Twice	8.7	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2
3 or 4 times	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2
5 or more times	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.1	95.2	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9
Once	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6
Twice	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	82.1	83.7	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6
Once	12.1	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5
Twice	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8
5 or more times	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	85.7	84.9	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6
Once	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2
Twice	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
5 or more times	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	72.4	71.7	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0
Once	13.0	14.5	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1
Twice	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6
3 or 4 times	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2
5 or more times	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1993 by the Monitoring the Future Project at the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 102, 103; ***1983***, pp. 103, 104; ***1985***, pp. 102, 103; ***1987***, pp. 106, 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 103, 104; ***1984***, pp. 102, 103; ***1986***, pp. 105, 106; ***1988***, pp. 106, 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.61

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1981-93

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?												
Not at all	50.4 %	62.0 %	50.8 %	59.1 %	47.9 %	56.8 %	51.7 %	61.0 %	50.7 %	60.7 %	47.7 %	57.4 %
Once	26.8	23.3	28.3	26.3	27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7
Twice	13.3	9.5	13.4	9.0	14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8
3 or 4 times	6.4	3.9	4.8	4.1	8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8
5 or more times	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?												
Not at all	80.3	87.1	80.5	87.5	79.8	88.0	79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9
Once	14.0	10.3	14.8	10.4	14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5
Twice	4.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	57.9	73.5	59.3	73.5	58.1	76.1	62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0
Once	26.6	16.0	25.0	17.0	24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5
Twice	10.5	6.9	9.8	5.8	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5
3 or 4 times	3.0	2.7	4.2	2.7	4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3
5 or more times	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.8	97.6	93.0	97.8	92.2	97.8	92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4
Once	5.5	1.8	5.1	1.6	4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9
Twice	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	74.8	89.9	78.5	89.1	77.1	89.4	77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2
Once	16.5	7.2	13.4	7.3	14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1
Twice	4.8	1.8	4.9	1.8	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6
3 or 4 times	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4
5 or more times	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	84.4	87.1	82.7	87.4	82.5	85.3	81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4
Once	9.9	7.6	10.8	7.4	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5
Twice	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6
5 or more times	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	64.8	79.7	63.9	79.4	63.4	78.6	65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8
Once	14.9	11.2	17.3	11.5	17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3
Twice	8.8	4.2	7.3	3.8	7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4
3 or 4 times	5.3	2.7	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6
5 or more times	6.3	2.2	6.5	2.9	7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 102, 103; ***1983***, pp. 103, 104; ***1985***, pp. 102, 103; ***1987***, pp. 106, 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 103, 104; ***1984***, pp. 102, 103; ***1986***, pp. 105, 106; ***1988***, pp. 106, 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)
47.0 %	57.1 %	46.5 %	58.8 %	53.2 %	59.8 %	52.8 %	57.3 %	50.4 %	60.9 %	49.9 %	60.8 %	50.9 %	60.3 %
30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5	25.9	24.4
12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3	13.1	9.0
6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2	6.6	5.0
3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.3
75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7	69.0	81.3
18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2	20.8	13.9
4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.6
1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.9
0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.3
62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8	61.6	71.1
23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4	21.7	16.2
9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8	9.8	8.6
3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.5
1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.6
92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4	91.3	97.1
5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3	4.6	2.1
1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1
0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4
0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3
76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3	72.7	86.5
14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6	14.0	8.6
4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3	4.8	2.9
2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0	4.8	1.1
2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.9
81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3	82.7	84.9
11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5	10.6	7.3
4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.8
1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.0
0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9
65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6	63.5	74.7
14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9	14.4	11.6
7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5	8.7	6.6
6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	3.9
6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6	9.0	3.1

Table 3.62

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1981-93

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1981 White (N=2,761)	Class of 1981 Black (N=467)	Class of 1982 White (N=2,791)	Class of 1982 Black (N=408)	Class of 1983 White (N=2,610)	Class of 1983 Black (N=419)	Class of 1984 White (N=2,491)	Class of 1984 Black (N=453)	Class of 1985 White (N=2,485)	Class of 1985 Black (N=388)	Class of 1986 White (N=2,367)	Class of 1986 Black (N=338)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?												
Not at all	56.2 %	55.4 %	55.1 %	53.9 %	52.2 %	51.9 %	57.6 %	47.5 %	56.8 %	52.6 %	53.0 %	53.8 %
Once	25.1	26.0	26.9	27.8	27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8
Twice	11.3	11.3	11.9	8.4	12.2	13.1	10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7
3 or 4 times	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2
5 or more times	2.2	2.4	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?												
Not at all	85.1	76.6	85.7	79.3	85.3	78.1	86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8
Once	11.2	18.6	11.4	15.7	11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2
Twice	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	65.4	68.7	66.2	68.5	66.0	71.3	69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6
Once	21.5	17.8	21.5	19.7	20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5
Twice	8.7	8.9	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5
3 or 4 times	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2
5 or more times	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.6	93.9	95.8	94.8	95.3	93.2	95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8
Once	3.5	3.9	3.0	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1
Twice	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
5 or more times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	83.8	75.6	85.2	76.6	84.1	76.5	84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4
Once	10.6	16.8	9.4	16.1	10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9
Twice	3.0	5.4	2.9	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1
5 or more times	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	85.8	87.4	85.2	85.7	83.0	86.1	83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7
Once	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3
Twice	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	71.0	75.8	70.7	74.2	70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4
Once	13.1	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2
Twice	7.1	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1
3 or 4 times	4.3	3.1	4.1	0.9	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7
5 or more times	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, ***1982***, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 102, 103; ***1983***, pp. 103, 104; ***1985***, pp. 102, 103; ***1987***, pp. 106, 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 103, 104; ***1984***, pp. 102, 103; ***1986***, pp. 105, 106; ***1988***, pp. 106, 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=269)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)
52.1 %	54.8 %	53.7 %	47.8 %	57.9 %	51.1 %	54.1 %	54.0 %	57.9 %	47.3 %	58.2 %	52.0 %	55.6 %	54.2 %
28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.6	23.0
12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5	11.1	10.3
5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6	5.6	8.1
2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.3
80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3	77.5	67.5
14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3	16.5	19.9
3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4	3.2	5.3
1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.6
0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.7
66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4	66.4	70.9
22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8	19.7	17.1
8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.3
2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.5
0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3	95.0	93.6
3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9
0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7
0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4
0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1	81.0	76.0
9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0	11.0	14.6
3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.0
1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8
1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.6
81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3	83.5	85.6
11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6	10.0	6.9
3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8
2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2
1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6
69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8	67.5	72.3
14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6	13.7	11.3
6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0	8.4	6.6
4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2
4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	4.6

Table 3.63

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1981-93

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?													
Not at all	64.1 %	64.6 %	63.7 %	64.8 %	64.0 %	63.0 %	60.5 %	61.7 %	63.7 %	61.6 %	62.7 %	66.4 %	62.1 %
Once	24.5	24.1	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9
Twice	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0
3 or 4 times	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?													
Not at all	87.4	89.0	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4
Once	10.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8
Twice	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	69.5	74.3	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2
Once	20.7	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3
Twice	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0
5 or more times	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	93.4	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3
Once	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8
Twice	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
5 or more times	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	85.2	88.1	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4
Once	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6
Twice	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
5 or more times	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	85.4	87.9	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6
Once	8.9	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8
Twice	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3
5 or more times	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	76.3	78.9	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9
Once	12.0	12.0	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5
Twice	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5
3 or 4 times	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9
5 or more times	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 199, 200; ***1983***, pp. 140, 141; ***1985***, pp. 140, 141; ***1987***, pp. 145, 146 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 140, 141; ***1984***, pp. 140, 141; ***1986***, pp. 142, 143; ***1988***, pp. 145, 146 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.64

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1981-93

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	Male (N=1,803)	Female (N=1,741)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,751)	Male (N=1,575)	Female (N=1,660)	Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?												
Not at all	60.8 %	67.2 %	60.4 %	69.1 %	60.7 %	66.7 %	61.4 %	68.1 %	62.8 %	65.6 %	59.9 %	65.8 %
Once	26.3	22.8	26.8	21.2	27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4
Twice	8.5	7.1	9.0	6.2	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3
3 or 4 times	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9
5 or more times	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?												
Not at all	88.8	90.9	86.1	92.1	86.5	90.3	86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5
Once	12.6	7.7	10.3	6.3	9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4
Twice	2.6	0.9	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.3	0.5	0 5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3
5 or more times	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	59.6	79.1	67.9	80.9	67.2	81.7	68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9
Once	27.1	14.4	20.7	13.5	23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1
Twice	8.9	4.0	8.2	4.1	6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7
3 or 4 times	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0
5 or more times	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	90.5	96.6	93.2	97.7	92.9	97.6	93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6
Once	7.1	2.0	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7
Twice	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	79.7	90.6	83.9	92.4	82.8	91.8	82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3
Once	12.9	6.1	10.7	5.7	11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8
Twice	3.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6
5 or more times	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	81.6	89.3	84.7	91.2	83.0	89.0	84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2
Once	11.5	6.1	10.5	5.5	10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2
Twice	4.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2
5 or more times	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	67.7	84.8	71.7	85.8	68.6	82.3	68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3
Once	16.1	7.9	14.5	9.3	14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5
Twice	6.5	3.4	6.6	2.8	7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6
3 or 4 times	4.6	1.7	3.8	1.2	4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0
5 or more times	5.0	2.2	3.5	0.9	4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 199, 200; ***1983***, pp. 140, 141; ***1985***, pp. 140, 141; ***1987***, pp. 145, 146 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 140, 141; ***1984***, pp. 140, 141; ***1986***, pp. 142, 143; ***1988***, pp. 145, 146 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)	Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)	Male (N=1,267)	Female (N=1,334)	Male (N=1,293)	Female (N=1,377)
58.0 %	63.1 %	58.8 %	64.1 %	62.4 %	64.5 %	56.6 %	66.7 %	58.7 %	67.1 %	62.5 %	70.2 %	61.3 %	63.2 %
26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6	25.0	25.1
10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7	8.4	7.4
3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5
1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9
82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1	78.9	84.3
13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3	14.6	11.0
2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8	4.0	3.1
0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3
0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.9	0.3
68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8	70.2	77.8
20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6	18.9	15.9
6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	6.9	4.5
2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.4
1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.4
92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2	93.0	98.0
5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0	4.1	1.5
1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3
1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1
82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8	78.6	90.4
10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9	11.6	5.6
3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.5
1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.7
1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.8
81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0	86.2	91.0
12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6	8.0	5.5
4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.0
1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.6
1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9
68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8	70.1	83.0
16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1	12.5	9.2
5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	7.0	4.2
4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.4
4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.7	2.2

Table 3.65

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1981-93

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2.367)	Black (N=338)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?												
Not at all	63.7 %	64.2 %	64.9 %	60.3 %	63.1 %	64.8 %	64.0 %	69.9 %	63.8 %	66.5 %	61.8 %	68.3 %
Once	24.9	21.6	24.4	21.7	26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4
Twice	7.5	10.9	7.0	12.2	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7
3 or 4 times	2.7	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?												
Not at all	88.1	84.4	90.1	84.7	89.4	81.1	89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3
Once	9.7	12.1	7.6	11.2	8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0
Twice	1.5	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	69.6	70.3	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.9	75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5
Once	20.9	19.2	17.3	15.1	18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5
Twice	6.2	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2
3 or 4 times	2.4	1.8	1.7	5.4	1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6
5 or more times	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	94.9	86.6	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.4	96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1
Once	3.5	11.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8
Twice	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	86.6	76.4	88.9	84.1	88.1	85.2	89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3
Once	8.5	15.8	7.7	11.7	8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6
Twice	2.7	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8
3 or 4 times	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7
5 or more times	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	86.2	81.0	88.2	88.3	86.6	86.8	87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2
Once	8.1	13.4	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1
Twice	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9
5 or more times	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	76.4	75.1	78.7	80.5	76.1	75.5	77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3
Once	11.6	14.5	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8
Twice	5.0	5.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1
3 or 4 times	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
5 or more times	3.8	2.1	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.62. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 199, 200; ***1983***, pp. 140, 141; ***1985***, pp. 140, 141; ***1987***, pp. 145, 146 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 140, 141; ***1984***, pp. 140, 141; ***1986***, pp. 142, 143; ***1988***, pp. 145, 146 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,840)	Black (N=383)	White (N=1,883)	Black (N=340)
60.6 %	61.2 %	62.3 %	58.0 %	64.3 %	60.5 %	61.5 %	61.2 %	62.6 %	62.6 %	67.2 %	59.4 %	61.8 %	59.3 %
27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4	25.7	24.6
8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9	8.0	7.8
3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	6.4
0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9
87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4	83.1	73.1
10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	11.6	18.0
1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	4.7
0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.0
0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2
73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7	74.2	73.7
18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2	18.0	15.8
5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8	5.3	6.3
1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.3
1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9
95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8	95.7	93.6
2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	4.9
1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0
0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6	86.2	76.5
6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	15.0
2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	3.7
1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	2.4
0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.3
84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2	89.0	88.5
10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.5
2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.7
1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1
1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	0 7	2.1
74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5	76.2	77.7
14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	10.8	13.8
5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	3.1
3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.4
2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.9

Table 3.66

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1981-93

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	13.7 %	12.5 %	11.3 %	12.5 %	11.1 %	11.1 %	8.8 %	9.7 %	9.6 %	9.3 %	10.0 %	9.3 %	12.1 %
Once	10.0	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4
Twice	11.8	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4
3 or 4 times	22.7	24.6	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2
5 or more times	41.8	40.7	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	97.0	97.3	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2
Once	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2
Twice	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	84.6	82.7	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3
Once	9.5	11.2	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3
Twice	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4
5 or more times	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	83.2	81.9	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8
Once	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2
Twice	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8
3 or 4 times	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9
5 or more times	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?													
Not at all	90.4	88.6	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6
Once	6.0	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1
Twice	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7
5 or more times	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	97.5	97.7	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4
Once	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8
Twice	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth under $50?													
Not at all	69.0	68.7	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9
Once	14.6	13.9	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8
Twice	6.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3
3 or 4 times	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5
5 or more times	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5
Taken something not belonging to you worth over $50?													
Not at all	92.9	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7
Once	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0
Twice	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5
5 or more times	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.66

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1981-93--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	71.4 %	71.2 %	73.9 %	73.2 %	73.5 %	72.1 %	70.3 %	69.6 %	70.8 %	68.1 %	68.9 %	69.6 %	69.3 %
Once	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4
Twice	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8
3 or 4 times	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9
5 or more times	5.1	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	96.1	95.9	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6
Once	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0
Twice	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0
5 or more times	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.7	94.3	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7
Once	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2
Twice	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	77.1	75.5	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7
Once	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1
Twice	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0
3 or 4 times	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4
5 or more times	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.3	98.8	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6
Once	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5
Twice	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	86.7	87.6	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3
Once	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4
Twice	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0
5 or more times	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	93.5	94.2	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6
Once	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9
Twice	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
5 or more times	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?[a]													
Not at all	78.2	78.2	78.7	79.5	77.7	78.6	75.9	77.5	76.6	75.8	77.4	77.8	90.4
Once	12.9	13.7	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.2	15.3	12.8	13.7	13.2	12.4	11.9	5.9
Twice	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.5	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.2	1.8
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	1.2
5 or more times	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Beginning in 1993, the question is worded: "Been arrested and taken to a police station?"

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 100-102; ***1983***, pp. 100-102; ***1985***, pp. 99-101; ***1987***, pp. 103-105 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 100-102; ***1984***, pp. 99-101; ***1986***, pp. 102-104; ***1988***, pp. 103-105 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.67

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1981-93

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	16.6 %	10.4 %	14.5 %	10.2 %	13.3 %	8.8 %	14.9 %	9.7 %	14.0 %	8.2 %	13.0 %	8.9 %
Once	10.3	9.2	11.3	7.7	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1
Twice	13.0	10.7	14.4	11.2	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4
3 or 4 times	23.0	22.1	24.9	23.8	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0
5 or more times	37.1	47.5	34.9	47.1	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	95.1	99.0	95.6	99.1	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3
Once	3.3	0.6	2.8	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3
Twice	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	79.1	90.1	79.2	87.0	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6
Once	12.6	6.5	13.0	8.9	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4
Twice	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.2	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2
3 or 4 times	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4
5 or more times	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	77.9	88.7	77.6	86.5	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6
Once	11.6	7.3	12.0	8.2	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2
Twice	4.8	2.5	4.9	3.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7
3 or 4 times	3.3	1.1	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7
5 or more times	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	83.6	97.4	82.1	95.8	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0
Once	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.4	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2
Twice	3.9	0.5	3.9	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.1	1.7	(a)	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4
5 or more times	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	96.2	99.1	96.8	98.7	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5
Once	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8
Twice	0.6	0.0	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth under $50?												
Not at all	60.2	77.7	60.4	77.0	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8
Once	17.0	11.7	15.7	12.1	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4
Twice	7.3	4.8	9.2	4.5	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7
3 or 4 times	7.1	3.5	6.7	4.1	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0
5 or more times	8.3	2.2	8.1	2.3	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2
Taken something not belonging to you worth over $50?												
Not at all	88.8	97.2	89.3	97.2	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0
Once	6.0	1.7	5.4	1.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5
Twice	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2
5 or more times	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)
11.7 %	5.5 %	10.8 %	8.0 %	12.8 %	6.8 %	11.2 %	6.5 %	12.2 %	7.0 %	11.5 %	6.6 %	15.5 %	8.0 %
9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4	11.8	7.3
14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.2	12.1
23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0	18.5	22.1
41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3	42.0	50.5
96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9	94.3	98.3
2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.3	1.1
0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.4	0.3
0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1
78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8	78.4	87.0
12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2	11.2	8.5
5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.2	2.3
2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.9
1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.4
76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3	71.0	85.5
12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3	13.8	8.2
5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8	7.2	4.3
3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9	4.1	1.4
2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.9	0.6
79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0	78.6	95.0
12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8	11.1	3.0
4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	4.1	1.4
1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.5
1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.1
94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6	91.9	99.0
2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	2.6	0.7
1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1
0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.2
0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0
59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3	59.9	76.5
17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9	15.8	11.9
7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5	7.7	6.2
6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.1
8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7	11.0	2.3
86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9	82.5	95.6
6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	2.3
2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	0.6
2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.7
2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.9

Table 3.67

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1981-93--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	64.6 %	78.7 %	65.2 %	77.2 %	68.4 %	79.5 %	69.3 %	78.6 %	68.2 %	79.2 %	67.2 %	76.8 %
Once	14.7	10.5	13.4	11.5	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0
Twice	7.0	5.1	7.1	4.5	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6
3 or 4 times	5.4	3.7	6.2	3.1	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0
5 or more times	8.3	2.1	8.1	3.7	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.5	97.8	94.6	97.2	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6
Once	3.1	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1
Twice	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
5 or more times	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	90.3	99.0	90.6	98.2	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0
Once	5.2	0.8	5.5	1.3	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3
Twice	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4
5 or more times	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	69.7	84.6	69.4	81.9	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1
Once	13.4	9.5	14.2	10.9	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8
Twice	8.8	3.6	8.7	4.3	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4
3 or 4 times	4.2	1.2	4.2	1.5	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9
5 or more times	3.9	1.1	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	96.9	99.7	98.3	99.3	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4
Once	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2
Twice	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	79.7	93.6	82.3	93.0	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4
Once	10.8	3.7	9.9	3.7	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8
Twice	5.2	1.9	4.1	2.3	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7
5 or more times	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	89.1	97.9	90.6	98.1	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3
Once	4.9	1.1	4.6	1.3	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2
Twice	2.9	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.9	0.4	1.0	(a)	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1
5 or more times	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?[b]												
Not at all	67.7	88.5	68.4	88.1	69.6	88.5	72.1	87.2	68.6	87.1	69.5	86.9
Once	17.2	8.5	18.7	8.9	18.1	9.0	15.8	10.7	18.2	10.1	16.8	10.1
Twice	8.9	1.7	8.7	2.1	7.4	1.3	6.4	1.6	6.8	1.7	8.0	2.2
3 or 4 times	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	3.8	0.4	4.0	1.1	3.7	0.6
5 or more times	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.
[b]Beginning in 1993, the question is worded: "Been arrested and taken to a police station?"

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 100-102; ***1983***, pp. 100-102; ***1985***, pp. 99-101; ***1987***, pp. 103-105 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 100-102; ***1984***, pp. 99-101; ***1986***, pp. 102-104; ***1988***, pp. 103-105 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)
64.0 %	76.4 %	63.2 %	76.2 %	65.3 %	76.8 %	63.1 %	73.9 %	60.4 %	78.0 %	62.5 %	76.5 %	62.4 %	76.7 %
15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3	15.1	11.5
4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0	6.1	5.1
5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.1	3.0
9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4	9.4	3.6
91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6	91.2	96.2
4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.3	1.7
2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.3
0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4
1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.4
88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0	87.5	97.9
5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7
3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.0
1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1
1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3
66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6	65.9	82.5
13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8	13.9	9.4
9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4	8.2	5.4
5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	1.7
3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.9
97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1	94.1	99.1
1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.4
0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4
0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1
0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.3	0.0
78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5	77.7	92.8
11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2	8.6	4.3
5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.2	1.9
2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7
2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.3
90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8	89.5	98.0
4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	1.2
2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.4
1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3
1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1
65.1	86.3	67.0	87.8	66.1	86.7	67.4	86.2	68.7	86.9	69.0	86.8	85.5	95.5
20.5	10.4	16.9	8.4	17.7	10.0	15.4	10.5	15.5	8.9	14.9	9.1	8.2	3.3
7.1	2.0	10.3	2.7	8.3	2.6	9.0	2.6	8.9	2.6	7.5	2.8	2.8	0.8
4.8	0.8	4.1	0.6	4.8	0.4	5.7	0.6	4.3	1.2	4.8	0.6	2.4	0.2
2.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	3.0	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.4	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.2

Table 3.68

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1981-93

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	7.6 %	41.8 %	8.4 %	34.0 %	7.1 %	32.0 %	7.4 %	33.2 %	7.5 %	30.1 %	7.1 %	30.4 %
Once	8.9	13.6	7.7	15.3	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1
Twice	12.4	9.3	13.0	12.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3
3 or 4 times	24.3	16.4	25.9	15.4	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2
5 or more times	46.8	18.8	44.9	22.4	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	97.5	97.0	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1
Once	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4
Twice	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	84.8	86.2	83.6	83.8	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1
Once	9.2	10.1	10.6	10.2	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3
Twice	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2
5 or more times	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	83.0	87.1	82.4	82.0	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1
Once	9.6	7.1	9.9	10.2	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4
Twice	3.6	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3
3 or 4 times	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	90.7	90.3	89.8	86.8	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2	88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8
Once	6.1	5.0	6.8	9.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4
Twice	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9
5 or more times	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	98.1	95.9	98.2	97.8	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5
Once	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2
Twice	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8
5 or more times	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2
Taken something not belonging to you worth under $50?												
Not at all	67.1	80.4	67.7	77.2	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6
Once	15.1	9.5	14.6	11.2	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0
Twice	6.5	4.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3
3 or 4 times	5.8	2.6	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3
5 or more times	5.5	3.4	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth over $50?												
Not at all	93.0	93.9	94.1	92.7	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0
Once	3.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7
Twice	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
5 or more times	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)
5.3 %	25.6 %	6.0 %	25.4 %	5.8 %	27.9 %	6.3 %	21.7 %	6.8 %	22.4 %	5.5 %	23.9 %	7.7 %	25.9 %
7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	11.3
11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.7
23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0	21.1	17.0
51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7	50.2	33.0
97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.1
1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7
0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0
0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0
83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6	82.8	83.5
9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7	10.3	9.2
4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.2
1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7
0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4
80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3	78.7	75.4
11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	9.0
4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	6.0	8.5
2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.4
1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.6
89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7	87.5	85.5
7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.2
2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0
0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0
0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.3
97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2	96.0	94.2
1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.1
0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3
0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9
64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0	66.1	78.3
16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8	15.4	8.4
6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9	7.2	3.4
6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	2.8
6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	7.0
91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2	89.2	90.6
3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	2.1
1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4
1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	4.1

Table 3.68

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1981-93--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	72.1 %	74.0 %	71.5 %	74.7 %	73.7 %	75.8 %	74.2 %	74.3 %	73.5 %	79.2 %	71.2 %	80.8 %
Once	12.1	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6
Twice	6.0	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6
3 or 4 times	4.6	3.7	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9
5 or more times	5.2	4.4	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	96.3	95.9	96.3	95.2	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1
Once	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3
Twice	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.2	97.2	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0
Once	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8
Twice	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	76.1	84.0	75.1	80.3	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6
Once	11.9	9.1	12.7	9.3	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3
Twice	6.5	3.9	6.6	6.7	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5
3 or 4 times	2.8	2.2	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7
5 or more times	2.7	0.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.3	98.9	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2
Once	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4
Twice	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.0	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	86.0	90.3	87.4	89.5	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2
Once	7.3	5.4	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4
Twice	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6
5 or more times	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	92.8	96.1	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9
Once	3.5	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9
Twice	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8
5 or more times	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?[b]												
Not at all	75.9	90.9	76.3	90.1	77.1	89.9	77.7	89.3	76.5	86.4	77.4	89.9
Once	14.4	6.3	15.5	6.3	15.1	5.7	14.5	7.6	14.5	10.6	13.9	7.0
Twice	5.6	2.2	5.7	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.2	1.5	4.7	2.2	5.3	1.6
3 or 4 times	2.4	0.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	3.0	0.5	2.1	1.1
5 or more times	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.62. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.
[b]Beginning in 1993, the question is worded: "Been arrested and taken to a police station?"

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 100-102; ***1983***, pp. 100-102; ***1985***, pp. 99-101; ***1987***, pp. 103-105 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, pp. 100-102; ***1984***, pp. 99-101; ***1986***, pp. 102-104; ***1988***, pp. 103-105 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)
70.1 %	76.8 %	69.1 %	75.3 %	69.5 %	80.2 %	66.9 %	74.3 %	68.3 %	74.5 %	70.0 %	74.0 %	69.4 %	73.4 %
13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6	13.6	8.9
4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.9
7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.9	8.3
95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9	94.7	93.4
2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.9	1.1
1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7
0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3
0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.5
93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0	93.3	92.7
3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6
1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1
0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2
0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4
71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1	72.8	80.5
13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0	12.5	9.0
8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.4
4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2
2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9
98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2	96.8	96.6
0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1
0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2	84.7	89.2
8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5
3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.6
2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2
1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.5
94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3	93.7	94.1
2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	2.8
1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0
0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1
0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9
74.4	84.4	75.1	88.5	74.1	89.5	73.2	85.3	76.3	80.3	75.8	84.2	91.0	90.6
16.4	10.6	13.9	8.5	15.4	6.7	15.0	8.3	12.9	12.1	13.4	7.9	5.7	6.1
5.0	2.1	7.2	1.7	6.3	1.2	6.5	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.5	1.5	2.0
2.9	1.5	2.6	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.9	1.2	3.0	2.2	3.2	2.1	1.3	1.1
1.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.4	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.3

Table 3.69

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1981-93

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/ warnings	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)
None	73.3 %	75.1 %	72.8 %	73.5 %	72.3 %	69.6 %	68.1 %	68.8 %	68.1 %	67.7 %	68.4 %	69.1 %	71.3 %
One	16.6	15.6	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.8
Two	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7
Three	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3
Four or more	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, p. 22; ***1983***, p. 22; ***1985***, p. 22; ***1987***, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 22; ***1984***, p. 22; ***1986***, p. 22; ***1988***, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.70

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1981-93

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
Number of tickets/warnings	Male (N=8,725)	Female (N=8,865)	Male (N=8,828)	Female (N=8,788)	Male (N=8,074)	Female (N=8,227)	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)	Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)
None	63.7 %	82.7 %	65.6 %	84.6 %	63.0 %	82.3 %	63.5 %	83.1 %	62.6 %	81.5 %	59.2 %	79.0 %
One	20.1	13.1	19.6	11.5	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7
Two	8.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0
Three	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5
Four or more	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, p. 22; ***1983***, p. 22; ***1985***, p. 22; ***1987***, p.22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 22; ***1984***, p. 22; ***1986***, p. 22; ***1988***, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)	Male (N=8,156)	Female (N=8,471)	Male (N=7,862)	Female (N=7,241)	Male (N=7,617)	Female (N=7,277)	Male (N=7,582)	Female (N=8,053)	Male (N=7,708)	Female (N=8,310)
58.3 %	77.5 %	59.7 %	77.2 %	59.1 %	76.6 %	59.3 %	76.7 %	59.9 %	77.0 %	61.1 %	76.5 %	64.4 %	77.7 %
22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9	20.0	15.6
10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8	8.9	4.8
5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.3
3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.6

Table 3.71

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1981-93

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	White (N=13,985)	Black (N=2,265)	White (N=13,887)	Black (N=2,080)	White (N=12,806)	Black (N=2,066)	White (N=12,337)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)
None	71.4 %	83.2 %	72.5 %	88.7 %	70.0 %	87.8 %	70.7 %	89.2 %	69.8 %	86.7 %	66.5 %	84.6 %
One	17.6	12.3	17.1	8.3	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9
Two	6.2	2.9	5.9	2.3	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4
Three	2.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7
Four or more	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.62. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, p. 22; ***1983***, p. 22; ***1985***, p. 22; ***1987***, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 22; ***1984***, p. 22; ***1986***, p. 22; ***1988***, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.72

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1981-93

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . .?"

Type of drug	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	80.3 %	80.0 %	81.1 %	83.1 %	84.2 %	85.9 %	85.6 %	86.2 %	88.4 %	89.8 %	90.0 %	91.2 %	92.3 %
One	14.5	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8
Two	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
Three	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Four or more	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	91.3	91.3	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6
One	6.1	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6
Two	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Three	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9
One	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8
Two	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Three	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)
Four or more	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.60. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.69 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 22, 23; ***1983***, p. 22; ***1985***, pp. 22, 23; ***1987***, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 22; ***1984***, pp. 22, 23; ***1986***, pp. 22, 23; ***1988***, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)	White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,614)	White (N=10,754)	Black (N=1,757)	White (N=11,029)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=11,274)	Black (N=2,045)
64.9 %	85.3 %	65.5 %	82.3 %	64.6 %	84.7 %	64.3 %	82.9 %	65.4 %	81.8 %	65.4 %	82.9 %	67.8 %	83.1 %
20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3	19.7	10.9
8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	7.7	4.2
3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.1
2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.7

Table 3.73

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1981-93

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . .?"

Type of drug	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	76.5 %	87.3 %	77.5 %	85.3 %	79.0 %	85.8 %	80.7 %	87.9 %	82.2 %	87.7 %	84.1 %	88.8 %
One	16.6	10.7	16.2	12.1	15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5
Two	5.1	1.4	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2
Three	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
Four or more	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	89.7	94.7	89.9	94.3	92.6	95.5	93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2
One	6.9	4.3	7.0	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3
Two	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4
Three	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)
Four or more	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	96.5	98.8	96.9	97.9	97.4	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0
One	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
Two	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)
Three	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0
Four or more	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.60. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.70 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 22, 23; ***1983***, p. 22; ***1985***, pp. 22, 23; ***1987***, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 22; ***1984***, pp. 22, 23; ***1986***, pp. 22, 23; ***1988***, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.74

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and race, United States, 1981-93

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . . ?"

Type of drug	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	79.1 %	92.6 %	79.6 %	92.6 %	80.4 %	93.1 %	82.6 %	92.5 %	83.2 %	94.3 %	85.2 %	96.1 %
One	15.7	4.9	15.4	6.6	15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0
Two	4.0	1.5	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6
Three	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
Four or more	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	91.0	94.6	91.5	95.2	93.3	95.0	94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1
One	6.3	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3
Two	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6
Three	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.3	98.1	97.5	99.2	97.9	98.0	98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6
One	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4
Two	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0
Three	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.62. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.71 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 22, 23; ***1983***, p. 22; ***1985***, pp. 22, 23; ***1987***, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 22; ***1984***, pp. 22, 23; ***1986***, pp. 22, 23; ***1988***, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
83.7 %	89.1 %	83.5 %	90.7 %	86.8 %	91.4 %	88.4 %	92.9 %	88.6 %	92.5 %	89.1 %	94.8 %	90.4 %	95.3 %
12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2	7.1	3.9
2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.9	0.7
0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8	95.6	97.9
3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.6
0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3
0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1
1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6
0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)

Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
84.9 %	96.8 %	85.5 %	93.0 %	88.2 %	92.2 %	89.4 %	91.6 %	89.3 %	95.7 %	91.3 %	95.2 %	92.0 %	96.9 %
11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.2	1.7
2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5
0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.9
2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.7
0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4
0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.3
0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Table 3.75

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1981-93

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)
None	76.6 %	77.8 %	77.8 %	77.3 %	75.6 %	74.9 %	74.4 %	73.9 %	74.0 %	73.9 %	75.7 %	76.9 %	76.1 %
One	18.3	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2
Two	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4
Three	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Four or more	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1982*, p. 22). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, p. 23; ***1983***, p. 23; ***1985***, p. 23; ***1987***, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 23; ***1984***, p. 23; ***1986***, p. 23; ***1988***, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.76

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1981-93

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . .?"

Type of drug	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	84.4 %	85.3 %	86.2 %	87.8 %	89.0 %	91.2 %	90.2 %	91.6 %	91.9 %	92.2 %	93.5 %	93.4 %	94.7 %
One	13.1	12.5	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3
Two	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
Three	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Four or more	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	93.2	93.8	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8
One	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7
Two	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Three	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	97.9	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9
One	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
Two	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Three	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4	0.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.75. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.75 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1981***, pp. 23, 24; ***1983***, p. 23; ***1985***, p. 23; ***1987***, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***Monitoring the Future 1982***, p. 23; ***1984***, pp. 22, 23; ***1986***, p. 23; ***1988***, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.77

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1992 and 1993

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	1992					1993				
			Most recent use					Most recent use		
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	12.5 %	87.5 %	51.3 %	25.5 %	10.7 %	13.0 %	87.0 %	51.0 %	25.0 %	11.0%
Sex										
Male	12.4	87.6	55.8	21.4	10.4	13.0	87.0	54.9	21.0	11.1
Female	12.4	87.6	46.8	29.4	11.4	12.8	87.2	46.7	29.3	11.2
Region										
Northeast	10.7	89.3	51.5	27.8	10.0	10.3	89.7	55.2	25.6	8.9
North Central	9.9	90.1	58.0	22.8	9.3	10.7	89.3	54.6	23.7	11.0
South	13.6	86.4	48.1	26.2	12.1	13.1	86.9	50.1	25.4	11.4
West	15.7	84.3	46.7	26.2	11.4	18.4	81.6	43.8	25.8	12.0
Population density										
Large SMSA	13.4	86.6	49.0	27.4	10.2	12.0	88.0	52.3	25.6	10.1
Other SMSA	12.3	87.7	50.8	25.5	11.4	13.2	86.8	49.8	25.4	11.6
Non-SMSA	12.0	88.0	54.1	24.0	9.9	13.3	86.7	51.9	24.1	10.7
College plans										
None or under 4 years	9.8	90.2	54.9	24.8	10.5	10.8	89.2	53.6	25.2	10.4
Complete 4 years	13.1	86.9	50.0	25.9	11.0	13.4	86.6	49.6	25.7	11.3

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1993. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 84 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 1992 and 1993 was approximately 15,800 and 16,300 respectively, excluding cases with missing data. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For 1993, alcohol data are based on three of six questionnaire forms; N is approximately one-half of N indicated. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.78

Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1992 and 1993

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marijuana					Cocaine					Heroin				
			Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use		
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
1992															
All seniors (N=15,800)	67.4 %	32.6 %	11.9 %	10.0 %	10.7 %	93.9 %	6.1 %	1.3 %	1.8 %	3.0 %	98.8 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.6 %
Sex															
Male	63.7	36.3	13.4	11.0	11.9	93.0	7.0	1.5	2.2	3.3	98.3	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.9
Female	71.4	28.6	10.2	8.7	9.7	94.9	5.1	0.9	1.5	2.7	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5
Region															
Northeast	65.5	34.5	14.4	9.5	10.6	94.4	5.6	1.1	1.7	2.8	99.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
North Central	67.9	32.1	12.2	10.5	9.4	95.2	4.8	1.2	1.3	2.3	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
South	70.1	29.9	9.4	8.7	11.8	94.0	6.0	1.1	2.1	2.8	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
West	63.2	36.8	14.0	12.1	10.7	91.3	8.7	1.8	2.5	4.4	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Population density															
Large SMSA	67.5	32.5	12.9	9.7	9.9	93.4	6.6	1.6	2.0	3.0	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
Other SMSA	67.4	32.6	11.5	10.6	10.5	93.6	6.4	1.2	2.1	3.1	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
Non-SMSA	67.3	32.7	12.0	9.0	11.7	95.0	5.0	1.2	1.2	2.6	98.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
College plans															
None or under 4 years	58.2	41.8	15.0	12.5	14.3	90.0	10.0	2.3	2.8	4.9	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.4	1.2
Complete 4 years	71.2	28.8	10.4	9.0	9.4	95.3	4.7	0.8	1.6	2.3	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4
1993															
All seniors (N=16,300)	64.7	35.3	15.5	10.5	9.3	93.9	6.1	1.3	2.0	2.8	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Sex															
Male	61.1	38.9	18.2	10.8	9.9	92.5	7.5	1.7	2.3	3.5	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.8
Female	68.8	31.2	12.5	9.9	8.8	95.4	4.6	0.9	1.4	2.3	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4
Region															
Northeast	58.9	41.1	19.5	11.7	9.9	94.0	6.0	1.2	1.9	2.9	98.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.9
North Central	65.5	34.5	15.9	10.1	8.5	95.3	4.7	1.0	1.4	2.3	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
South	67.1	32.9	13.1	10.1	9.7	94.2	5.8	1.5	1.6	2.7	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
West	64.3	35.7	15.6	10.8	9.3	91.5	8.5	1.7	3.2	3.6	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Population density															
Large SMSA	63.5	36.5	18.0	11.1	7.4	94.9	5.1	1.2	1.5	2.4	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Other SMSA	63.7	36.3	15.3	10.9	10.1	92.8	7.2	1.5	2.4	3.3	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Non-SMSA	67.3	32.7	13.8	9.3	9.6	95.2	4.8	1.2	1.5	2.1	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
College plans															
None or under 4 years	58.3	41.7	17.9	11.2	12.6	91.6	8.4	2.1	2.4	3.9	98.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8
Complete 4 years	67.3	32.7	14.2	10.2	8.3	94.9	5.1	1.0	1.8	2.3	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.77. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.79

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1981-93

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)
Marijuana/hashish	46.1 %	44.3 %	42.3 %	40.0 %	40.6 %	38.8 %	36.3 %	33.1 %	29.6 %	27.0 %	23.9 %	21.9 %	26.0 %
Inhalants[a]	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0
Adjusted[b]	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4
Amyl and butyl nitrites[c,d]	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9
Hallucinogens	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4
Adjusted[e]	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8
LSD	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8
PCP[c,d]	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Cocaine	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3
"Crack"[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other cocaine[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9
Heroin	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other opiates[h]	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6
Stimulants[i]	26.0	26.1	24.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted[h,i]	NA	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4
Crystal methamphetamine[j]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7
Sedatives[h,k]	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4
Barbiturates[h]	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4
Methaqualone[h,k]	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2
Tranquilizers[h]	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5
Alcohol[l]	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	76.0
Steroids[j]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.77. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-93; N is five-sixths of N indicated.
[b]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.
[c]Data based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-93.
[d]Question text changed slightly in 1987.
[e]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.
[f]Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-93.
[g]Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-93; N is four-sixths of N indicated.
[h]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[i]Beginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e. amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.
[j]Data based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90.
[k]Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990-93. N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990-93.
[l]Data based on three of the six questionnaire forms in 1993. N is one-half of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.80

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1981-93

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)
Marijuana/hashish	31.6 %	28.5 %	27.0 %	25.2 %	25.7 %	23.4 %	21.0 %	18.0 %	16.7 %	14.0 %	13.8 %	11.9 %	15.5 %
Inhalants[a]	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5
Adjusted[b]	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8
Amyl and butyl nitrites[c,d]	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
Hallucinogens	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7
Adjusted[e]	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3
LSD	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4
PCP[c,d]	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0
Cocaine	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3
"Crack"[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Other cocaine[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other opiates[h]	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3
Stimulants[i]	15.8	13.7	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted[h,i]	NA	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7
Crystal methamphetamine[j]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Sedatives[h,k]	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3
Barbiturates[h]	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3
Methaqualone[h,k]	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tranquilizers[h]	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2
Alcohol[l]	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	51.0
Steroids[j]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
Cigarettes	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.77 and 3.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1980 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-93; N is five-sixths of N indicated.
[b]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.
[c]Data based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-93.
[d]Question text changed slightly in 1987.
[e]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.
[f]Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-93.
[g]Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-93; N is four-sixths of N indicated.
[h]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[i]Beginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e. amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.
[j]Data based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90.
[k]Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990-93. N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990-93.
[l]Data based on three of the six questionnaire forms in 1993. N is one-half of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-93

Type of drug	Within last 30 days														Most recent use Within last 12 months			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1980	1981	1982	1983
Marijuana	34.0 %	33.2 %	26.8 %	26.2 %	23.0 %	23.6 %	22.3 %	20.3 %	16.8 %	16.3 %	14.0 %	14.1 %	14.6 %	14.2 %	51.2 %	51.3 %	44.7 %	45.2 %
Inhalants[a]	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3
Cocaine	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3
"Crack"[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(c)	(c)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(c)	0.4	0.2	0.1	(c)
Other opiates[d]	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8
Stimulants[d]	13.1	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.4	22.2	NA	NA
Adjusted[d]	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	NA	NA	21.1	17.3
Crystal meth-amphetamine[e]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sedatives[d]	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5
Barbiturates[d]	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2
Methaqualone[d]	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1
Tranquilizers[d]	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6
Alcohol	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	72.0	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.7	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1

Note: See Note, table 3.77. These data are from a followup survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1980, 1,040; 1981, 1,130; 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400; 1991, 1,410; 1992, 1,490; 1993, 1,490.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Stimulants adjusted" is based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-93. Total N in 1993 for college students is 1,260.
[b]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-93.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.
[d]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[e]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1993 for college students is 500.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-93

	Percent who used daily in last 30 days													
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Marijuana	7.2 %	5.6 %	4.2 %	3.8 %	3.6 %	3.1 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	2.6 %	1.7 %	1.8 %	1.6 %	1.9 %
Cocaine	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stimulants[a]	0.5	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, adjusted[a]	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Alcohol														
Daily	6.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.2
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	43.9	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2
Cigarettes														
Daily	18.3	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8	14.1	15.4
Half-pack or more per day	12.7	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.9	9.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.77 and 3.81. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994).

1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
40.7 %	41.7 %	40.9 %	37.0 %	34.6 %	33.6 %	29.4 %	26.5 %	27.7 %	27.9 %
2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8
6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0
3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1
16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7
NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7
3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5
2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4
90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	86.5
33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	39.1

Table 3.83

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-93

Type of drug	Most recent use: Within last 30 days								Most recent use: Within last 12 months							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Marijuana	22.0 %	20.7 %	17.9 %	15.5 %	13.9 %	13.5 %	13.3 %	13.4 %	36.5 %	34.8 %	31.8 %	29.0 %	26.1 %	23.8 %	25.2 %	25.1 %
Inhalants[a]	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1
Adjusted[b]	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3
Nitrites[c]	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5
Adjusted[e]	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8
PCP[c]	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7
"Crack"[f]	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3
Other cocaine[g]	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other opiates[h]	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2
Stimulants, adjusted[h]	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0
Crystal methamphetamine[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8
Sedatives[h]	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[h]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9
Methaqualone[h]	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[h]	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1
Alcohol	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	69.7	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	86.5
Steroids[c]	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.77 and 3.81. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700; 1991, 6,600; 1992, 6,800; 1993, 6,700. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-93. Total N in 1993 is approximately 5,500.
[b]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.
[c]This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1993 is approximately 1,250.
[d]Less than 0.05 percent.
[e]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.
[f]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-93.
[g]This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-93. Total N in 1993 is approximately 4,200.
[h]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[i]This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1993 is approximately 2,500.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-93

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Marijuana	4.1 %	4.2 %	3.3 %	3.2 %	2.5 %	2.3 %	2.3 %	2.4 %
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1
Stimulants, adjusted[b]	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alcohol								
Daily	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.4
Cigarettes								
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.77, 3.81, and 3.83. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.03 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.
[b]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994).

Table 3.85

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported age at first use of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent, 1992-93

Question: "When did you first. . .?"

	Age at first use					
	Less than 10 years	10 to 11 years	12 to 13 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years
Drink beer						
Total	13.7 %	8.5 %	14.5 %	12.4 %	4.0 %	0.3 %
6th grade	15.3	7.9	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
7th grade	15.4	10.0	9.9	1.2	0.1	0.1
8th grade	16.1	10.6	16.1	4.6	0.2	0.0
9th grade	14.1	9.4	19.0	13.3	1.1	0.0
10th grade	12.8	7.7	18.6	21.3	3.8	0.1
11th grade	10.9	6.6	16.2	24.6	10.5	0.5
12th grade	10.1	5.3	14.8	25.0	16.5	1.8
Drink liquor						
Total	5.5	5.3	12.7	13.3	4.8	0.3
6th grade	5.3	4.7	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
7th grade	5.6	6.1	8.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
8th grade	6.6	6.9	15.6	4.9	0.2	0.0
9th grade	5.8	6.0	17.0	15.5	1.0	0.0
10th grade	5.3	5.0	15.9	24.6	4.4	0.1
11th grade	4.8	4.2	13 3	25.7	12.8	0.5
12th grade	4.5	3.4	12.0	24.7	20.6	2.2
Smoke marijuana						
Total	1.3	1.1	3.7	5.5	2.9	0.2
6th grade	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
7th grade	0.9	1.0	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
8th grade	1.1	1.2	4.5	2.4	0.1	0.0
9th grade	1.5	1.3	4.4	7.0	0.6	0.0
10th grade	1.4	1.1	4.3	10.4	2.7	0.0
11th grade	1.4	1.3	4.1	9.9	8.0	0.3
12th grade	1.6	1.3	4.2	8.6	12.3	1.6
Use cocaine[a]						
Total	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1
6th grade	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
7th grade	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
8th grade	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
9th grade	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0
10th grade	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.0
11th grade	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.1
12th grade	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.4
Use hallucinogens[b]						
Total	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.1
6th grade	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
7th grade	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
8th grade	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
9th grade	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.0
10th grade	0.5	0.3	0.9	3.0	0.9	0.1
11th grade	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.9	2.7	0.1
12th grade	0.8	0.3	0.9	2.7	4.1	0.6

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1992 and June 1993 by PRIDE, Inc. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1992-93 academic year there were 790,628 adolescent student respondents from 40 States. The 1992-93 survey included States that conducted statewide surveys and States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of 20,000 students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. The 1992-93 survey results are based upon 236,745 sampled respondents. After sampling, 50.4 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Arizona, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

[a]Includes crack.
[b]Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1992-1993 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1993. (Mimeographed.) P. 9, Table 3.2; p. 10, Tables 3.4-3.6; p. 12, Table 3.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported frequency of use of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent, 1992-93

Question: "Within the past year how often have you. . . ?"

	Frequency of use			
	Total use	1 to 6 times per year	1 to 2 times per month	1 to 7 times per week
Drunk beer				
Total	44.8 %	22.3 %	11.4 %	11.1 %
6th grade	20.6	15.2	2.7	2.8
7th grade	29.5	19.0	5.5	5.0
8th grade	39.2	23.1	8.9	7.2
9th grade	48.2	24.4	12.6	11.3
10th grade	54.8	24.8	15.6	14.5
11th grade	59.1	24.4	17.5	17.3
12th grade	63.5	23.6	18.2	21.7
Drunk liquor				
Total	37.0	19.2	10.3	7.5
6th grade	11.0	7.8	1.4	1.8
7th grade	19.0	12.0	3.8	3.2
8th grade	30.2	17.8	7.0	5.4
9th grade	40.4	21.2	10.9	8.3
10th grade	49.0	23.9	14.8	10.3
11th grade	53.7	25.3	16.5	11.9
12th grade	58.8	26.8	19.0	12.9
Smoked marijuana				
Total	13.2	5.4	3.1	4.7
6th grade	2.4	0.9	0.4	1.2
7th grade	4.9	2.2	1.0	1.7
8th grade	8.8	3.6	2.0	3.2
9th grade	13.8	5.4	3.3	5.2
10th grade	18.0	7.2	4.4	6.3
11th grade	21.6	8.8	5.2	7.5
12th grade	25.0	10.4	5.7	8.9
Used cocaine[a]				
Total	2.6	1.0	0.5	1.2
6th grade	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
7th grade	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
8th grade	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.9
9th grade	2.8	1.0	0.6	1.2
10th grade	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.3
11th grade	3.5	1.4	0.7	1.4
12th grade	4.5	1.8	0.8	2.0
Used hallucinogens[b]				
Total	4.0	1.9	0.9	1.3
6th grade	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.9
7th grade	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.6
8th grade	2.7	1.1	0.6	1.1
9th grade	4.0	1.6	1.0	1.4
10th grade	5.3	2.5	1.3	1.5
11th grade	6.4	3.4	1.6	1.5
12th grade	8.0	4.3	1.7	2.1

Note: See Note, table 3.85.

[a]Includes crack.
[b]Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1992-1993 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1993. (Mimeographed.) P. 41, Table 11.2; p. 42, Tables 11.4-11.6; p. 44, Table 11.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1992

	Alcohol				Marijuana			
			Most recent use				Most recent use	
	Never used	Ever used	Within last year	Within last 30 days	Never used	Ever used	Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=28,832)	17.0 %	83.0 %	64.7 %	47.8 %	67.2 %	32.8 %	8.5 %	4.4 %
Sex								
Male	12.7	87.3	69.5	55.9	62.0	38.0	10.8	5.9
Female	21.0	79.0	60.2	40.4	72.0	28.0	6.3	2.9
Race, ethnicity								
White	14.5	85.5	67.0	49.7	65.8	34.2	8.6	4.4
Black	24.8	75.2	54.5	39.8	68.9	31.1	9.3	5.2
Hispanic	24.7	75.3	61.3	45.0	74.1	25.9	7.5	3.7
Age								
12 to 17 years	60.7	39.3	32.6	15.7	89.4	10.6	8.1	4.0
18 to 25 years	13.7	86.3	77.7	59.2	51.9	48.1	22.7	11.0
26 to 34 years	8.3	91.7	79.0	61.2	41.4	58.6	14.3	8.2
35 years and older	13.0	87.0	62.6	46.5	75.2	24.8	3.3	1.6
Region								
Northeast	14.5	85.5	69.9	52.9	67.3	32.7	8.4	4.2
North Central	15.6	84.4	66.9	49.2	70.6	29.4	7.0	3.7
South	20.5	79.5	57.7	41.7	70.0	30.0	7.5	3.9
West	15.2	84.8	69.2	52.2	58.4	41.6	11.7	6.0

Note: These data are from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the calendar year. In 1992, the sample consisted of 28,832 persons. The 1992 survey is the twelfth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 25-29, 85-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1992

	Cocaine				Crack			
			Most recent use				Most recent use	
	Never used	Ever used	Within last year	Within last 30 days	Never used	Ever used	Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=28,832)	89.0 %	11.0 %	2.4 %	0.6 %	98.6 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	0.2 %
Sex								
Male	86.6	13.4	3.2	0.9	98.1	1.9	0.5	0.2
Female	91.3	8.7	1.7	0.4	99.1	0.9	0.3	0.1
Race, ethnicity								
White	88.2	11.8	2.4	0.5	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.1
Black	91.4	8.6	2.6	1.0	97.5	2.5	1.1	0.5
Hispanic	90.3	9.7	3.1	1.2	98.7	1.3	0.5	0.3
Age								
12 to 17 years	98.3	1.7	1.1	0.3	99.4	0.6	0.3	(a)
18 to 25 years	84.2	15.8	6.3	1.8	96.8	3.2	1.1	0.4
26 to 34 years	74.8	25.2	4.9	1.4	96.7	3.3	0.9	0.4
35 years and older	93.1	6.9	0.9	0.2	99.6	0.4	0.1	(a)
Region								
Northeast	88.2	11.8	2.3	0.8	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.1
North Central	91.4	8.6	2.0	0.6	99.0	1.0	0.3	0.2
South	91.6	8.4	2.1	0.4	98.7	1.3	0.4	0.1
West	82.8	17.2	3.7	0.8	98.0	2.0	0.6	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.87. The estimates for cocaine include crack. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

[a]Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 31-35, 37-41. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.89

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants, hallucinogens, and stimulants

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1992

	Inhalants				Hallucinogens				Stimulants			
			Most recent use				Most recent use				Most recent use	
	Never used	Ever used	Within last year	Within last 30 days	Never used	Ever used	Within last year	Within last 30 days	Never used	Ever used	Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=28,832)	95.2 %	4.8 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	92.0 %	8.0 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	93.7 %	6.3 %	1.0 %	0.2 %
Sex												
Male	93.5	6.5	1.3	0.5	89.7	10.3	1.7	0.3	92.7	7.3	1.1	0.3
Female	96.8	3.2	0.7	0.3	94.2	5.8	0.7	0.2	94.7	5.3	0.8	0.2
Race, ethnicity												
White	94.7	5.3	1.0	0.4	90.7	9.3	1.3	0.3	92.7	7.3	1.0	0.3
Black	97.9	2.1	0.6	0.5	97.4	2.6	0.3	0.1	98.1	1.9	0.4	0.1
Hispanic	95.6	4.4	1.2	0.6	94.9	5.1	1.1	0.4	95.9	4.1	1.0	0.3
Age												
12 to 17 years	94.3	5.7	3.4	1.6	97.4	2.6	1.9	0.6	97.9	2.1	1.3	0.2
18 to 25 years	90.2	9.8	2.3	0.8	86.6	13.4	4.8	1.3	93.2	6.8	2.3	0.7
26 to 34 years	90.8	9.2	1.1	0.4	84.4	15.6	1.4	0.1	88.1	11.9	1.8	0.4
35 years and older	98.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	94.8	5.2	0.1	(a)	95.0	5.0	0.3	0.1
Region												
Northeast	95.2	4.8	0.9	0.3	92.0	8.0	1.0	0.3	95.3	4.7	0.3	0.1
North Central	95.7	4.3	0.6	0.3	92.7	7.3	1.0	0.3	94.8	5.2	1.1	0.1
South	95.6	4.4	1.1	0.5	93.8	6.2	1.2	0.2	95.1	4.9	0.9	0.3
West	94.1	5.9	1.4	0.7	88.1	11.9	1.5	0.3	88.8	11.2	1.5	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.87. Hallucinogens include LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

[a]Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 43-47, 49-53, 61-65. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90

Estimated prevalence and past year use of PCP, heroin, anabolic steroids, and needle use

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1992

	PCP		Heroin		Anabolic steroids		Needle use	
	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year
Total (N=28,832)	4.0 %	0.2 %	0.9 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	1.5 %	0.3 %
Sex								
Male	5.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.5
Female	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.9	0.2
Race, ethnicity								
White	4.5	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3
Black	1.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	1.7	0.4
Hispanic	2.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4
Age								
12 to 17 years	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
18 to 25 years	4.6	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.9
26 to 34 years	8.7	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.6	(a)	2.8	0.4
35 years and older	2.9	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.2	(a)	1.0	0.2
Region								
Northeast	3.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.9	0.1
North Central	4.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	(a)	1.3	0.4
South	3.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3
West	5.6	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	(a)	2.1	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.87. "Needle use" is derived from specific questions about use of cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines with a needle. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

[a]Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 103-106. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.91

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-93

(Percent reporting ever used)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	Preliminary 1993
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)	(N=2,177)	(N=8,005)	(N=7,254)	(N=6,978)
Marijuana and hashish	14.0 %	23.0 %	22.4 %	28.0 %	30.9 %	26.7 %	23.6 %	17.4 %	14.8 %	13.0 %	10.6 %	11.7 %
Inhalants	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	NA	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.0	5.7	5.9
Hallucinogens	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.9
Cocaine	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.1
Heroin	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b,c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	10.3	12.1	7.7	10.2	7.5	5.5	5.9
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6	4.2	4.5	3.0	2.1	2.1
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.1	2.3	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.4
Tranquilizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.1	6.5	4.4	3.9	3.7
Alcohol[d]	NA	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5	50.2	48.2	46.4	39.3	41.3
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)	(N=7,721)	(N=5,531)
Marijuana and hashish	47.9 %	52.7 %	52.9 %	59.9 %	68.2 %	64.1 %	60.3 %	56.4 %	52.2 %	50.5 %	48.1 %	47.4 %
Inhalants	NA	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	NA	12.4	12.5	10.4	10.9	9.8	9.9
Hallucinogens	NA	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3	13.8	12.0	13.1	13.4	12.5
Cocaine	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2	19.7	19.4	17.9	15.8	12.5
Heroin	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b,c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.5	28.4	26.0	17.6	15.6	17.9	15.4	14.2
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1	11.3	9.0	9.4	6.8	6.4
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0	5.5	4.0	4.3	3.2	2.7
Tranquilizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0	7.8	5.9	7.4	6.8	5.4
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.8	12.1	11.3	9.4	8.1	10.2	8.7	8.7
Alcohol[d]	NA	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6	90.3	88.2	90.2	86.3	87.1
26 to 34 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=2,166)	NA	NA	(N=8,126)	(N=7,516)	(N=8,342)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.0 %	NA	NA	59.5 %	58.6 %	59.2 %
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.9	NA	NA	9.2	9.2	9.4
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.7	NA	NA	15.5	15.6	15.9
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.7	NA	NA	25.8	25.2	25.6
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	1.8	1.6	1.6
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.0	NA	NA	20.0	19.5	17.2
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.4	NA	NA	12.2	11.9	10.5
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8	NA	NA	7.5	6.3	4.8
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.6	NA	NA	10.0	9.0	7.1
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.7	NA	NA	9.8	10.0	9.0
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.9	NA	NA	92.4	91.7	92.4
35 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=1,813)	NA	NA	(N=8,526)	(N=6,341)	(N=5,638)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.5 %	NA	NA	23.7 %	24.8 %	26.6 %
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	NA	NA	2.5	2.0	2.8
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	NA	NA	5.2	5.2	6.6
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	NA	NA	6.8	6.9	8.5
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	1.5	0.7	1.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5	NA	NA	9.6	9.2	9.4
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	NA	NA	5.4	5.0	5.3
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	NA	NA	3.5	2.9	3.6
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	NA	NA	4.2	4.1	4.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	NA	NA	4.1	3.5	4.4
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87.8	NA	NA	87.4	87.0	87.6

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The 1993 survey is the 13th in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use in the United States. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States. Beginning in 1991 the survey differs from previous years in two ways: Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample and some individuals living in group quarters (e.g., civilians living on military installations, individuals living in college dormitories, or individuals using homeless shelters) were included. The 1993 survey measures the prevalence of drug use among a sample of 26,489 individuals from the United States' civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 and older. The age group breakdowns have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

[b]Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[c]Estimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in the methodology.

[d]Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 73, 76, 79; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse***, Advance Report Number 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994), pp. 47, 51, 53, 55, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-93

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	Preliminary 1993
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)	(N=2,177)	(N=8,005)	(N=7,254)	(N=6,978)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	18.5 %	18.4 %	22.3 %	24.1 %	20.6 %	19.7 %	12.6 %	11.3 %	10.1 %	8.1 %	10.1 %
Inhalants	2.9 %	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	NA	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.6
Hallucinogens	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1
Cocaine	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.8
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b,c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	8.3	8.5	5.4	7.0	5.4	3.6	3.5
Stimulants	NA	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.6
Sedatives	NA	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.8
Tranquilizers	NA	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	4.8	3.3	2.4	2.2
Alcohol[d]	NA	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51 7	44.6	41.0	40.3	32.6	35.2
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)	(N=7,721)	(N=5,531)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	34.2 %	35.0 %	38.7 %	46.9 %	40.4 %	36.9 %	27.9 %	24.6 %	24.5 %	22.7 %	22.9 %
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	NA	2.1	4.1	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.8
Hallucinogens	NA	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.9
Cocaine	NA	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1	7.5	7.7	6.3	5.0
Heroin	NA	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	(a)	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b,c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.3	16.1	15.6	11.3	7.0	8.6	7.7	7.2
Stimulants	NA	8.0	8.9	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9	6.4	3.4	3.3	2.3	3.0
Sedatives	NA	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1
Tranquilizers	NA	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.5	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.1
Alcohol[d]	NA	77.7	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2	81.7	80.2	82.8	77.7	79.0
26 to 34 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=2,166)	NA	NA	(N=8,126)	(N=7,516)	(N=8,342)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.9 %	NA	NA	14.4 %	14.3 %	13.8 %
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	NA	NA	0.9	1.1	0.7
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	NA	NA	1.1	1.4	1.2
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.1	NA	NA	5.1	4.9	4.4
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.8	NA	NA	6.1	5.9	5.7
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2	NA	NA	1.9	1.8	1.7
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	NA	NA	1.2	1.0	1.0
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9	NA	NA	2.4	2.0	1.9
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	NA	NA	3.6	3.6	3.7
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.6	NA	NA	80.9	79.0	81.0
35 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=1,813)	NA	NA	(N=8,526)	(N=6,341)	(N=5,638)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 %	NA	NA	4.0 %	3.3 %	4.0 %
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	NA	NA	1.4	0.9	1.1
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	NA	NA	2.8	2.2	2.5
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9	NA	NA	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6	NA	NA	1.2	1.0	1.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69.4	NA	NA	64.9	62.6	64.6

Note: See Note, table 3.91. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a]Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.
[b]Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.
[c]Estimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.
[d]Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 74, 77, 80; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse***, Advance Report Number 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994), pp. 47, 51, 53, 55, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-93

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	Preliminary 1993
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)	(N=2,177)	(N=8,005)	(N=7,254)	(N=6,978)
Marijuana and hashish	7.0 %	12.0 %	12.3 %	16.6 %	16.7 %	11.5 %	12.0 %	6.4 %	5.2 %	4.3 %	4.0 %	4.9 %
Inhalants	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	NA	3.4	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4
Hallucinogens	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b,c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.2
Stimulants	NA	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5
Sedatives	NA	1.0	(a)	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
Tranquilizers	NA	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7
Alcohol[d]	NA	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0	25.2	24.5	20.3	15.7	18.0
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)	(N=7,721)	(N=5,531)
Marijuana and hashish	27.8 %	25.2 %	25.0 %	27.4 %	35.4 %	27.4 %	21.8 %	15.5 %	12.7 %	13.0 %	11.0 %	11.1 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	1.2	NA	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.1
Hallucinogens	NA	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
Cocaine	NA	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b,c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.9
Stimulants	NA	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Sedatives	NA	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tranquilizers	NA	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4
Alcohol[d]	NA	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	71.4	65.3	63.3	63.6	59.2	59.3
26 to 34 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=2,166)	NA	NA	(N=8,126)	(N=7,516)	(N=8,342)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.8 %	NA	NA	7.0 %	8.2 %	6.7 %
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9	NA	NA	1.8	1.4	1.0
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	NA	NA	2.2	2.4	1.9
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.5
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA	0.4	0.6	0.3
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	NA	NA	0.7	0.5	0.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	NA	NA	1.0	1.4	1.0
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69.3	NA	NA	61.7	61.2	62.8
35 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=1,813)	NA	NA	(N=8,526)	(N=6,341)	(N=5,638)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 %	NA	NA	2.1 %	1.6 %	1.9 %
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	0 1	0.1
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	(a)
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.5	0.2	0.4
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	NA	NA	1.1	0.7	0.7
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.1
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.4
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.4	NA	NA	49.5	46.5	48.8

Note: See Note, table 3.91. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a]Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.
[b]Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.
[c]Estimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.
[d]Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 75, 78, 81; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse***, Advance Report Number 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994), pp. 47, 51, 53, 55, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By characteristics of patients and episodes, United States, 1989-92[a]

Patient and episode characteristics	1989		1990		1991		1992	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total number of episodes	425,904	100.0 %	371,208	100.0 %	393,968	100.0 %	433,493	100.0 %
Sex								
Male	204,203	47.9	172,976	46.6	189,455	48.1	219,607	50.7
Female	218,015	51.2	194,028	52.3	200,972	51.0	210,051	48.5
Unknown/no response	3,686	0.9	4,204	1.1	3,542	0.9	3,835	0.9
Age								
6 to 11 years	1,355	0.3	973	0.3	614	0.2	1,253	0.3
12 to 17 years	55,299	13.0	49,109	13.2	47,494	12.1	46,822	10.8
18 to 25 years	111,707	26.2	92,236	24.8	92,410	23.5	96,307	22.2
18 to 19 years	31,870	7.5	26,828	7.2	24,223	6.1	23,473	5.4
20 to 25 years	79,837	18.7	65,408	17.6	68,187	17.3	72,834	16.8
26 to 34 years	133,510	31.3	111,980	30.2	121,354	30.8	133,506	30.8
26 to 29 years	61,212	14.4	51,322	13.8	51,490	13.1	57,113	13.2
30 to 34 years	72,298	17.0	60,658	16.3	69,863	17.7	76,393	17.6
35 years and older	122,855	28.8	115,954	31.2	130,852	33.2	154,570	35.7
35 to 44 years	82,238	19.3	79,703	21.5	91,275	23.2	108,711	25.1
45 to 54 years	25,555	6.0	21,629	5.8	25,477	6.5	31,526	7.3
55 years and older	15,062	3.5	14,622	3.9	14,100	3.6	14,333	3.3
Unknown/no response	1,177	0.3	957	0.3	1,244	0.3	1,036	0.2
Race, ethnicity								
White	243,862	57.3	217,191	58.5	221,541	56.2	235,643	54.4
Black	97,480	22.9	88,317	23.8	106,914	27.1	122,880	28.3
Hispanic	38,743	9.1	29,834	8.0	33,082	8.4	42,174	9.7
Other	3,228	0.8	3,631	1.0	4,298	1.1	4,892	1.1
Unknown/no response	42,591	10.0	32,236	8.7	28,133	7.1	27,905	6.4
Number of drugs								
Single-drug episode	222,864	52.3	188,079	50.7	197,571	50.1	210,192	48.5
Multi-drug episode	203,040	47.7	183,129	49.3	196,397	49.9	223,299	51.5
Drug use motive								
Psychic effects	61,333	14.4	52,501	14.1	60,420	15.3	70,749	16.3
Dependence	119,709	28.1	96,346	26.0	114,009	28.9	135,280	31.2
Suicide	189,293	44.4	172,816	46.6	172,710	43.8	172,403	39.8
Other[b]	8,697	2.0	8,106	2.2	5,467	1.4	3,813	0.9
Unknown/no response	46,872	11.0	41,439	11.2	41,362	10.5	54,247	11.8
Reason for emergency room contact								
Unexpected reaction	50,552	11.9	37,276	10.0	41,246	10.5	52,588	12.1
Overdose	241,310	56.7	224,824	60.6	224,189	56.9	232,674	53.7
Chronic effects	45,384	10.7	37,069	10.0	43,964	11.2	46,865	10.8
Withdrawal	10,353	2.4	8,159	2.2	7,166	1.8	9,851	2.3
Seeking detoxification	40,885	9.6	31,070	8.4	36,704	9.3	44,815	10.3
Accident/injury	10,786	2.5	9,262	2.5	10,655	2.7	11,959	2.8
Other	11,332	2.7	9,593	2.6	13,515	3.4	14,368	3.3
Unknown/no response	15,303	3.6	13,954	3.8	16,529	4.2	20,373	4.7
Patient disposition								
Treated and released	201,330	47.3	168,958	45.5	177,160	45.0	197,252	45.5
Admitted to hospital	208,298	48.9	189,863	51.1	202,946	51.5	220,489	50.9
Left against medical advice	10,806	2.5	7,714	2.1	8,264	2.1	9,398	2.2
Died	1,226	0.3	941	0.3	1,127	0.3	1,321	0.3
Unknown/no response	4,244	1.0	3,732	1.0	4,472	1.1	5,032	1.2

Note: These data were gathered through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency room episodes from a stratified random sample of hospitals in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Data for 1991 have been revised by the Source and will differ from data shown in the 1992 SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 9.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Annual Emergency Room Data, 1992***, Statistical Series I, Number 12-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 83, 84. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By sex, race, ethnicity, and age of patient, United States, 1992[a]

	Total		Sex			
			Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total[b]	433,493	100.0 %	219,607	100.0 %	210,051	100.0 %
Race, ethnicity						
White	235,643	54.4	102,923	46.9	130,404	62.1
Black	122,880	28.3	74,625	34.0	47,657	22.7
Hispanic	42,174	9.7	25,349	11.5	16,537	7.9
Other[c]	4,892	1.1	1,771	0.8	3,087	1.5
Unknown/ no response	27,905	6.4	14,939	6.8	12,366	5.9
Age						
6 to 17 years	48,074	11.1	13,221	6.0	34,126	16.2
6 to 11 years	1,253	0.3	499	0.2	760	0.4
12 to 17 years	46,822	10.8	12,732	5.8	33,367	15.9
18 to 25 years	96,307	22.2	46,073	21.0	49,539	23.6
18 to 19 years	23,473	5.4	9,729	4.4	13,664	6.5
20 to 25 years	72,834	16.8	36,344	16.5	35,875	17.1
26 to 34 years	133,506	30.8	74,187	33.8	58,363	27.8
26 to 29 years	57,113	13.2	31,939	14.5	24,795	11.8
30 to 34 years	76,393	17.6	42,248	19.2	33,568	16.0
35 years and older	157,570	35.7	85,652	39.0	67,644	32.2
35 to 44 years	108,711	25.1	61,746	28.1	46,091	21.9
45 to 54 years	31,526	7.3	17,517	8.0	13,723	6.5
55 years and older	14,333	3.3	6,389	2.9	7,830	3.7
Unknown/ no response	1,036	0.2	474	0.2	379	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.94. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 9.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes episodes for which sex of patient was unknown or not reported.
[c]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Annual Emergency Room Data, 1992***, Statistical Series I, Number 12-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By characteristics of patients and episodes, United States, 1992[a]

Episode characteristics	Total[b]	Patient characteristics: Sex		Race, ethnicity				Age group (in years)						
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[c]	6 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and older
Total number of episodes	433,493	219,607	210,051	235,643	122,880	42,174	4,892	1,253	46,822	96,307	133,506	108,711	31,526	14,333
Number of drugs														
Single-drug episode	48.5 %	46.3 %	50.7 %	45.7 %	48.7 %	56.1 %	54.3 %	81.3 %	61.7 %	49.4 %	46.0 %	45.5 %	43.8 %	51.0 %
Multi-drug episode	51.5	53.6	49.3	54.3	51.3	43.9	45.7	18.7	38.3	50.6	54.0	54.5	56.2	49.0
Drug use motive														
Psychic effects	16.3	16.5	16.1	18.0	12.6	18.4	14.4	26.8	23.5	19.4	14.3	13.7	13.3	16.3
Recreational use	8.1	10.9	5.1	7.6	7.0	12.9	7.1	(d)	11.7	9.9	8.2	6.5	4.5	2.6
Other psychic effects	8.2	5.6	11.0	10.4	5.7	5.5	7.2	20.0	11.8	9.5	6.2	7.2	8.9	13.7
Dependence	31.2	41.7	20.3	18.4	54.8	37.5	10.3	0.8	2.4	20.9	40.3	41.4	37.7	22.1
Suicide	39.8	26.6	53.5	52.7	18.9	28.2	59.6	29.5	64.6	48.3	31.9	31.7	36.2	45.0
Other[e]	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	(d)	(d)	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.6
Unknown/no response	11.8	14.3	9.1	9.9	13.2	14.9	12.9	35.8	8.3	10.4	12.7	12.7	12.3	13.9
Reason for emergency room contact														
Unexpected reaction	12.1	15.6	8.5	8.5	19.1	12.0	6.8	2.0	8.9	13.2	14.0	11.9	8.8	8.3
Overdose	53.7	41.0	66.9	69.1	26.1	47.3	72.4	74.0	80.2	61.8	43.9	45.7	51.7	66.5
Chronic effects	10.8	14.3	7.3	5.5	18.2	17.6	4.6	(f)	0.4	5.3	12.3	17.1	16.4	8.9
Withdrawal	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.6	0.8	(f)	0.1	1.1	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.4
Seeking detoxification	10.3	14.2	6.4	5.9	20.6	8.2	2.0	(f)	1.2	8.7	14.9	11.7	8.7	3.9
Accident/injury	2.8	3.8	1.7	2.0	4.4	2.7	2.1	1.0	0.7	2.5	3.7	2.6	2.7	3.2
Other	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.9	6.0	2.8	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.6
Unknown/no response	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.2	6.3	6.7	5.3	19.4	4.4	4.2	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.1
Patient disposition														
Treated and released	45.5	49.5	41.3	38.2	54.6	55.1	47.7	52.2	45.5	48.5	46.9	44.4	39.8	32.2
Admitted to hospital	50.9	46.2	55.8	58.3	42.0	39.7	50.6	43.4	52.7	48.4	48.9	51.5	55.8	64.8
Left against medical advice	2.2	2.8	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.1	1.1	(f)	0.5	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.2	0.7
Died	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	(f)	(f)	(g)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3
Unknown/no response	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.6	(d)	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.0

Note: See Note, table 3.94. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 9.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes episodes for which sex, race, ethnicity, and age were unknown or not reported.
[c]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.
[d]Estimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).
[e]Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.
[f]Numerator for percentage is less than 10.
[g]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Annual Emergency Room Data, 1992***, Statistical Series I, Number 12-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 20, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By drug use motive, and characteristics of patients and episodes, United States, 1992[a]

Patient and episode characteristics	Total	Drug use motive					
		Recreational use	Other psychic effects	Dependence	Suicide	Other[b]	Unknown
Total number of episodes	433,493	35,008	35,741	135,280	172,403	3,813	51,247
Sex							
Male	50.7 %	68.2 %	34.3 %	67.7 %	33.9 %	49.4 %	61.3 %
Female	48.5	30.4	64.9	31.6	65.2	50.3	37.3
Unknown/no response	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.3
Age							
6 to 11 years	0.3	(c)	0.7	(d)	(c)	2.3	0.9
12 to 17 years	10.8	15.6	15.5	0.8	17.5	14.4	7.6
18 to 25 years	22.2	27.3	25.7	14.9	27.0	24.4	19.6
26 to 34 years	30.8	31.2	23.0	39.8	24.7	29.7	33.0
35 to 44 years	25.1	20.3	21.8	33.3	20.0	14.8	27.0
45 to 54 years	7.3	4.0	7.8	8.8	6.6	4.4	7.6
55 years and older	3.3	1.1	5.5	2.3	3.7	9.9	3.9
Unknown/no response	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	(d)	0.5
Race, ethnicity							
White	54.4	51.2	68.7	32.0	72.0	64.3	45.5
Black	28.3	24.5	19.5	49.8	13.5	16.4	31.5
Hispanic	9.7	15.6	6.5	11.7	6.9	11.5	12.2
Other[e]	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.7	3.7	1.2
Unknown/no response	6.4	7.8	4.3	6.2	5.9	4.0	9.5
Number of drugs							
Single-drug episode	48.5	53.9	51.3	50.2	44.0	68.1	51.8
Multi-drug episode	51.5	46.1	48.7	49.8	56.0	31.9	48.2
Reason for emergency room contact							
Unexpected reaction	12.1	46.5	13.1	15.3	1.3	11.4	16.1
Overdose	53.7	30.4	73.8	9.4	93.1	61.3	39.2
Chronic effects	10.8	5.2	1.5	29.4	0.5	2.3	7.7
Withdrawal	2.3	0.7	0.6	6.5	0.1	0.6	0.9
Seeking detoxification	10.3	4.3	0.9	30.4	0.4	0.8	2.2
Accident/injury	2.8	3.8	1.5	3.7	0.4	5.6	8.1
Other	3.3	4.6	6.0	2.7	2.0	10.7	6.3
Unknown/no response	4.7	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.3	7.3	19.5
Patient disposition							
Admitted to hospital	50.9	23.9	42.7	38.6	70.1	46.7	42.9
Treated and released	45.5	70.4	55.2	57.6	27.7	51.7	49.3
Left against medical advice	2.2	3.5	1.1	2.9	1.2	0.9	3.3
Died	0.3	0.4	(d)	0.2	0.1	(c)	1.3
Unknown/no response	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.3

Note: See Note, table 3.94. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 9.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.
[c]Estimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).
[d]Less than 0.05 percent.
[e]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Annual Emergency Room Data, 1992***, Statistical Series I, Number 12-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and drug use motive of patient, United States, 1992[a]

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug											
	Tranquilizers	Narcotic analgesics	Non-narcotic analgesics	Non-barbiturate sedatives	Antidepressants	Antipsychotics	Barbiturate sedatives	Amphetamines	Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Marijuana/hashish	Heroin/morphine
Total number of drug mentions	56,211	76,726	59,407	18,829	42,651	14,644	5,805	10,615	9,999	119,843	23,997	48,003
Sex												
Male	38.2 %	62.7 %	29.1 %	35.1 %	33.6 %	47.6 %	43.7 %	62.8 %	75.1 %	67.3 %	71.4 %	72.5 %
Female	60.8	36.6	69.5	63.8	65.1	50.9	56.2	35.1	24.4	31.9	26.9	26.7
Unknown/no response	1.0	0.7	1.3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.8
Race, ethnicity												
White	81.9	50.6	71.0	77.5	81.4	68.5	70.6	69.7	49.6	26.6	43.7	37.3
Black	8.0	30.0	13.2	8.6	8.0	19.0	17.1	6.4	22.9	57.7	37.2	38.7
Hispanic	5.3	13.4	8.2	6.6	4.2	6.4	5.2	14.1	15.6	9.9	11.4	17.7
Other[d]	1.4	0.8	1.9	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6
Unknown/no response	3.4	5.2	5.7	4.5	5.4	5.6	6.7	8.9	10.9	5.4	7.3	5.6
Age												
6 to 11 years	(b)	(c)	0.5	(b)	(b)	(b)	0.2	0.1	(c)	(e)	(e)	(c)
12 to 17 years	3.4	2.7	31.0	9.4	11.3	7.9	4.8	9.9	22.3	1.3	12.9	0.5
18 to 25 years	13.5	15.0	32.0	27.5	19.1	18.4	15.3	28.1	34.3	19.9	34.6	15.0
26 to 34 years	33.1	32.8	16.9	24.2	28.7	27.7	34.2	37.7	27.2	44.0	32.7	32.8
35 to 44 years	31.3	35.3	12.6	20.9	26.7	32.7	28.3	18.3	12.5	27.8	16.4	35.3
45 to 54 years	10.5	10.2	3.7	8.8	9.7	8.9	13.2	5.2	2.6	5.6	2.5	10.2
55 years and older	7.8	3.7	2.8	8.5	4.1	3.8	4.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	3.7
Unknown/no response	(b)	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.1	0.1	(c)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Drug use motive												
Recreational use	3.0	6.8	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.7	2.1	28.0	41.3	12.5	25.2	7.9
Other psychic effects	12.2	4.7	12.3	11.4	12.7	15.3	14.2	4.9	3.4	2.7	5.4	1.2
Dependence	11.8	59.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.4	11.0	30.6	26.1	64.6	37.7	75.6
Suicide	62.5	16.5	77.1	78.4	73.0	69.6	59.7	13.4	8.9	6.2	8.9	3.3
Other[f]	0.8	0.7	1.2	(b)	0.8	1.0	(b)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Unknown/no response	9.6	11.5	6.1	5.0	8.3	7.1	11.8	22.8	20.1	13.8	22.4	11.7

Note: See Note, table 3.94. "In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency room drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a drug mention may or may not be the confirmed 'cause' of the episode in multiple-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors." (Source, p. 138.) For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 0.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Estimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).
[c]Numerator for percentage is less than 10.
[d]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.
[e]Less than 0.05 percent.
[f]Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Annual Emergency Room Data, 1992***, Statistical Series I, Number 12-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 41-43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99

Type of drug mentioned in drug-abuse related emergency room episodes

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1988-92

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug														
	Marijuana/hashish					Heroin/morphine					Cocaine				
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total number of drug mentions[a]	19,962	20,703	15,706	16,251	23,997	38,063	41,656	33,884	35,898	48,003	101,578	110,013	80,355	101,189	119,843
Sex															
Male	13,852	14,585	10,833	11,321	17,137	26,286	28,397	22,867	23,638	34,781	67,810	71,964	52,213	66,602	80,595
Female	6,031	5,954	4,686	4,725	6,463	11,404	12,827	10,691	11,951	12,832	32,990	37,084	27,150	33,778	38,194
Age															
12 to 17 years	2,950	3,158	2,170	2,130	3,104	135	168	182	182	232	2,755	2,544	1,859	2,138	1,533
18 to 25 years	8,150	8,259	5,782	5,687	8,294	5,187	5,094	4,654	4,704	5,860	32,322	31,600	19,614	21,766	23,883
26 to 34 years	6,441	6,511	5,556	5,469	7,857	17,060	17,251	13,127	13,559	16,409	44,632	49,818	35,639	46,137	52,760
35 years and older	2,350	2,700	2,160	2,882	4,689	15,533	18,949	15,850	17,310	25,376	21,634	25,628	23,054	30,582	41,288
Race, ethnicity															
White	9,717	10,077	7,835	8,030	10,484	16,977	17,644	13,667	13,367	17,926	34,350	38,349	24,100	29,198	31,927
Black	6,527	6,338	5,207	5,621	8,934	13,475	13,338	12,313	15,175	18,600	48,761	51,052	43,010	56,106	69,123
Hispanic	1,513	1,604	1,315	1,392	2,724	5,094	7,307	5,195	5,118	8,519	9,388	9,710	6,627	9,012	11,824
Other race[b]	90	127	140	78	83	159	168	143	141	253	348	395	344	360	388
Race unknown	2,115	2,556	1,209	1,129	1,773	2,357	3,199	2,566	2,097	2,706	8,732	10,507	6,274	6,513	6,581
Drug use motive															
Recreational use	6,314	6,466	4,432	4,541	6,041	3,271	4,178	3,061	2,857	3,786	20,876	21,000	12,321	14,955	14,997
Dependence	7,508	8,009	5,978	7,185	9,043	29,332	31,710	26,017	28,763	36,271	57,871	65,616	50,831	66,367	77,455
Suicide	1,504	1,529	1,124	1,280	2,147	1,157	1,121	1,164	1,176	1,563	5,572	6,705	5,203	6,703	7,402
Other/unknown motive[c]	4,636	4,698	4,173	3,486	6,767	4,304	4,646	3,642	3,780	6,384	17,260	16,691	11,999	14,702	19,988
Reason for emergency room contact															
Unexpected reaction	5,538	6,242	4,789	4,528	7,345	3,513	4,288	3,738	3,832	5,219	25,553	28,634	18,441	23,332	28,755
Overdose	2,846	3,253	2,437	2,560	4,321	9,390	10,384	7,885	7,244	12,226	14,981	15,354	11,022	14,875	16,242
Chronic effects	3,230	2,744	2,045	2,099	2,357	8,549	9,984	8,635	10,986	13,310	19,569	20,079	15,366	21,175	23,407
Seeking detoxification	4,140	3,950	2,816	3,357	4,543	8,297	8,033	6,648	8,158	9,204	26,493	29,948	22,770	25,985	30,826
Withdrawal	361	193	203	381	251	4,981	5,489	3,667	3,179	3,535	2,114	1,934	1,507	1,987	2,268
Other/unknown reason	3,847	4,322	3,415	3,566	5,181	3,332	3,476	3,311	3,177	4,509	12,868	14,064	11,248	15,374	18,344

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.98. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 9.

[a]Total includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.
[b]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.
[c]Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1992 Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Room Episodes***, Advance Report Number 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1993), pp. 45, 47, 49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-94

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting that they use alcoholic beverages)

Year	National	Male	Female
1939	58 %	70 %	45 %
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51
1992	64	72	57
1994	65	70	61

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., ***The Gallup Report***, Report No. 288, p. 14; ***The Gallup Poll Monthly***, No. 303, p. 4; No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); ***The Gallup Poll*** (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 16, 1994), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.101

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	65 %	35 %
Sex		
Male	70	30
Female	61	39
Age		
18 to 29 years	67	33
30 to 49 years	76	24
50 to 64 years	58	42
50 years and older	53	47
65 years and older	48	52
Region		
East	72	28
Midwest	73	27
South	55	45
West	64	36
Race		
White	67	33
Nonwhite[a]	53	46
Black	51	48
Education		
College graduate	80	20
Some college	67	33
No college	58	42
Politics		
Republican	64	36
Democrat	63	37
Independent	68	32
Income		
$75,000 and over	85	15
$50,000 and over	81	19
$30,000 to $49,999	69	31
$20,000 to $29,999	59	41
Under $20,000	54	46
Community		
Urban area	69	31
Suburban area	69	31
Rural area	56	44

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.102

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	29 %	71 %
Sex		
Male	38	62
Female	21	79
Age		
18 to 29 years	45	55
30 to 49 years	30	70
50 to 64 years	24	76
50 years and older	17	83
65 years and older	9	91
Region		
East	30	70
Midwest	29	71
South	29	71
West	29	71
Race		
White	30	70
Nonwhite[a]	31	69
Black	34	66
Education		
College graduate	26	74
Some college	32	68
No college	30	70
Politics		
Republican	29	71
Democrat	31	69
Independent	28	72
Income		
$75,000 and over	28	72
$50,000 and over	32	68
$30,000 to $49,999	28	72
$20,000 to $29,999	34	66
Under $20,000	26	74
Community		
Urban area	29	71
Suburban area	25	75
Rural area	35	65

Note: This question was presented to the 65 percent of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" asked in June 1994. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.103

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	27 %	72 %
Sex		
Male	23	76
Female	30	69
Age		
18 to 29 years	31	67
30 to 49 years	26	74
50 to 64 years	27	73
50 years and older	26	74
65 years and older	25	75
Region		
East	21	79
Midwest	26	74
South	25	74
West	38	61
Race		
White	28	72
Nonwhite[a]	23	75
Black	23	75
Education		
College graduate	21	79
Some college	27	72
No college	30	69
Politics		
Republican	25	75
Democrat	31	68
Independent	25	75
Income		
$75,000 and over	17	83
$50,000 and over	22	78
$30,000 to $49,999	28	71
$20,000 to $29,999	30	68
Under $20,000	31	69
Community		
Urban area	25	74
Suburban area	30	70
Rural area	26	74

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.104

Fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents

By blood alcohol concentration level, United States, 1982-92

				Blood alcohol concentration level					
		Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and Impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
	Total fatalities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57.3 %	18,780	42.7 %	4,809	10.9 %	20,356	46.3 %
1983	42,589	23,646	55.5	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	53.7	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,715	51.8	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,043	52.2	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	51.0	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	50.2	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,404	49.2	23,178	50.8	4,541	10.0	17,863	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	49.5	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,508	19,887	47.9	21,621	52.1	3,957	9.5	15,930	38.4
1992	39,235	17,699	45.1	21,536	54.9	3,575	9.1	14,124	36.0

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: The Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) and the National Accident Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public, and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be completed, and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter.

Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Traffic Safety Facts 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.105

Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1982-92

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Ages 16 to 20											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	44.0 %	42.2	39.6	35.5	36.5	33.3	32.3	29.9	31.7	29.8	26.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	31.1 %	29.7	26.6	23.9	23.7	21.0	20.7	19.5	21.1	20.0	17.5
Total number	9,858	9,334	9,804	9,386	10,163	9,910	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,189
Ages 21 to 24											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	51.6 %	50.7	49.0	45.9	47.3	45.4	46.1	45.0	44.9	44.5	40.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	40.0 %	39.1	37.3	35.3	36.1	34.1	35.2	34.5	34.7	33.8	30.5
Total number	9,018	8,432	8,963	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,314
Ages 25 to 34											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	43.9 %	43.6	41.7	41.0	41.5	41.6	41.1	40.1	41.3	40.1	38.1
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	35.1 %	34.8	33.0	32.4	33.0	32.9	32.7	31.9	33.0	32.3	30.7
Total number	14,787	14,470	15,233	15,257	16,179	16,562	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,043
Ages 35 to 44											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	34.9 %	34.1	32.4	30.5	30.6	31.4	31.4	31.2	32.0	31.2	29.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	27.9 %	27.6	25.9	24.3	24.5	25.4	25.4	25.2	25.8	25.2	23.9
Total number	7,984	8,068	8,563	8,892	9,240	9,778	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,278
Ages 45 to 54											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	29.2 %	26.8	24.9	24.0	23.7	22.4	23.1	23.8	22.5	23.0	20.9
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	23.3 %	21.4	19.7	18.9	18.2	17.5	18.2	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.2
Total number	4,980	4,992	5,084	5,150	5,077	5,470	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672
Ages 55 to 64											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	22.8 %	21.8	20.1	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	15.6	15.5
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	17.4 %	16.5	15.3	13.8	13.5	13.8	14.1	13.7	12.5	12.0	11.4
Total number	3,941	3,862	4,059	4,112	4,019	4,223	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,687
Ages 65 to 74											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	16.8 %	14.0	15.3	13.9	13.6	12.6	13.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.8
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	12.5 %	10.3	11.3	9.9	9.4	8.7	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.4
Total number	2,343	2,434	2,620	2,650	2,844	2,987	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,025
Ages 75 and older											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	8.9 %	9.0	8.0	6.8	6.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	5.9 %	5.9	4.8	4.2	3.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.0
Total number	1,551	1,592	1,696	1,829	2,037	2,091	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,445

Note: See Note, table 3.104. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Traffic Safety Facts 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.106

Persons killed in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By blood alcohol concentration level and jurisdiction, 1992

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,235	17,699	45.1 %	21,533 [a]	54.9 %	3,575	9.1 %	14,124	36.0 %
Alabama	1,031	468	45.5	563	54.6	85	8.3	383	37.2
Alaska	108	65	60.0	43	40.0	12	10.7	53	49.3
Arizona	809	402	49.7	407	50.3	62	7.7	340	42.0
Arkansas	588	276	47.1	311	52.9	73	12.5	203	34.6
California	4,189	1,965	46.9	2,224	53.1	437	10.4	1,528	36.5
Colorado	522	255	49.0	266	51.0	55	10.6	200	38.4
Connecticut	296	143	48.3	153	51.6	28	9.4	115	38.9
Delaware	140	59	42.4	81	57.6	10	7.1	49	35.3
District of Columbia	50	23	45.2	27	54.8	6	11.6	17	33.6
Florida	2,427	1,094	45.0	1,333	54.9	214	8.8	880	36.2
Georgia	1,315	528	40.2	787	59.8	99	7.6	429	32.6
Hawaii	129	66	50.8	63	49.2	10	7.7	56	43.1
Idaho	243	110	45.0	134	55.0	19	7.7	91	37.3
Illinois	1,384	672	48.5	713	51.5	156	11.3	516	37.2
Indiana	901	373	41.3	529	58.7	89	9.8	284	31.5
Iowa	437	171	39.2	266	60.8	47	10.8	124	28.4
Kansas	387	156	40.2	231	59.8	28	7.2	128	33.0
Kentucky	815	322	39.4	493	60.5	61	7.4	261	32.0
Louisiana	883	495	56.2	387	43.9	108	12.3	387	43.9
Maine	214	89	41.7	125	58.3	19	8.9	70	32.8
Maryland	659	226	34.3	433	65.7	47	7.1	179	27.2
Massachusetts	485	267	55.1	218	44.9	65	13.5	202	41.6
Michigan	1,298	534	41.2	763	58.8	105	8.1	429	33.1
Minnesota	581	237	40.9	343	59.1	37	6.4	200	34.5
Mississippi	766	215	28.0	551	72.0	36	4.6	179	23.4
Missouri	985	487	49.5	498	50.6	106	10.8	381	38.7
Montana	192	102	53.5	89	46.5	13	7.0	89	46.5
Nebraska	269	89	33.4	179	66.6	21	8.0	68	25.4
Nevada	251	130	51.8	121	48.2	22	8.8	108	43.0
New Hampshire	122	38	31.1	84	69.0	7	5.8	31	25.3
New Jersey	764	261	34.3	502	65.7	63	8.3	198	26.0
New Mexico	460	284	61.7	176	38.2	34	7.4	250	54.3
New York	1,814	645	35.6	1,168	64.4	170	9.4	475	26.2
North Carolina	1,265	555	43.8	711	56.2	105	8.3	450	35.6
North Dakota	88	40	44.5	49	55.5	4	4.1	36	40.4
Ohio	1,439	469	32.6	970	67.4	88	6.1	381	26.5
Oklahoma	613	267	43.5	346	56.5	50	8.1	217	35.4
Oregon	467	205	43.9	262	56.1	52	11.1	153	32.8
Pennsylvania	1,545	711	46.0	834	54.0	125	8.1	586	37.9
Rhode Island	79	43	55.4	35	44.6	9	11.8	34	43.6
South Carolina	807	312	38.7	495	61.3	59	7.3	253	31.4
South Dakota	161	76	47.1	85	52.9	12	7.5	64	39.6
Tennessee	1,153	548	47.5	605	52.5	89	7.7	459	39.8
Texas	3,059	1,851	60.6	1,208	39.5	384	12.6	1,467	48.0
Utah	269	84	31.0	186	69.0	23	8.4	61	22.6
Vermont	96	41	41.9	56	58.1	8	7.8	33	34.1
Virginia	839	362	43.1	477	56.9	70	8.3	292	34.8
Washington	651	335	51.5	316	48.6	55	8.5	280	43.0
West Virginia	420	191	45.6	228	54.4	33	7.9	158	37.7
Wisconsin	652	297	45.4	356	54.6	54	8.2	243	37.2
Wyoming	118	65	55.0	53	45.0	11	9.5	54	45.5
Puerto Rico	571	323	56.6	247	43.3	81	14.2	242	42.4

Note: See Note, table 3.104.

[a] Three cases have been omitted because of missing information.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, ***Traffic Safety Facts 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 154, 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.107

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-92

	Total Crime Index[a]	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses										
1960	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	12,431,400	1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	13,211,900	1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988[c]	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
1991[d]	14,872,900	1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700
1992	14,438,200	1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants[e]										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,298.5	487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,207.1	556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,480.4	617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
1988[c]	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	5,741.0	663.7	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8
1991[d]	5,897.8	758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0
1992	5,660.2	757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5

See notes on next page.

Table 3.107

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-92--Continued

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, *1992*, p. 375).

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I index offense in October 1978; data collection was begun in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-92, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.108 and 3.109 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.
[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.
[c]Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.
[d]Data for 1991 were not available for Iowa; crime counts for this State were estimated by the Source.
[e]All rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1975***, p. 49, Table 2; ***1992***, p. 58 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.108

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1992

Area	Population[a]	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	255,082,000	14,438,191	1,932,274	12,505,917	23,760	109,062	672,478	1,126,974	2,979,884	7,915,199	1,610,834
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,660.2	757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5
Metropolitan Statistical Area	201,843,745										
Area actually reporting[c]	97.0 %	12,425,059	1,736,064	10,688,995	20,712	91,248	647,785	976,319	2,503,818	6,675,499	1,509,678
Estimated totals	100.0 %	12,660,331	1,758,505	10,901,826	20,943	93,114	652,364	992,084	2,553,535	6,818,473	1,529,818
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,272.3	871.2	5,401.1	10.4	46.1	323.2	491.5	1,265.1	3,378.1	757.9
Other cities	21,254,000										
Area actually reporting[c]	90.0 %	1,012,709	91,616	921,093	997	7,080	13,274	70,265	191,215	688,686	41,192
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,129,982	103,346	1,026,636	1,147	7,912	14,904	79,383	215,062	765,446	46,128
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,316.6	486.2	4,830.3	5.4	37.2	70.1	373.5	1,011.9	3,601.4	217.0
Rural	31,983,255										
Area actually reporting[c]	86.1 %	571,898	60,336	511,562	1,408	7,141	4,472	47,315	186,528	294,309	30,725
Estimated totals	100.0 %	647,878	70,423	577,455	1,670	8,036	5,210	55,507	211,287	331,280	34,888
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,025.7	220.2	1,805.5	5.2	25.1	16.3	173.6	660.6	1,035.8	109.1

Note: See Note, table 3.107. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.109. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 378). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

[a]Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1992 and are subject to change.
[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.
[c]The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 59, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1992

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,774,796										
Area actually reporting	89.9 %	163,947	27,210	136,737	352	1,277	5,859	19,722	36,054	88,175	12,508
Estimated totals	100.0 %	175,698	28,816	146,882	373	1,359	6,140	20,944	38,797	94,859	13,226
Cities outside metropolitan areas	572,282										
Area actually reporting	79.3 %	25,224	4,470	20,754	36	165	454	3,815	4,944	14,881	929
Estimated totals	100.0 %	31,821	5,639	26,182	45	208	573	4,813	6,237	18,773	1,172
Rural	788,922										
Area actually reporting	73.8 %	7,653	1,178	6,475	27	101	78	972	2,966	3,077	432
Estimated totals	100.0 %	10,370	1,597	8,773	37	137	106	1,317	4,019	4,169	585
State total	4,136,000	217,889	36,052	181,837	455	1,704	6,819	27,074	49,053	117,801	14,983
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,268.1	871.7	4,396.4	11.0	41.2	164.9	654.6	1,186.0	2,848.2	362.3
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	241,565										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	17,045	1,971	15,074	17	253	484	1,217	2,650	10,813	1,611
Cities outside metropolitan areas	153,096										
Area actually reporting	87.5 %	7,319	888	6,431	8	122	99	659	746	5,063	622
Estimated totals	100.0 %	8,369	1,016	7,353	9	140	113	754	853	5,789	711
Rural	192,339										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,279	890	6,389	18	186	43	643	1,667	4,126	596
State total	587,000	32,693	3,877	28,816	44	579	640	2,614	5,170	20,728	2,918
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,569.5	660.5	4,909.0	7.5	98.6	109.0	445.3	880.7	3,531.2	497.1
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,250,143										
Area actually reporting	96.6 %	240,410	23,181	217,229	282	1,478	5,546	15,875	48,374	139,272	29,583
Estimated totals	100.0 %	246,754	23,660	223,094	288	1,516	5,632	16,224	49,686	143,200	30,208
Cities outside metropolitan areas	293,000										
Area actually reporting	94.7 %	16,787	1,250	15,537	10	81	207	952	2,752	11,873	912
Estimated totals	100.0 %	17,718	1,319	16,399	11	85	218	1,005	2,905	12,531	963
Rural	288,857										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	4,863	727	4,136	13	46	17	651	1,504	2,322	310
State total	3,832,000	269,335	25,706	243,629	312	1,647	5,867	17,880	54,095	158,053	31,481
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,028.6	670.8	6,357.8	8.1	43.0	153.1	466.6	1,411.7	4,124.6	821.5
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,061,493										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	72,800	9,707	63,093	119	654	2,281	6,653	15,278	42,018	5,797
Estimated totals	100.0 %	72,946	9,718	63,228	119	655	2,284	6,660	15,303	42,120	5,805
Cities outside metropolitan areas	520,832										
Area actually reporting	99.2 %	29,056	2,981	26,075	68	191	630	2,092	6,826	17,903	1,346
Estimated totals	100.0 %	29,277	3,004	26,273	69	192	635	2,108	6,878	18,039	1,356
Rural	816,675										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	12,010	1,109	10,901	71	143	92	803	4,033	6,129	739
State total	2,399,000	114,233	13,831	100,402	259	990	3,011	9,571	26,214	66,288	7,900
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,761.7	576.5	4,185.2	10.8	41.3	125.5	399.0	1,092.7	2,763.2	329.3
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	29,630,870										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	2,005,541	339,239	1,666,302	3,847	12,302	130,166	192,924	412,994	936,389	316,919
Estimated totals	100.0 %	2,006,065	339,310	1,666,755	3,848	12,305	130,191	192,966	413,103	936,659	316,993
Cities outside metropolitan areas	538,451										
Area actually reporting	99.2 %	34,317	3,570	30,747	33	241	512	2,784	7,352	21,343	2,052
Estimated totals	100.0 %	34,580	3,597	30,983	33	243	516	2,805	7,408	21,507	2,068
Rural	697,679										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	21,116	2,717	18,399	40	213	190	2,274	6,980	10,368	1,051
State total	30,867,000	2,061,761	345,624	1,716,137	3,921	12,761	130,897	198,045	427,491	968,534	320,112
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,679.5	1,119.7	5,559.8	12.7	41.3	424.1	641.6	1,384.9	3,137.8	1,037.1
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,821,939										
Area actually reporting	96.7 %	169,217	17,501	151,716	179	1,445	3,934	11,943	31,914	103,670	16,132
Estimated totals	100.0 %	175,610	18,110	157,500	182	1,485	4,038	12,405	32,915	108,027	16,558
Cities outside metropolitan areas	299,462										
Area actually reporting	99.0 %	20,941	1,277	19,664	15	126	102	1,034	2,823	16,143	698
Estimated totals	100.0 %	21,148	1,289	19,859	15	127	103	1,044	2,851	16,303	705
Rural	348,599										
Area actually reporting	99.5 %	9,964	684	9,280	19	29	39	597	2,077	6,806	397
Estimated totals	100.0 %	10,012	687	9,325	19	29	39	600	2,087	6,839	399
State total	3,470,000	206,770	20,086	186,684	216	1,641	4,180	14,049	37,853	131,169	17,662
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,958.8	578.8	5,379.9	6.2	47.3	120.5	404.9	1,090.9	3,780.1	509.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,026,682										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	159,736	15,651	144,085	160	834	6,847	7,810	34,797	86,038	23,250
Cities outside metropolitan areas	66,274										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	2,518	98	2,420	3	12	30	53	549	1,718	153
Rural	188,044										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,533	503	3,030	3	38	41	421	1,026	1,707	297
State total	3,281,000	165,787	16,252	149,535	166	884	6,918	8,284	36,372	89,463	23,700
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,052.9	495.3	4,557.6	5.1	26.9	210.9	252.5	1,108.6	2,726.7	722.3
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	575,611										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	28,152	3,447	24,705	26	454	958	2,009	5,320	17,390	1,995
Estimated totals	100.0 %	28,211	3,453	24,758	26	455	959	2,013	5,327	17,434	1,997
Cities outside metropolitan areas	28,013										
Area actually reporting	98.8 %	2,072	260	1,812	4	26	44	186	286	1,484	42
Estimated totals	100.0 %	2,095	263	1,832	4	26	45	188	289	1,501	42
Rural	85,376										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,100	564	2,536	2	110	38	414	982	1,484	70
State total	689,000	33,406	4,280	29,126	32	591	1,042	2,615	6,598	20,419	2,109
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,848.5	621.2	4,227.3	4.6	85.8	151.2	379.5	957.6	2,963.6	306.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA[c]											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	589,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	67,187	16,685	50,502	443	215	7,459	8,568	10,721	30,663	9,118
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	589,000	67,187	16,685	50,502	443	215	7,459	8,568	10,721	30,663	9,118
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	11,407.0	2,832.8	8,574.2	75.2	36.5	1,266.4	1,454.7	1,820.2	5,205.9	1,548.0
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	12,418,935										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	1,073,905	155,320	918,585	1,139	6,797	48,307	99,077	240,576	569,267	108,742
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,075,004	155,451	919,553	1,140	6,801	48,347	99,163	240,810	569,904	108,839
Cities outside metropolitan areas	232,573										
Area actually reporting	93.1 %	17,752	2,293	15,459	17	87	514	1,675	3,767	10,784	908
Estimated totals	100.0 %	19,071	2,463	16,608	18	93	552	1,800	4,047	11,586	975
Rural	836,492										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	33,285	4,913	28,372	50	416	583	3,864	9,898	16,603	1,871
State total	13,488,000	1,127,360	162,827	964,533	1,208	7,310	49,482	104,827	254,755	598,093	111,685
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,358.2	1,207.2	7,151.0	9.0	54.2	366.9	777.2	1,888.8	4,434.3	828.0
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,554,910										
Area actually reporting	99.0 %	336,671	37,688	298,983	561	2,402	14,767	19,958	73,450	191,345	34,188
Estimated totals	100.0 %	339,851	37,941	301,910	564	2,422	14,861	20,094	74,104	193,330	34,476
Cities outside metropolitan areas	829,275										
Area actually reporting	92.3 %	52,693	6,594	46,099	70	320	1,431	4,773	10,952	33,108	2,039
Estimated totals	100.0 %	57,073	7,143	49,930	76	347	1,550	5,170	11,862	35,860	2,208
Rural	1,366,815										
Area actually reporting	90.9 %	32,274	4,011	28,263	92	262	411	3,246	10,395	15,842	2,026
Estimated totals	100.0 %	35,506	4,412	31,094	101	288	452	3,571	11,436	17,429	2,229
State total	6,751,000	432,430	49,496	382,934	741	3,057	16,863	28,835	97,402	246,619	38,913
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,405.4	733.2	5,672.3	11.0	45.3	249.8	427.1	1,442.8	3,653.1	576.4
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	875,297										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	53,558	2,382	51,176	31	326	1,013	1,012	9,106	38,563	3,507
Cities outside metropolitan areas	36,785										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	2,757	109	2,648	1	18	23	67	569	1,960	119
Rural	245,918										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	14,584	507	14,077	10	96	115	286	3,331	10,021	725
State total	1,160,000	70,899	2,998	67,901	42	440	1,151	1,365	13,006	50,544	4,351
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,112.0	258.4	5,853.5	3.6	37.9	99.2	117.7	1,121.2	4,357.2	375.1
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	313,650										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	15,103	1,040	14,063	10	144	126	760	2,754	10,698	611
Cities outside metropolitan areas	364,198										
Area actually reporting	99.2 %	19,800	1,298	18,502	13	114	72	1,099	3,066	14,721	715
Estimated totals	100.0 %	19,967	1,309	18,658	13	115	73	1,108	3,092	14,845	721
Rural	389,152										
Area actually reporting	96.3 %	7,286	629	6,657	13	77	29	510	2,010	4,313	334
Estimated totals	100.0 %	7,569	654	6,915	14	80	30	530	2,088	4,480	347
State total	1,067,000	42,639	3,003	39,636	37	339	229	2,398	7,934	30,023	1,679
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,996.2	281.4	3,714.7	3.5	31.8	21.5	224.7	743.6	2,813.8	157.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS[d]											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,753,210										
Area actually reporting	96.3 %	NA	NA	493,335	1,261	NA	46,982	57,112	110,007	314,388	68,940
Estimated totals	100.0 %	NA	NA	508,237	1,279	NA	47,398	57,857	112,917	324,986	70,334
Cities outside metropolitan areas	948,182										
Area actually reporting	88.8 %	NA	NA	33,019	21	NA	455	1,533	7,204	24,803	1,012
Estimated totals	100.0 %	NA	NA	37,163	24	NA	512	1,725	8,108	27,916	1,139
Rural	929,608										
Area actually reporting	93.8 %	NA	NA	10,783	18	NA	59	445	4,014	6,297	472
Estimated totals	100.0 %	NA	NA	11,500	19	NA	63	475	4,281	6,716	503
State total	11,631,000	670,564	113,664	556,900	1,322	4,312	47,973	60,057	125,306	359,618	71,976
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,765.3	977.3	4,788.1	11.4	37.1	412.5	516.4	1,077.3	3,091.9	618.8
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,047,261										
Area actually reporting	82.7 %	190,338	21,907	168,431	317	1,787	5,955	13,848	37,407	110,306	20,718
Estimated totals	100.0 %	217,137	24,007	193,130	342	1,997	6,366	15,302	42,814	127,351	22,965
Cities outside metropolitan areas	564,780										
Area actually reporting	70.1 %	20,003	1,590	18,413	17	130	303	1,140	3,610	13,814	989
Estimated totals	100.0 %	28,552	2,270	26,282	24	186	433	1,627	5,153	19,717	1,412
Rural	1,049,959										
Area actually reporting	41.9 %	8,249	1,053	7,196	41	90	51	871	2,489	4,238	469
Estimated totals	100.0 %	19,686	2,514	17,172	98	215	122	2,079	5,940	10,113	1,119
State total	5,662,000	265,375	28,791	236,584	464	2,398	6,921	19,008	53,907	157,181	25,496
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,686.9	508.5	4,178.5	8.2	42.4	122.2	335.7	952.1	2,776.1	450.3
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,215,362										
Area actually reporting	97.6 %	68,774	5,730	63,044	28	371	952	4,379	12,728	47,481	2,835
Estimated totals	100.0 %	70,263	5,815	64,448	28	378	962	4,447	12,995	48,560	2,893
Cities outside metropolitan areas	691,763										
Area actually reporting	85.5 %	25,530	1,255	24,275	4	69	113	1,069	4,230	19,138	907
Estimated totals	100.0 %	29,862	1,468	28,394	5	81	132	1,250	4,948	22,385	1,061
Rural	904,875										
Area actually reporting	72.5 %	8,087	387	7,700	8	50	14	315	2,360	4,963	377
Estimated totals	100.0 %	11,150	533	10,617	11	69	19	434	3,254	6,843	520
State total	2,812,000	111,275	7,816	103,459	44	528	1,113	6,131	21,197	77,788	4,474
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,957.1	278.0	3,679.2	1.6	18.8	39.6	218.0	753.8	2,766.3	159.1
KANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,359,013										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	89,733	9,504	80,229	123	728	2,983	5,670	21,949	51,581	6,699
Estimated totals	100.0 %	89,826	9,511	80,315	123	729	2,984	5,675	21,969	51,643	6,703
Cities outside metropolitan areas	699,606										
Area actually reporting	95.2 %	34,116	2,477	31,639	20	224	241	1,992	7,260	23,297	1,082
Estimated totals	100.0 %	35,845	2,602	33,243	21	235	253	2,093	7,628	24,478	1,137
Rural	464,381										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	8,551	775	7,776	7	78	40	650	3,042	4,405	329
State total	2,523,000	134,222	12,888	121,334	151	1,042	3,277	8,418	32,639	80,526	8,169
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,319.9	510.8	4,809.1	6.0	41.3	129.9	333.7	1,293.7	3,191.7	323.8
KENTUCKY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,730,279										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	80,485	11,561	68,924	96	627	2,667	8,171	16,724	46,494	5,706
Estimated totals	100.0 %	80,684	11,592	69,092	96	628	2,672	8,196	16,759	46,618	5,715
Cities outside metropolitan areas	613,298										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	24,468	3,963	20,505	26	164	448	3,325	4,698	14,665	1,142
Estimated totals	100.0 %	24,540	3,974	20,566	26	164	449	3,335	4,712	14,709	1,145
Rural	1,411,423										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	19,575	4,541	15,034	94	417	152	3,878	5,907	7,859	1,268
State total	3,755,000	124,799	20,107	104,692	216	1,209	3,273	15,409	27,378	69,186	8,128
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,323.5	535.5	2,788.1	5.8	32.2	87.2	410.4	729.1	1,842.5	216.5
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,103,502										
Area actually reporting	90.1 %	222,175	33,684	188,491	590	1,391	10,742	20,961	45,977	118,430	24,084
Estimated totals	100.0 %	240,845	35,971	204,874	617	1,514	11,230	22,610	49,653	129,547	25,674
Cities outside metropolitan areas	368,742										
Area actually reporting	46.7 %	10,391	1,314	9,077	30	52	129	1,103	2,224	6,554	299
Estimated totals	100.0 %	22,249	2,813	19,436	64	111	276	2,362	4,762	14,034	640
Rural	814,756										
Area actually reporting	53.1 %	9,318	1,818	7,500	35	100	69	1,614	2,208	4,967	325
Estimated totals	100.0 %	17,553	3,425	14,128	66	188	130	3,041	4,159	9,357	612
State total	4,287,000	280,647	42,209	238,438	747	1,813	11,636	28,013	58,574	152,938	26,926
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,546.5	984.6	5,561.9	17.4	42.3	271.4	653.4	1,366.3	3,567.5	628.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	455,621										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	20,638	884	19,754	10	131	207	536	4,599	14,239	916
Cities outside metropolitan areas	447,012										
Area actually reporting	96.0 %	15,817	425	15,392	5	88	47	285	2,776	12,074	542
Estimated total	100.0 %	16,484	443	16,041	5	92	49	297	2,893	12,583	565
Rural	332,367										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	6,394	289	6,105	6	71	32	180	2,664	3,144	297
State total	1,235,000	43,516	1,616	41,900	21	294	288	1,013	10,156	29,966	1,778
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,523.6	130.9	3,392.7	1.7	23.8	23.3	82.0	822.3	2,426.4	144.0
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,556,384										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	289,457	46,833	242,624	577	2,118	20,713	23,425	51,834	155,737	35,053
Cities outside metropolitan areas	87,892										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	9,096	1,136	7,960	10	63	233	830	1,770	5,913	277
Rural	263,724										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	6,950	1,116	5,834	9	97	108	902	1,916	3,594	324
State total	4,908,000	305,503	49,085	256,418	596	2,278	21,054	25,157	55,520	165,244	35,654
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,224.6	1,000.1	5,224.5	12.1	46.4	429.0	512.6	1,131.2	3,366.8	726.4
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,711,721										
Area actually reporting	84.3 %	253,785	40,796	212,989	195	1,863	10,409	28,329	54,370	116,616	42,003
Estimated totals	100.0 %	286,162	44,892	241,270	209	2,042	10,967	31,674	61,251	133,576	46,443
Cities outside metropolitan areas	274,132										
Area actually reporting	50.9 %	7,021	919	6,102	2	62	46	809	1,547	4,070	485
Estimated totals	100.0 %	13,792	1,805	11,987	4	122	90	1,589	3,039	7,995	953
Rural	12,147										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	117	30	87	1	2	2	25	28	39	20
State total	5,998,000	300,071	46,727	253,344	214	2,166	11,059	33,288	64,318	141,610	47,416
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,002.9	779.0	4,223.8	3.6	36.1	184.4	555.0	1,072.3	2,361.0	790.5
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,814,215										
Area actually reporting	99.4 %	474,750	68,247	406,503	901	6,039	20,647	40,660	84,898	264,581	57,024
Estimated totals	100.0 %	477,389	68,496	408,893	902	6,063	20,703	40,828	85,290	266,334	57,269
Cities outside metropolitan areas	609,655										
Area actually reporting	97.8 %	23,254	1,479	21,775	6	385	103	985	3,114	17,944	717
Estimated totals	100.0 %	23,778	1,512	22,266	6	394	105	1,007	3,184	18,349	733
Rural	1,013,130										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	28,305	2,664	25,641	30	1,093	94	1,447	9,783	14,803	1,055
State total	9,437,000	529,472	72,672	456,800	938	7,550	20,902	43,282	98,257	299,486	59,057
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,610.6	770.1	4,840.5	9.9	80.0	221.5	458.6	1,041.2	3,173.5	625.8
MINNESOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,084,463										
Area actually reporting	99.4 %	162,339	13,335	149,004	122	1,523	4,811	6,879	30,757	104,793	13,454
Estimated totals	100.0 %	163,193	13,371	149,822	122	1,527	4,819	6,903	30,890	105,427	13,505
Cities outside metropolitan areas	521,812										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	24,319	889	23,430	9	159	63	658	3,163	19,089	1,178
Rural	873,725										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	18,152	884	17,268	19	154	24	687	5,806	10,234	1,228
State total	4,480,000	205,664	15,144	190,520	150	1,840	4,906	8,248	39,859	134,750	15,911
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,590.7	338.0	4,252.7	3.3	41.1	109.5	184.1	889.7	3,007.8	355.2
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	788,148										
Area actually reporting	75.5 %	47,231	4,431	42,800	111	478	1,833	2,009	13,366	23,949	5,485
Estimated totals	100.0 %	53,952	5,090	48,862	132	631	1,993	2,334	15,715	27,207	5,940
Cities outside metropolitan areas	677,944										
Area actually reporting	68.3 %	32,011	2,813	29,198	83	228	728	1,774	9,004	18,689	1,505
Estimated totals	100.0 %	46,886	4,120	42,766	122	334	1,066	2,598	13,188	27,374	2,204
Rural	1,147,908										
Area actually reporting	33.4 %	3,706	518	3,188	22	67	65	364	1,545	1,425	218
Estimated totals	100.0 %	11,106	1,553	9,553	66	201	195	1,091	4,630	4,270	653
State total	2,614,000	111,944	10,763	101,181	320	1,166	3,254	6,023	33,533	58,851	8,797
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,282.5	411.7	3,870.7	12.2	44.6	124.5	230.4	1,282.8	2,251.4	336.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,542,676										
Area actually reporting	94.7 %	221,766	34,462	187,304	480	1,549	11,365	21,068	46,221	117,094	23,986
Estimated totals	100.0 %	227,766	34,968	192,798	487	1,591	11,454	21,436	47,602	120,774	24,422
Cities outside metropolitan areas	481,073										
Area actually reporting	87.4 %	20,854	1,690	19,164	21	128	229	1,312	3,807	14,596	761
Estimated totals	100.0 %	23,854	1,933	21,921	24	146	262	1,501	4,355	16,696	870
Rural	1,169,251										
Area actually reporting	66.1 %	8,642	1,022	7,620	24	104	44	850	3,418	3,846	356
Estimated totals	100.0 %	13,074	1,547	11,527	36	158	67	1,286	5,170	5,818	539
State total	5,193,000	264,694	38,448	226,246	547	1,895	11,783	24,223	57,127	143,288	25,831
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,097.1	740.4	4,356.7	10.5	36.5	226.9	466.5	1,100.1	2,759.3	497.4
MONTANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	197,220										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	12,898	330	12,568	2	60	131	137	1,910	9,962	696
Cities outside metropolitan areas	202,389										
Area actually reporting	85.1 %	11,492	398	11,094	3	62	51	282	1,021	9,640	433
Estimated totals	100.0 %	13,497	468	13,029	4	73	60	331	1,199	11,321	509
Rural	424,391										
Area actually reporting	95.3 %	10,932	573	10,359	17	73	30	453	2,093	7,582	684
Estimated totals	100.0 %	11,477	602	10,875	18	77	31	476	2,197	7,960	718
State total	824,000	37,872	1,400	36,472	24	210	222	944	5,306	29,243	1,923
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,596.1	169.9	4,426.2	2.9	25.5	26.9	114.6	643.9	3,548.9	233.4
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	801,259										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	46,465	4,767	41,698	52	354	825	3,536	7,317	31,957	2,424
Cities outside metropolitan areas	383,075										
Area actually reporting	99.2 %	16,496	552	15,944	11	90	73	378	2,498	12,915	531
Estimated totals	100.0 %	16,629	557	16,072	11	91	74	381	2,518	13,019	535
Rural	421,666										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	6,350	274	6,076	5	59	12	198	1,642	4,168	266
State total	1,606,000	69,444	5,598	63,846	68	504	911	4,115	11,477	49,144	3,225
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,324.0	348.6	3,975.5	4.2	31.4	56.7	256.2	714.6	3,060.0	200.8
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,119,523										
Area actually reporting	93.5 %	71,228	7,980	63,248	129	699	4,247	2,905	14,381	40,201	8,666
Estimated totals	100.0 %	74,494	8,286	66,208	135	760	4,324	3,067	15,123	42,183	8,902
Cities outside metropolitan areas	40,106										
Area actually reporting	52.9 %	1,486	99	1,387	2	18	15	64	415	890	82
Estimated totals	100.0 %	2,808	187	2,621	4	34	28	121	784	1,682	155
Rural	167,371										
Area actually reporting	69.1 %	3,471	535	2,936	4	27	31	473	830	1,969	137
Estimated totals	100.0 %	5,022	774	4,248	6	39	45	684	1,201	2,849	198
State total	1,327,000	82,324	9,247	73,077	145	833	4,397	3,872	17,108	46,714	9,255
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,203.8	696.8	5,506.9	10.9	62.8	331.3	291.8	1,289.2	3,520.3	697.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	656,359										
Area actually reporting	93.5 %	20,413	746	19,667	13	195	281	257	4,262	13,734	1,671
Estimated totals	100.0 %	21,729	791	20,938	14	209	290	278	4,518	14,636	1,784
Cities outside metropolitan areas	323,835										
Area actually reporting	90.1 %	10,481	460	10,021	3	163	65	229	1,852	7,852	317
Estimated totals	100.0 %	11,626	510	11,116	3	181	72	254	2,054	8,710	352
Rural	130,806										
Area actually reporting	92.5 %	805	89	716	1	31	5	52	312	377	27
Estimated totals	100.0 %	870	96	774	1	34	5	56	337	408	29
State total	1,111,000	34,225	1,397	32,828	18	424	367	588	6,909	23,754	2,165
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,080.6	125.7	2,954.8	1.6	38.2	33.0	52.9	621.9	2,138.1	194.9
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,789,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	394,463	48,745	345,718	397	2,392	22,216	23,740	75,508	206,686	63,524
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	7,789,000	394,463	48,745	345,718	397	2,392	22,216	23,740	75,508	206,686	63,524
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,064.4	625.8	4,438.5	5.1	30.7	285.2	304.8	969.4	2,653.6	815.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	878,392										
Area actually reporting	74.9 %	51,630	7,668	43,962	57	399	1,633	5,579	11,878	28,379	3,705
Estimated totals	100.0 %	61,279	8,860	52,419	69	484	1,749	6,558	14,491	33,664	4,264
Cities outside metropolitan areas	411,631										
Area actually reporting	60.9 %	18,825	2,458	16,367	19	178	191	2,070	3,860	11,838	669
Estimated totals	100.0 %	30,923	4,037	26,886	31	292	314	3,400	6,341	19,446	1,099
Rural	290,977										
Area actually reporting	56.7 %	5,394	1,067	4,327	23	121	79	844	1,736	2,245	346
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,521	1,884	7,637	41	214	139	1,490	3,064	3,962	611
State total	1,581,000	101,723	14,781	86,942	141	990	2,202	11,448	23,896	57,072	5,974
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,434.1	934.9	5,499.2	8.9	62.6	139.3	724.1	1,511.4	3,609.9	377.9
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,634,346										
Area actually reporting	98.9 %	1,008,524	198,579	809,945	2,350	4,789	107,578	83,862	181,177	461,714	167,054
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,014,910	199,122	815,788	2,355	4,814	107,791	84,162	182,436	465,550	167,802
Cities outside metropolitan areas	649,460										
Area actually reporting	98.2 %	25,816	2,176	23,640	16	161	261	1,738	4,389	18,678	573
Estimated totals	100.0 %	26,287	2,216	24,071	16	164	266	1,770	4,469	19,019	583
Rural	835,194										
Area actually reporting	96.2 %	19,515	1,897	17,618	25	167	93	1,612	6,389	10,713	516
Estimated totals	100.0 %	20,292	1,973	18,319	26	174	97	1,676	6,643	11,139	537
State total	18,119,000	1,061,489	203,311	858,178	2,397	5,152	108,154	87,608	193,548	495,708	168,922
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,858.4	1,122.1	4,736.3	13.2	28.4	596.9	483.5	1,068.2	2,735.8	932.3
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,463,505										
Area actually reporting	99.3 %	294,127	35,412	258,715	484	1,926	10,912	22,090	80,505	163,534	14,676
Estimated totals	100.0 %	296,062	35,611	260,451	486	1,936	10,967	22,222	81,027	164,659	14,765
Cities outside metropolitan areas	701,605										
Area actually reporting	92.3 %	55,266	6,523	48,743	78	228	1,285	4,932	13,318	33,172	2,253
Estimated totals	100.0 %	59,848	7,064	52,784	84	247	1,392	5,341	14,422	35,922	2,440
Rural	1,677,890										
Area actually reporting	98.3 %	40,450	3,859	36,591	150	267	418	3,024	17,373	16,850	2,368
Estimated totals	100.0 %	41,137	3,925	37,212	153	272	425	3,075	17,668	17,136	2,408
State total	6,843,000	397,047	46,600	350,447	723	2,455	12,784	30,638	113,117	217,717	19,613
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,802.2	681.0	5,121.2	10.6	35.9	186.8	447.7	1,653.0	3,181.6	286.6
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	256,342										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	11,122	392	10,730	9	94	42	247	1,295	8,843	592
Estimated totals	100.0 %	11,147	393	10,754	9	94	42	248	1,298	8,863	593
Cities outside metropolitan areas	146,416										
Area actually reporting	93.1 %	4,686	82	4,604	1	32	6	43	524	3,896	184
Estimated totals	100.0 %	5,033	87	4,946	1	34	6	46	563	4,185	198
Rural	233,242										
Area actually reporting	94.4 %	2,158	48	2,110	2	19	2	25	591	1,369	150
Estimated totals	100.0 %	2,285	50	2,235	2	20	2	26	626	1,450	159
State total	636,000	18,465	530	17,935	12	148	50	320	2,487	14,498	950
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,903.3	83.3	2,820.0	1.9	23.3	7.9	50.3	391.0	2,279.6	149.4
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,963,351										
Area actually reporting	85.9 %	417,735	51,130	366,605	637	4,842	20,542	25,109	85,737	234,507	46,361
Estimated totals	100.0 %	459,625	54,096	405,529	662	5,212	21,403	26,819	93,443	262,591	49,495
Cities outside metropolitan areas	744,925										
Area actually reporting	76.4 %	27,241	1,892	25,349	27	247	315	1,303	4,101	20,181	1,067
Estimated totals	100.0 %	35,659	2,476	33,183	35	323	412	1,706	5,368	26,418	1,397
Rural	1,307,724										
Area actually reporting	62.6 %	11,687	854	10,833	17	128	69	640	3,472	6,739	622
Estimated totals	100.0 %	18,668	1,363	17,305	27	204	110	1,022	5,546	10,765	994
State total	11,016,000	513,952	57,935	456,017	724	5,739	21,925	29,547	104,357	299,774	51,886
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,665.5	525.9	4,139.6	6.6	52.1	199.0	268.2	947.3	2,721.3	471.0
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,909,683										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	129,471	15,416	114,055	133	1,197	3,897	10,189	30,890	68,829	14,336
Cities outside metropolitan areas	669,873										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	34,468	3,635	30,815	42	278	428	2,905	8,648	20,508	1,659
Estimated totals	100.0 %	34,554	3,662	30,892	42	279	429	2,912	8,670	20,559	1,663
Rural	632,444										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	10,439	927	9,512	35	80	50	762	4,118	4,792	602
State total	3,212,000	174,464	20,005	154,459	210	1,556	4,376	13,863	43,678	94,180	16,601
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,431.6	622.8	4,808.8	6.5	48.4	136.2	431.6	1,359.8	2,932.1	516.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,078,296										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	132,730	13,082	119,648	105	1,215	4,136	7,626	24,633	81,188	13,827
Estimated totals	100.0 %	132,743	13,082	119,661	105	1,215	4,136	7,626	24,635	81,198	13,828
Cities outside metropolitan areas	414,028										
Area actually reporting	94.6 %	26,550	1,155	25,395	15	159	277	704	4,282	19,942	1,171
Estimated totals	100.0 %	28,079	1,222	26,857	16	168	293	745	4,529	21,090	1,238
Rural	484,676										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	12,467	885	11,582	18	197	78	592	3,781	6,986	815
State total	2,977,000	173,289	15,189	158,100	139	1,580	4,507	8,963	32,945	109,274	15,881
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,820.9	510.2	5,310.7	4.7	53.1	151.4	301.1	1,106.7	3,670.6	533.5
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,199,167										
Area actually reporting	97.1 %	360,779	47,332	313,447	682	2,879	21,174	22,597	64,483	195,850	53,114
Estimated totals	100.0 %	369,358	48,157	321,201	687	2,929	21,370	23,171	65,792	201,405	54,004
Cities outside metropolitan areas	761,568										
Area actually reporting	87.0 %	19,052	1,712	17,340	13	126	185	1,388	3,044	13,432	864
Estimated totals	100.0 %	21,909	1,969	19,940	15	145	213	1,596	3,500	15,446	994
Rural	1,048,265										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	16,164	1,150	15,014	44	250	118	738	6,542	7,299	1,173
State total	12,009,000	407,431	51,276	356,155	746	3,324	21,701	25,505	75,834	224,150	56,171
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,392.7	427.0	2,965.7	6.2	27.7	180.7	212.4	631.5	1,866.5	467.7
PUERTO RICO[e]											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	115,327	30,020	85,307	804	360	23,418	5,438	30,109	37,285	17,913
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	13,547	2,266	11,281	60	73	824	1,309	5,306	5,030	945
Total	X	128,874	32,286	96,588	864	433	24,242	6,747	35,415	42,315	18,858
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	922,685										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	42,147	3,574	38,573	35	293	909	2,337	9,688	21,624	7,261
Cities outside metropolitan areas	82,315										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,836	385	3,451	1	18	41	325	837	2,413	201
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	26	6	20	0	0	0	6	4	15	1
State total	1,005,000	46,009	3,965	42,044	36	311	950	2,668	10,529	24,052	7,463
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,578.0	394.5	4,183.5	3.6	30.9	94.5	265.5	1,047.7	2,393.2	742.6
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,504,995										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	156,674	23,894	132,780	245	1,534	4,795	17,320	35,441	87,429	9,910
Estimated totals	100.0 %	157,022	23,941	133,081	245	15,536	4,805	17,355	35,507	87,645	9,929
Cities outside metropolitan areas	311,957										
Area actually reporting	97.9 %	23,748	4,789	18,959	41	165	733	3,850	4,775	13,291	893
Estimated totals	100.0 %	24,258	4,893	19,365	42	169	749	3,933	4,877	13,576	912
Rural	786,048										
Area actually reporting	67.9 %	21,069	3,525	17,544	58	249	403	2,815	6,301	10,156	1,087
Estimated totals	100.0 %	31,047	5,195	25,852	86	367	594	4,148	9,285	14,965	1,602
State total	3,603,000	212,327	34,029	178,298	373	2,072	6,148	25,436	49,669	116,186	12,443
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,893.1	944.5	4,948.6	10.4	57.5	170.6	706.0	1,378.5	3,224.7	345.4
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	226,940										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	10,022	889	9,133	0	220	84	585	1,496	7,313	324
Cities outside metropolitan areas	190,433										
Area actually reporting	95.5 %	7,469	242	7,227	0	59	19	164	1,261	5,725	241
Estimated totals	100.0 %	7,824	254	7,570	0	62	20	172	1,321	5,997	252
Rural	293,627										
Area actually reporting	80.5 %	2,798	193	2,605	3	69	13	108	831	1,659	115
Estimated totals	100.0 %	3,476	240	3,236	4	86	16	134	1,032	2,061	143
State total	711,000	21,322	1,383	19,939	4	368	120	891	3,849	15,371	719
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,998.9	194.5	2,804.4	0.6	51.8	16.9	125.3	541.4	2,161.9	101.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,312,984										
Area actually reporting	83.7 %	196,409	30,720	165,689	398	1,946	10,229	18,077	45,805	94,927	24,957
Estimated totals	100.0 %	211,710	32,349	179,361	423	2,120	10,467	19,339	50,655	102,795	25,911
Other cities	590,449										
Area actually reporting	78.9 %	22,408	2,496	19,912	27	101	305	2,063	4,649	14,041	1,222
Estimated totals	100.0 %	28,405	3,164	25,241	34	128	387	2,615	5,893	17,799	1,549
Rural	1,120,567										
Area actually reporting	52.1 %	9,336	1,029	8,307	33	67	57	872	3,711	3,827	769
Estimated totals	100.0 %	17,906	1,974	15,932	63	129	110	1,672	7,117	7,340	1,475
State total	5,024,000	258,021	37,487	220,534	520	2,377	10,964	23,626	63,665	127,934	28,935
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,135.8	746.2	4,389.6	10.4	47.3	218.2	470.3	1,267.2	2,546.5	575.9
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	14,719,612										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	1,141,880	129,840	1,012,040	2,020	8,616	43,505	75,699	240,514	630,733	140,793
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,142,157	129,867	1,012,290	2,020	8,618	43,510	75,719	240,573	630,902	140,815
Other cities	1,320,218										
Area actually reporting	99.6 %	71,099	8,812	62,287	95	479	857	7,381	15,901	43,679	2,707
Estimated totals	100.0 %	71,314	8,837	62,477	95	480	859	7,403	15,947	43,814	2,716
Rural	1,616,170										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	32,677	3,665	29,012	124	339	219	2,983	12,408	15,064	1,540
State total	17,656,000	1,246,148	142,369	1,103,779	2,239	9,437	44,588	86,105	268,928	689,780	145,071
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,057.9	806.3	6,251.6	12.7	53.4	252.5	487.7	1,523.2	3,906.8	821.7
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,405,774										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	87,069	4,623	82,446	43	705	959	2,916	13,463	65,299	3,684
Cities outside metropolitan areas	204,306										
Area actually reporting	95.6 %	10,601	311	10,290	1	51	37	222	1,461	8,431	398
Estimated totals	100.0 %	11,092	325	10,767	1	53	39	232	1,529	8,822	416
Rural	202,920										
Area actually reporting	97.9 %	4,337	313	4,024	10	64	16	223	1,031	2,784	209
Estimated totals	100.0 %	4,429	319	4,109	10	65	16	228	1,053	2,843	213
State total	1,813,000	102,589	5,267	97,322	54	823	1,014	3,376	16,045	76,964	4,313
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,658.5	290.5	5,368.0	3.0	45.4	55.9	186.2	885.0	4,245.1	237.9
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	114,157										
Area actually reporting	55.0 %	3,961	94	3,867	3	28	13	50	702	3,034	131
Estimated totals	100.0 %	7,198	171	7,027	5	51	24	91	1,276	5,513	238
Cities outside metropolitan areas	198,438										
Area actually reporting	84.4 %	5,759	192	5,567	1	38	15	138	1,076	4,326	165
Estimated totals	100.0 %	6,826	228	6,598	1	45	18	164	1,275	5,127	196
Rural	257,405										
Area actually reporting	96.4 %	5,218	217	5,001	6	44	9	158	2,077	2,764	160
Estimated totals	100.0 %	5,413	225	5,188	6	46	9	164	2,155	2,867	166
State total	570,000	19,437	624	18,813	12	142	51	419	4,706	13,507	600
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,410.0	109.5	3,300.5	2.1	24.9	8.9	73.5	825.6	2,369.6	105.3
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,919,458										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	240,181	20,926	219,255	474	1,708	8,448	10,296	37,967	163,239	18,049
Cities outside metropolitan areas	412,205										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	17,311	1,334	15,977	18	101	187	1,028	2,604	12,789	584
Rural	1,045,337										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	16,626	1,647	14,979	72	199	152	1,224	4,646	9,478	855
State total	6,377,000	274,118	23,907	250,211	564	2,008	8,787	12,548	45,217	185,506	19,488
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,298.5	374.9	3,923.6	8.8	31.5	137.8	196.8	709.1	2,909.0	305.6
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,170,036										
Area actually reporting	99.6 %	263,683	23,825	239,858	214	2,888	6,662	14,061	47,102	171,442	21,314
Estimated totals	100.0 %	265,000	23,903	241,097	214	2,902	6,682	14,105	47,301	172,392	21,404
Cities outside metropolitan areas	491,452										
Area actually reporting	96.3 %	36,221	2,353	33,868	19	493	414	1,427	5,627	26,243	1,998
Estimated totals	100.0 %	37,617	2,444	35,173	20	512	430	1,482	5,844	27,254	2,075
Rural	474,512										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	14,418	1,107	13,311	24	283	66	734	4,467	8,109	735
State total	5,136,000	317,035	27,454	289,581	258	3,697	7,178	16,321	57,612	207,755	24,214
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,172.8	534.5	5,638.3	5.0	72.0	139.8	317.8	1,121.7	4,045.1	471.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	755,237										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	26,951	2,294	24,657	56	237	607	1,394	6,006	17,030	1,621
Cities outside metropolitan areas	277,769										
Area actually reporting	99.4 %	8,971	494	8,477	18	52	97	327	1,533	6,631	313
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,028	497	8,531	18	52	98	329	1,543	6,673	315
Rural	778,994										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	11,309	1,042	10,267	41	104	83	814	3,738	5,497	1,032
State total	1,812,000	47,288	3,833	43,455	115	393	788	2,537	11,287	29,200	2,968
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,609.7	211.5	2,398.2	6.3	21.7	43.5	140.0	622.9	1,611.5	163.8
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,410,573										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	169,614	11,817	157,797	191	1,076	5,845	4,705	25,697	112,235	19,865
Estimated totals	100.0 %	169,869	11,825	158,044	191	1,076	5,848	4,710	25,730	112,438	19,876
Cities outside metropolitan areas	599,604										
Area actually reporting	99.4 %	29,075	1,000	28,075	8	129	120	743	3,166	24,012	897
Estimated totals	100.0 %	29,239	1,006	28,233	8	130	121	747	3,184	24,147	902
Rural	996,823										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	17,146	975	16,171	19	109	28	819	5,731	9,613	827
State total	5,007,000	216,254	13,806	202,448	218	1,315	5,997	6,276	34,645	146,198	21,605
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,319.0	275.7	4,043.3	4.4	26.3	119.8	125.3	691.9	2,919.9	431.5
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	138,105										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,743	531	7,212	6	63	32	430	1,136	5,817	259
Cities outside metropolitan areas	203,811										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	10,886	679	10,207	6	75	41	557	1,334	8,534	339
Estimated totals	100.0 %	10,899	680	10,219	6	75	41	558	1,336	8,544	339
Rural	124,084										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	2,678	278	2,400	5	25	11	237	655	1,642	103
State total	466,000	21,320	1,489	19,831	17	163	84	1,225	3,127	16,003	701
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,575.1	319.5	4,255.6	3.6	35.0	18.0	262.9	671.0	3,434.1	150.4

Note: See Note, table 3.107. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 3 months of offense reports (Source, p. 378). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

[a]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.
[c]Includes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.
[d]Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1992 forcible rape totals for Illinois were estimated by the Source using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies. Therefore, only the State total is shown.
[e]U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for Puerto Rico were unavailable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 68-78. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1991 and 1992

(1992 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,404 agencies; total population 228,621,000:										
1991	13,576,018	1,760,436	11,815,582	23,250	91,849	653,628	991,709	2,863,371	7,395,456	1,556,755
1992	13,129,800	1,770,697	11,359,103	22,176	93,804	635,800	1,018,917	2,695,523	7,154,829	1,508,751
Percent change	-3.3 %	+0.6	-3.9	-4.6	+2.1	-2.7	+2.7	-5.9	-3.3	-3.1
TOTAL CITIES										
8,662 cities; total population 155,264,000:										
1991	11,074,771	1,494,984	9,579,787	18,993	69,615	593,849	812,527	2,190,514	6,057,591	1,331,682
1992	10,701,320	1,498,047	9,203,273	18,132	70,548	577,482	831,885	2,058,930	5,855,034	1,289,309
Percent change	-3.4 %	+0.2	-3.9	-4.5	+1.3	-2.8	+2.4	-6.0	-3.3	-3.2
Group I										
63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,413,000:										
1991	4,481,395	827,100	3,654,295	12,037	29,542	396,276	389,245	874,970	2,037,429	741,896
1992	4,276,025	808,597	3,467,428	11,447	28,808	378,045	390,297	806,043	1,946,155	715,230
Percent change	-4.6 %	-2.2	-5.1	-4.9	-2.5	-4.6	+0.3	-7.9	-4.5	-3.6
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,318,000:										
1991	1,857,120	436,904	1,418,216	6,436	8,874	228,777	194,817	326,042	721,708	370,466
1992	1,714,443	414,492	1,299,951	6,044	8,347	209,521	190,580	295,184	663,910	340,857
Percent change	-7.7 %	-5.6	-8.3	-6.1	-5.9	-8.4	-2.2	-9.5	-8.0	-8.0
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,199,000:										
1991	1,154,474	164,161	990,313	2,812	9,131	77,074	75,144	238,790	584,628	166,895
1992	1,137,146	170,438	966,708	2,684	9,018	78,733	80,003	219,529	576,918	170,261
Percent change	-1.5 %	+3.8	-2.4	-4.6	-1.2	+2.2	+6.5	-8.1	-1.3	+2.0
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,897,000:										
1991	1,469,801	224,035	1,245,766	2,789	11,537	90,425	119,284	310,138	731,096	204,535
1992	1,424,436	223,667	1,200,769	2,719	11,443	89,791	119,714	291,330	705,327	204,112
Percent change	-3.1 %	-0.2	-3.6	-2.5	-0.8	-0.7	+0.4	-6.1	-3.5	-0.2
Group II										
127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,995,000:										
1991	1,597,954	203,892	1,394,062	2,354	11,466	72,369	117,703	342,689	874,923	176,450
1992	1,552,175	207,312	1,344,863	2,260	11,585	72,478	120,989	323,817	845,359	175,687
Percent change	-2.9 %	+1.7	-3.5	-4.0	+1.0	+0.2	+2.8	-5.5	-3.4	-0.4
Group III										
338 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,351,000:										
1991	1,536,629	170,105	1,366,524	1,780	9,651	56,294	102,380	312,787	887,944	165,793
1992	1,488,382	174,147	1,314,235	1,568	9,994	56,436	106,149	298,387	855,237	160,611
Percent change	-3.1 %	+2.4	-3.8	-11.9	+3.6	+0.3	+3.7	-4.6	-3.7	-3.1
Group IV										
653 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,727,000:										
1991	1,313,526	123,769	1,189,757	1,170	7,808	35,571	79,220	259,823	817,221	112,713
1992	1,287,264	130,606	1,156,658	1,142	8,130	36,384	84,950	249,086	797,945	109,627
Percent change	-2.0 %	+5.5	-2.8	-2.4	+4.1	+2.3	+7.2	-4.1	-2.4	-2.7
Group V										
1,514 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,992,000:										
1991	1,183,318	98,102	1,085,216	963	6,555	22,349	68,235	225,190	776,676	83,350
1992	1,153,080	102,156	1,050,924	978	6,999	22,926	71,253	215,298	756,464	79,162
Percent change	-2.6 %	+4.1	-3.2	+1.6	+6.8	+2.6	+4.4	-4.4	-2.6	-5.0
Group VI										
5,967 cities under 10,000; population 20,784,000:										
1991	961,949	72,016	889,933	689	4,593	10,990	55,744	175,055	663,398	51,480
1992	944,394	75,229	869,165	737	5,032	11,213	58,247	166,299	653,874	48,992
Percent change	-1.8 %	+4.5	-2.3	+7.0	+9.6	+2.0	+4.5	-5.0	-1.4	-4.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.110

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1991 and 1992--Continued

(1992 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES 1,279 agencies; population 48,738,000:										
1991	1,983,289	215,910	1,767,379	2,894	16,500	56,013	140,503	496,905	1,074,935	195,539
1992	1,917,669	220,215	1,697,454	2,795	17,001	54,494	145,925	468,318	1,037,538	191,598
Percent change	-3.3 %	+2.0	-4.0	-3.4	+3.0	-2.7	+3.9	-5.8	-3.5	-2.0
RURAL COUNTIES[c] 2,463 agencies; population 24,619,000:										
1991	517,958	49,542	468,416	1,363	5,734	3,766	38,679	175,952	262,930	29,534
1992	510,811	52,435	458,376	1,249	6,255	3,824	41,107	168,275	262,257	27,844
Percent change	-1.4 %	+5.8	-2.1	-8.4	+9.1	+1.5	+6.3	-4.4	-0.3	-5.7
SUBURBAN AREAS[d] 6,213 agencies; population 96,602,000:										
1991	4,356,863	412,717	3,944,146	4,668	28,597	107,936	271,516	942,352	2,609,664	392,130
1992	4,225,093	423,633	3,801,460	4,592	29,738	107,091	282,212	892,124	2,528,290	381,046
Percent change	-3.0 %	+2.6	-3.6	-1.6	+4.0	-0.8	+3.9	-5.3	-3.1	-2.8

Note: See Note, table 3.107. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1991 and 1992 (Source, p. 379). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Complete data for 1991 were not available for Iowa; crime counts for this State were estimated by the Source. Complete data were received from Iowa for 1992. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[a]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[b]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

[c]Includes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

[d]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 190, 191. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.111

Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape

1992

Rank	Violent crime		Homicide		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Rape	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
United States, total		757.5		9.3		263.6		441.8		42.8
1	District of Columbia	2,832.8	District of Columbia	75.2	District of Columbia	1,266.4	District of Columbia	1,454.7	Alaska	98.6
2	Florida	1,207.2	Louisiana	17.4	New York	596.9	Florida	777.2	Delaware	85.8
3	New York	1,122.1	New York	13.2	Maryland	429.0	New Mexico	724.1	Michigan	80.0
4	California	1,119.7	California	12.7	California	424.1	South Carolina	706.0	Washington	72.0
5	Maryland	1,000.1	Texas	12.7	Illinois	412.5	Alabama	654.6	Nevada	62.8
6	Louisiana	984.6	Mississippi	12.2	Florida	366.9	Louisiana	653.4	New Mexico	62.6
7	Illinois	977.3	Maryland	12.1	Nevada	331.3	California	641.6	South Carolina	57.5
8	South Carolina	944.5	Illinois	11.4	New Jersey	285.2	Massachusetts	555.0	Florida	54.2
9	New Mexico	934.9	Alabama	11.0	Louisiana	271.4	Illinois	516.4	Texas	53.4
10	Alabama	871.7	Georgia	11.0	Texas	252.5	Maryland	512.6	Oregon	53.1
11	Texas	806.3	Nevada	10.9	Georgia	249.8	Texas	487.7	Ohio	52.1
12	Massachusetts	779.0	Arkansas	10.8	Missouri	226.9	New York	483.5	South Dakota	51.8
13	Michigan	770.1	North Carolina	10.6	Michigan	221.5	Tennessee	470.3	Oklahoma	48.4
14	Tennessee	746.2	Missouri	10.5	Tennessee	218.2	Arizona	466.6	Tennessee	47.3
15	Missouri	740.4	South Carolina	10.4	Connecticut	210.9	Missouri	466.5	Colorado	47.3
16	Georgia	733.2	Tennessee	10.4	Ohio	199.0	Michigan	458.6	Maryland	46.4
17	Nevada	696.8	Michigan	9.9	North Carolina	186.8	North Carolina	447.7	Utah	45.4
18	North Carolina	681.0	Florida	9.0	Massachusetts	184.4	Alaska	445.3	Georgia	45.3
19	Arizona	670.8	New Mexico	8.9	Pennsylvania	180.7	Oklahoma	431.6	Mississippi	44.6
20	Alaska	660.5	Virginia	8.8	South Carolina	170.6	Georgia	427.1	Arizona	43.0
21	New Jersey	625.8	Arizona	8.1	Alabama	164.9	Kentucky	410.4	Indiana	42.4
22	Oklahoma	622.8	Indiana	8.0	Arizona	153.1	Colorado	404.9	Louisiana	42.3
23	Delaware	621.2	Alaska	7.5	Oregon	151.4	Arkansas	399.0	California	41.3
24	Colorado	578.8	Ohio	6.6	Delaware	151.2	Delaware	379.5	Kansas	41.3
25	Arkansas	576.5	Oklahoma	6.5	Washington	139.8	Indiana	335.7	Arkansas	41.3
26	Kentucky	535.5	West Virginia	6.3	New Mexico	139.3	Kansas	333.7	Alabama	41.2
27	Washington	534.5	Colorado	6.2	Virginia	137.8	Washington	317.8	Minnesota	41.1
28	Ohio	525.9	Pennsylvania	6.2	Oklahoma	136.2	New Jersey	304.8	New Hampshire	38.2
29	Kansas	510.8	Kansas	6.0	Kansas	129.9	Oregon	301.1	Hawaii	37.9
30	Oregon	510.2	Kentucky	5.8	Arkansas	125.5	Nevada	291.8	Illinois[a]	37.1
31	Indiana	508.3	New Jersey	5.1	Mississippi	124.5	Ohio	268.2	District of Columbia	36.5
32	Connecticut	495.3	Connecticut	5.1	Indiana	122.2	Rhode Island	265.5	Missouri	36.5
33	Pennsylvania	427.0	Washington	5.0	Colorado	120.5	Wyoming	262.9	Massachusetts	36.1
34	Mississippi	411.7	Oregon	4.7	Wisconsin	119.8	Nebraska	256.2	North Carolina	35.9
35	Rhode Island	394.5	Delaware	4.6	Minnesota	109.5	Connecticut	252.5	Wyoming	35.0
36	Virginia	374.9	Wisconsin	4.4	Alaska	109.0	Mississippi	230.4	Kentucky	32.2
37	Nebraska	348.6	Nebraska	4.2	Hawaii	99.2	Idaho	224.7	Idaho	31.8
38	Minnesota	338.0	Wyoming	3.6	Rhode Island	94.5	Iowa	218.0	Virginia	31.5
39	Wyoming	319.5	Hawaii	3.6	Kentucky	87.2	Pennsylvania	212.4	Nebraska	31.4
40	Utah	290.5	Rhode Island	3.6	Nebraska	56.7	Virginia	196.8	Rhode Island	30.9
41	Idaho	281.4	Massachusetts	3.6	Utah	55.9	Utah	186.2	New Jersey	30.7
42	Iowa	278.0	Idaho	3.5	West Virginia	43.5	Minnesota	184.1	New York	28.4
43	Wisconsin	275.7	Minnesota	3.3	Iowa	39.6	West Virginia	140.0	Pennsylvania	27.7
44	Hawaii	258.4	Utah	3.0	New Hampshire	33.0	Wisconsin	125.3	Connecticut	26.9
45	West Virginia	211.5	Montana	2.9	Montana	26.9	South Dakota	125.3	Wisconsin	26.3
46	South Dakota	194.5	Vermont	2.1	Maine	23.3	Hawaii	117.7	Montana	25.5
47	Montana	169.9	North Dakota	1.9	Idaho	21.5	Montana	114.6	Vermont	24.9
48	Maine	130.9	Maine	1.7	Wyoming	18.0	Maine	82.0	Maine	23.8
49	New Hampshire	125.7	New Hampshire	1.6	South Dakota	16.9	Vermont	73.5	North Dakota	23.3
50	Vermont	109.5	Iowa	1.6	Vermont	8.9	New Hampshire	52.9	West Virginia	21.7
51	North Dakota	83.3	South Dakota	0.6	North Dakota	7.9	North Dakota	50.3	Iowa	18.8

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Supplementary Homicide Report for 1992.

[a]Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1992 forcible rape rate for Illinois was estimated by the UCR Program using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.112

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime and homicide, and number and percent of firearm-related violent crime and weapon-related homicide

By State, 1992

State	Violent crime[c] Number	Violent crime[c] Rate	Firearm-related violent crime[a] Number	Firearm-related violent crime[a] Percent of all violent crime	Homicide[b] Number	Homicide[b] Rate	Homicide[b] Percent of all violent crime	Homicide[b] Percent of all homicides: Firearm-related	Handgun-related	Rifle-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total[d]	1,932,264	757.5	578,574	29.9 %	23,750	9.3	1.2 %	68.3 %	55.5 %	3.1 %	14.5 %	5.0 %
Alabama[e]	36,052	871.7	NA	NA	455	11.0	1.3	58.8	50.1	3.3	16.4	4.3
Alaska	3,877	660.5	927	23.9	44	7.5	1.1	55.8	34.9	11.6	23.3	4.7
Arizona	25,706	670.8	8,373	32.6	312	8.1	1.2	69.1	54.3	2.6	10.2	5.3
Arkansas	13,831	576.5	4,462	32.3	259	10.8	1.9	74.3	55.0	4.6	15.3	4.4
California	345,624	1,119.7	97,927	28.3	3,921	12.7	1.1	72.7	62.3	4.2	13.9	4.4
Colorado	20,086	578.8	5,682	28.3	216	6.2	1.1	55.6	41.1	4.7	21.5	5.6
Connecticut	16,252	495.3	4,005	24.6	166	5.1	1.0	68.7	59.6	2.4	18.7	1.2
Delaware	4,280	621.2	760	17.8	32	4.6	0.7	40.0	20.0	5.0	20.0	10.0
District of Columbia	16,685	2,832.8	5,931	35.5	443	75.2	2.7	83.3	83.3	0.0	8.1	0.0
Florida	162,827	1,207.2	45,734	28.1	1,208	9.0	0.7	60.5	43.1	1.7	11.1	5.8
Georgia	49,496	733.2	17,431	35.2	741	11.0	1.5	66.0	55.6	3.1	15.5	5.4
Hawaii	2,998	258.4	385	12.8	42	3.6	1.4	35.7	23.8	7.1	19.0	26.2
Idaho	3,003	281.4	596	19.8	37	3.5	1.2	60.0	34.3	20.0	14.3	8.6
Illinois	113,664	977.3	42,742	37.6	1,322	11.4	1.2	68.4	56.6	1.4	16.1	4.8
Indiana	28,781	508.3	6,998	24.3	464	8.0	1.6	67.3	53.5	4.5	15.8	3.9
Iowa	7,816	278.0	1,085	13.9	44	1.6	0.6	39.1	30.4	4.3	13.0	21.7
Kansas	12,888	510.8	4,356	33.8	151	6.0	1.2	54.9	47.4	4.5	11.3	12.8
Kentucky[e]	20,107	535.5	NA	NA	216	5.8	1.1	60.7	46.9	3.8	15.6	7.1
Louisiana	42,209	984.6	17,447	41.3	747	17.4	1.8	76.9	67.5	2.7	12.1	2.3
Maine[e]	1,616	130.9	NA	NA	21	1.7	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	49,085	1,000.1	18,345	37.4	596	12.1	1.2	71.8	65.8	0.8	15.1	3.0
Massachusetts	46,727	779.0	5,764	12.3	214	3.6	0.5	50.0	39.9	2.8	23.0	11.2
Michigan	72,672	770.1	23,635	32.5	938	9.9	1.3	70.1	41.5	4.8	14.2	3.1
Minnesota	15,144	338.0	3,370	22.3	150	3.3	1.0	54.1	40.6	5.3	24.8	9.0
Mississippi	10,763	411.7	4,430	41.2	320	12.2	3.0	65.5	55.7	2.0	17.2	4.9
Missouri	38,448	740.4	14,998	39.0	547	10.5	1.4	64.6	41.3	2.0	12.4	2.4
Montana	1,400	169.9	376	26.9	24	2.9	1.7	66.7	61.1	5.6	0.0	16.7
Nebraska	5,598	348.6	830	14.8	68	4.2	1.2	61.9	42.9	4.8	9.5	4.8
Nevada	9,247	696.8	2,880	31.1	145	10.9	1.6	53.8	46.9	2.3	20.8	6.9
New Hampshire	1,397	125.7	221	15.8	18	1.6	1.3	66.7	55.6	0.0	5.6	11.1
New Jersey	48,745	625.8	11,201	23.0	397	5.1	0.8	47.9	38.0	0.8	24.9	10.8
New Mexico	14,781	934.9	3,870	26.2	141	8.9	1.0	59.6	47.2	5.6	19.1	5.6
New York	203,311	1,122.1	60,274	29.6	2,397	13.2	1.2	74.0	69.1	0.8	12.5	5.1
North Carolina	46,600	681.0	14,867	31.9	723	10.6	1.6	63.6	48.0	5.1	16.1	5.1
North Dakota	530	83.3	56	10.5	12	1.9	2.3	66.7	16.7	33.3	8.3	0.0
Ohio	57,935	525.9	17,510	30.2	724	6.6	1.2	66.2	56.7	1.7	14.2	6.6
Oklahoma	20,005	622.8	5,676	28.4	210	6.5	1.0	61.2	47.6	6.3	21.4	8.3
Oregon	15,189	510.2	3,676	24.2	139	4.7	0.9	43.8	26.3	9.5	13.9	11.7
Pennsylvania	51,276	427.0	14,188	27.7	746	6.2	1.5	65.8	54.2	2.5	15.4	6.0
Rhode Island	3,965	394.5	599	15.1	36	3.6	0.9	48.6	31.4	5.7	14.3	0.0
South Carolina	34,029	944.5	9,350	27.5	373	10.4	1.1	69.5	49.9	5.5	15.5	5.3
South Dakota	1,383	194.5	245	17.7	4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	37,487	746.2	13,097	34.9	520	10.4	1.4	69.4	57.6	3.7	15.2	2.8
Texas	142,369	806.3	46,877	32.9	2,239	12.7	1.6	72.7	52.0	3.3	13.4	3.7
Utah	5,267	290.5	1,029	19.5	54	3.0	1.0	45.1	37.3	3.9	17.6	13.7
Vermont	624	109.5	136	21.8	12	2.1	1.9	60.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Virginia	23,907	374.9	7,215	30.2	564	8.8	2.4	72.3	59.7	3.6	12.3	5.9
Washington	27,454	534.5	6,754	24.6	258	5.0	0.9	53.7	45.1	4.3	22.4	8.6
West Virginia	3,833	211.5	871	22.7	115	6.3	3.0	71.9	50.0	4.4	14.0	6.1
Wisconsin	13,806	275.7	4,825	34.9	218	4.4	1.6	61.4	45.7	4.9	18.5	9.8
Wyoming	1,489	319.5	234	15.7	17	3.6	1.1	41.2	29.4	11.8	23.5	23.5

Note: See Note, table 3.111. Firearm-related figures are projections based upon Uniform Crime Reports supplemental data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Not all States report each year; therefore comparisons between years should not be undertaken, except for States that have reported consistently.

For detailed information on State and Federal restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms, see table 1.110.

[a]Includes projections for firearm-related rape.

[b]Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Also, includes certain homicides later ruled as self-defense and other justifiable homicides.

[c]Includes homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape.

[d]Firearm-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 47 States and the District of Columbia.

[e]Alabama and Kentucky did not provide weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault data and Maine did not provide weapon-related homicide data. Therefore firearm-related violent crime figures were not computed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.113

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault and number and percent of firearm-related robbery and aggravated assault

By State, 1992

State	Robbery					Aggravated assault				
				Firearm-related					Firearm-related	
	Number	Rate	Percent of total violent crimes	Number	Percent of all robberies	Number	Rate	Percent of total violent crimes	Number	Percent of all aggravated assaults
United States, total[a]	672,478	263.6	34.8 %	272,039	40.5 %	1,126,974	441.8	58.3 %	279,402	24.8 %
Alabama[b]	6,819	164.9	18.9	NA	NA	27,074	654.6	75.1	NA	NA
Alaska	640	109.0	16.5	217	33.9	2,614	445.3	67.4	628	24.0
Arizona	5,867	153.1	22.8	2,107	35.9	17,880	466.6	69.6	5,886	32.9
Arkansas	3,011	125.5	21.8	1,369	45.5	9,571	399.0	69.2	2,802	29.3
California	130,897	424.1	37.9	50,140	38.3	198,045	641.6	57.3	43,660	22.0
Colorado	4,180	120.5	20.8	1,316	31.5	14,049	404.9	69.9	4,082	29.1
Connecticut	6,918	210.9	42.6	2,743	39.7	8,284	252.5	51.0	1,060	12.8
Delaware	1,042	151.2	24.3	257	24.6	2,615	379.5	61.1	432	16.5
District of Columbia	7,459	1,266.4	44.7	3,433	46.0	8,568	1,454.7	51.4	2,108	24.6
Florida	49,482	366.9	30.4	18,476	37.3	104,827	777.2	64.4	25,795	24.6
Georgia	16,863	249.8	34.1	8,337	49.4	28,835	427.1	58.3	8,299	28.8
Hawaii	1,151	99.2	38.4	115	10.0	1,365	117.7	45.5	211	15.5
Idaho	229	21.5	7.6	66	28.6	2,398	224.7	79.9	474	19.8
Illinois	47,973	412.5	42.2	20,458	42.6	60,057	516.4	52.8	20,949	34.9
Indiana	6,921	122.2	24.0	2,809	40.6	19,008	335.7	66.0	3,643	19.2
Iowa	1,113	39.6	14.2	213	19.1	6,131	218.0	78.4	803	13.1
Kansas	3,277	129.9	25.4	1,388	42.4	8,418	333.7	65.3	2,781	33.0
Kentucky[b]	3,273	87.2	16.3	NA	NA	15,409	410.4	76.6	NA	NA
Louisiana	11,636	271.4	27.6	7,054	60.6	28,013	653.4	66.4	9,637	34.4
Maine	288	23.3	17.8	62	21.7	1,013	82.0	62.7	56	5.5
Maryland	21,054	429.0	42.9	11,630	55.2	25,157	512.6	51.3	6,058	24.1
Massachusetts	11,059	184.4	23.7	2,685	24.3	33,288	555.0	71.2	2,755	8.3
Michigan	20,902	221.5	28.8	9,908	47.4	43,282	458.6	59.6	12,315	28.5
Minnesota	4,906	109.5	32.4	1,138	23.2	8,248	184.1	54.5	1,967	23.8
Mississippi	3,254	124.5	30.2	1,684	51.7	6,023	230.4	56.0	2,420	40.2
Missouri	11,783	226.9	30.6	5,451	46.3	24,223	466.5	63.0	9,004	37.2
Montana	222	26.9	15.9	56	25.3	944	114.6	67.4	283	30.0
Nebraska	911	56.7	16.3	304	33.3	4,115	256.2	73.5	434	10.5
Nevada	4,397	331.3	47.6	1,949	44.3	3,872	291.8	41.9	770	19.9
New Hampshire	367	33.0	26.3	83	22.6	588	52.9	42.1	84	14.3
New Jersey	22,216	285.2	45.6	6,935	31.2	23,740	304.8	48.7	3,836	16.2
New Mexico	2,202	139.3	14.9	1,052	47.8	11,448	724.1	77.5	2,635	23.0
New York	108,154	596.9	53.2	40,332	37.3	87,608	483.5	43.1	17,653	20.1
North Carolina	12,704	186.8	27.4	5,164	40.4	30,638	447.7	65.7	8,998	29.4
North Dakota	50	7.9	9.4	10	19.6	320	50.3	60.4	23	7.2
Ohio	21,925	199.0	37.8	8,550	39.0	29,547	268.2	51.0	7,908	26.8
Oklahoma	4,376	136.2	21.9	1,740	39.8	13,863	431.6	69.3	3,652	26.3
Oregon	4,507	151.4	29.7	1,417	31.4	8,963	301.1	59.0	2,040	22.8
Pennsylvania	21,701	180.7	42.3	8,605	39.7	25,505	212.4	49.7	4,760	18.7
Rhode Island	950	94.5	24.0	234	24.6	2,668	265.5	67.3	316	11.8
South Carolina	6,148	170.6	18.1	2,232	36.3	25,436	706.0	74.7	6,652	26.2
South Dakota	120	16.9	8.7	33	27.4	891	125.3	64.4	175	19.7
Tennessee	10,964	218.2	29.2	5,809	53.0	23,626	470.3	63.0	6,690	28.3
Texas	44,588	252.5	31.3	20,073	45.0	86,105	487.7	60.5	24,234	28.1
Utah	1,014	55.9	19.3	297	29.3	3,376	186.2	64.1	625	18.5
Vermont	51	8.9	8.2	17	32.4	419	73.5	67.1	98	23.4
Virginia	8,787	137.8	36.8	4,002	45.5	12,548	196.8	52.5	2,604	20.8
Washington	7,178	139.8	26.1	2,286	31.8	16,321	317.8	59.4	3,960	24.3
West Virginia	788	43.5	20.6	307	39.0	2,537	140.0	66.2	441	17.4
Wisconsin	5,997	119.8	43.4	3,173	52.9	6,276	125.3	45.5	1,386	22.1
Wyoming	84	18.0	5.6	26	30.5	1,225	262.9	82.3	185	15.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.112.

[a]Firearm-related figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 48 States and the District of Columbia.
[b]Alabama and Kentucky did not provide data on firearms used in robberies and aggravated assaults.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.114

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 population, 1992

Cities over 250,000 population	Violent crime rate	Homicide rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Albuquerque, NM	1,536.1	10.5	73.2	363.6	1,088.8
Anaheim, CA	632.6	12.7	32.6	322.5	264.9
Arlington, TX	755.8	5.9	53.7	266 5	429.7
Atlanta, GA	3,859.1	48.2	152.6	1,417.5	2,240.8
Austin, TX	588.9	7.6	60.7	299.6	220.9
Baltimore, MD	2,885.3	44.3	99.1	1,623.1	1,118.7
Birmingham, AL	2,255.4	48.8	132.9	680.6	1,393.1
Boston, MA	2,037.6	12.7	93.7	831.8	1,099.3
Buffalo, NY	1,926.8	23.0	104.7	907.3	891.8
Charlotte, NC	2,312.3	24.2	88.3	747.8	1,452.0
Chicago, IL[a]	NA	33.1	NA	1,357.2	1,450.1
Cincinnati, OH	1,566.9	13.3	131.5	620.5	801.7
Cleveland, OH	1,661.6	30.6	166.3	861.4	603.3
Colorado Springs, CO	520.7	5.7	76.3	151.3	287.4
Columbus, OH	1,093.1	17.6	106.4	557.5	411.6
Corpus Christi, TX	957.0	11.2	53.8	190.2	701.8
Dallas, TX	2,071.7	37.0	104.7	910.8	1,019.2
Denver, CO	1,076.4	19.3	88.7	366.2	602.2
Detroit, MI	2,532.9	57.0	117.3	1,167.9	1,190.8
El Paso, TX	1,087.6	8.2	50.8	300.6	728.1
Fort Worth, TX	2,018.6	32.9	112.8	749.7	1,123.2
Fresno, CA	1,459.8	22.0	55.3	842.2	540.3
Honolulu, HA	272.1	3.5	37.2	115.7	115.6
Houston, TX	1,465.1	27.4	69.0	656.5	712.2
Indianapolis, IN	1,379.6	17.8	109.5	436.7	815.5
Jacksonville, FL	1,739.4	18.5	107.4	544.4	1,069.1
Kansas City, MO	2,854.7	34.0	127.8	1,018.7	1,674.2
Las Vegas, NV	888.4	14.6	57.9	532.0	283.9
Long Beach, CA	1,554.8	23.3	48.9	804.4	678.0
Los Angeles, CA	2,459.5	30.3	51.8	1,092.8	1,284.7
Louisville, KY	1,081.6	14.2	43.7	452.4	571.2
Memphis, TN	1,552.6	28.0	109.4	849.3	565.9
Mesa, AZ	681.9	3.0	39.5	97.9	541.5
Miami, FL	3,730.7	34.2	72.8	,890.1	1,733.6
Milwaukee, WI	983.2	22.7	79.9	674.0	206.5
Minneapolis, MN	1,642.8	15.9	159.0	814.9	653.0
Nashville, TN	1,628.3	17.5	96.7	518.3	995.8
Newark, NJ	3,500.3	31.3	112.8	1,941.7	1,414.6
New Orleans, LA	1,981.6	55.2	56.8	1,057.6	811.9
New York, NY	2,163.7	27.1	38.2	1,237.1	861.4
Norfolk, VA	1,005.0	29.3	96.5	451.1	428.1
Oakland, CA	2,626.4	42.7	108.3	1,194.0	1,281.3
Oklahoma City, OK	1,399.7	13.4	103.9	404.2	878.1
Philadelphia, PA	1,189.0	26.5	48.7	728.4	385.4
Phoenix, AZ	1,090.8	13.6	47.6	314.0	715.6
Pittsburgh, PA	1,202.4	11.8	59.1	799.5	332.0
Portland, OR	1,831.1	10.0	107.0	586.3	1,127.8
Sacramento, CA	1,220.0	11.7	61.9	606.1	540.3
St. Louis, MO	3,290.6	57.4	86.7	1,226.1	1,920.4
St. Paul, MN	939.5	11.8	85.0	299.5	543.1
San Antonio, TX	733.0	22.5	63.3	358.2	289.0
San Diego, CA	1,284.2	12.7	42.1	462.0	767.5
San Francisco, CA	1,821.3	15.6	52.6	1,102.4	650.7
San Jose, CA	668.9	5.3	55.2	151.7	456.7
Santa Ana, CA	1,060.2	19.0	23.6	651.9	365.6
Seattle, WA	1,344.6	11.0	64.8	472.9	795.9
Tampa, FL	3,379.0	16.8	103.8	1,027.3	2,231.1
Toledo, OH	934.0	12.7	108.8	448.1	364.4
Tucson, AZ	1,020.9	9.9	91.1	228.9	691.1
Tulsa, OK	1,335.3	8.8	98.1	358.3	870.0
Virginia Beach, VA	285.1	5.7	37.8	151.1	90.6
Washington, DC	2,831.9	75.2	36.5	1,265.9	1,454.3
Wichita, KS	888.8	9.7	82.3	432.3	364.6

Note: See Note, table 3.111.

[a]Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1991 and 1992

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1991	6,451	6,487	15	64	216	575	1,808	3,534	239	36
	1992	5,410	5,440	4	89	136	630	1,439	2,946	166	30
Akron, OH	1991	18,140	18,383	40	223	995	1,568	3,984	9,565	1,765	243
	1992	17,237	17,446	24	204	966	1,451	3,353	9,069	2,170	209
Albany, NY	1991	7,570	7,631	12	71	487	632	1,988	3,878	502	61
	1992	7,791	7,857	8	77	467	598	2,246	3,858	537	66
Albuquerque, NM	1991	40,433	40,628	51	261	1,307	3,972	10,348	22,024	2,470	195
	1992	38,014	38,208	42	294	1,460	4,372	8,705	20,236	2,905	194
Alexandria, VA	1991	8,499	8,542	7	43	405	275	1,358	5,373	1,038	43
	1992	7,544	7,586	4	35	397	311	931	4,729	1,137	42
Allentown, PA	1991	6,637	6,662	7	14	164	206	1,371	4,436	439	25
	1992	6,347	6,364	11	21	184	199	1,227	4,291	414	17
Amarillo, TX	1991	12,768	12,858	15	80	265	546	2,354	9,020	488	90
	1992	13,745	13,805	17	103	278	736	2,722	9,297	592	60
Amherst, NY	1991	3,646	3,667	1	11	69	212	436	2,621	296	21
	1992	3,375	3,384	6	11	66	200	391	2,401	300	9
Anaheim, CA	1991	19,451	19,568	25	111	983	823	4,289	10,108	3,112	117
	1992	18,731	18,846	35	90	891	732	3,961	9,546	3,476	115
Anchorage, AK	1991	15,686	15,792	25	264	542	838	2,489	9,967	1,561	106
	1992	17,045	17,150	17	253	484	1,217	2,650	10,813	1,611	105
Ann Arbor, MI	1991	6,991	7,042	2	50	148	413	1,251	4,725	402	51
	1992	6,301	6,346	1	50	161	384	1,164	4,256	285	45
Arlington, TX	1991	25,341	25,443	26	166	700	1,216	4,778	15,076	3,379	102
	1992	23,093	23,232	16	146	725	1,169	4,290	13,800	2,947	139
Arlington, VA	1991	11,872	11,921	11	36	363	360	1,508	8,319	1,275	49
	1992	10,234	10,265	11	39	330	291	1,165	7,233	1,165	31
Atlanta, GA	1991	76,398	76,686	205	638	6,479	8,967	13,861	35,237	11,011	288
	1992	71,275	71,536	198	627	5,824	9,207	13,065	33,903	8,451	261
Aurora, CO	1991	19,651	19,785	11	184	564	2,987	3,261	11,374	1,270	134
	1992	20,016	20,127	16	182	672	3,194	2,975	11,300	1,677	111
Austin, TX	1991	53,715	54,216	49	276	1,555	1,088	11,591	34,417	4,739	501
	1992	52,964	53,411	37	294	1,450	1,069	10,208	35,336	4,570	447
Bakersfield, CA	1991	14,169	14,279	20	71	615	1,004	3,376	7,887	1,196	110
	1992	14,511	14,653	16	51	510	1,105	3,499	8,066	1,264	142
Baltimore, MD	1991	85,068	85,669	304	701	10,770	7,257	16,230	39,213	10,593	601
	1992	90,114	90,637	335	749	12,263	8,452	16,298	40,717	11,300	523
Baton Rouge, LA	1991	30,886	31,052	58	142	1,139	4,113	6,390	16,026	3,018	166
	1992	33,853	34,043	58	169	1,656	4,283	6,784	16,794	4,109	190
Beaumont, TX	1991	13,147	13,186	15	94	691	1,146	3,580	6,528	1,093	39
	1992	13,693	13,758	23	84	718	1,176	3,344	6,629	1,719	65
Berkeley, CA	1991	13,187	13,268	14	40	663	834	2,663	7,594	1,379	81
	1992	13,506	13,579	12	28	882	733	2,406	8,142	1,303	73
Birmingham, AL	1991	33,895	34,137	139	279	1,861	4,629	7,894	14,869	4,224	242
	1992	32,553	32,872	133	362	1,854	3,795	7,447	15,231	3,731	319
Boise, ID	1991	7,216	7,268	3	61	46	345	1,211	5,212	338	52
	1992	7,416	7,450	5	84	62	369	1,102	5,501	293	34
Boston, MA	1991	62,039	NA	113	486	4,784	6,446	10,029	26,726	13,455	NA
	1992	56,399	NA	73	537	4,765	6,297	8,718	24,598	11,411	NA
Bridgeport, CT	1991	17,388	17,521	51	82	1,734	993	3,954	4,691	5,883	133
	1992	16,210	16,377	57	74	1,835	924	4,081	4,500	4,739	167
Buffalo, NY	1991	31,470	32,146	50	319	2,705	2,968	8,462	12,527	4,439	676
	1992	33,147	33,699	76	346	2,998	2,947	8,210	13,085	5,485	552
Charlotte, NC	1991	50,902	51,346	114	409	2,899	5,340	11,615	27,799	2,726	444
	1992	51,489	51,902	99	361	3,058	5,938	12,565	27,014	2,454	413
Chattanooga, TN	1991	19,610	19,763	49	163	961	2,225	4,331	9,099	2,782	153
	1992	15,452	15,563	31	146	734	2,011	3,077	7,617	1,836	111
Chesapeake, VA	1991	8,418	8,517	11	68	329	478	1,618	5,175	739	99
	1992	8,874	8,948	9	60	340	448	1,766	5,496	755	74
Chicago, IL[a]	1991	NA	NA	925	NA	43,783	42,237	52,234	131,688	47,396	2,069
	1992	NA	NA	939	NA	38,448	41,080	49,046	119,697	44,988	1,852
Chula Vista, CA	1991	10,788	10,828	8	52	445	1,016	1,903	4,901	2,463	40
	1992	10,389	10,447	7	51	553	645	1,983	4,672	2,478	58
Cincinnati, OH	1991	35,693	36,372	54	478	2,315	2,947	8,489	19,285	2,125	679
	1992	32,682	33,262	49	486	2,294	2,964	7,076	17,695	2,118	580
Cleveland, OH	1991	45,610	46,377	175	913	5,132	3,121	10,151	15,485	10,633	767
	1992	42,536	43,291	157	854	4,423	3,098	9,000	14,240	10,764	755
Colorado Springs, CO	1991	21,444	21,533	25	231	387	742	3,865	15,000	1,194	89
	1992	20,194	20,300	17	226	448	851	3,783	13,791	1,078	106
Columbus, GA	1991	11,365	11,431	23	71	394	446	2,377	7,373	681	66
	1992	11,394	11,451	15	56	312	477	2,628	7,227	679	57
Columbus, OH	1991	64,778	65,615	138	650	3,747	2,686	16,398	32,983	8,176	837
	1992	58,221	59,216	113	684	3,585	2,647	15,020	29,210	6,962	995
Concord, CA	1991	7,450	7,476	3	47	190	372	1,361	4,738	739	26
	1992	7,348	7,366	5	33	261	417	1,584	4,425	623	18

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1991 and 1992--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Corpus Christi, TX	1991	27,459	27,614	32	204	595	1,337	5,829	17,916	1,546	155
	1992	27,608	27,786	30	144	509	1,878	5,246	18,051	1,750	178
Dallas, TX	1991	154,929	156,456	500	1,208	11,254	13,449	31,513	71,920	25,085	1,527
	1992	130,082	131,453	387	1,096	9,532	10,667	24,806	63,079	20,515	1,371
Dayton, OH	1991	21,602	21,886	54	316	1,677	1,511	4,808	9,906	3,330	284
	1992	20,502	20,752	57	298	1,737	1,265	4,552	9,624	2,969	250
Denver, CO	1991	36,558	36,969	88	427	1,635	2,884	9,180	16,530	5,814	411
	1992	40,176	40,622	95	437	1,804	2,967	8,897	17,892	8,084	446
Des Moines, IA[b]	1991	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1992	16,502	16,710	7	93	261	614	1,927	12,926	674	208
Detroit, MI	1991	127,080	128,604	615	1,427	13,569	12,651	26,059	44,019	28,740	1,524
	1992	117,246	118,584	595	1,225	12,194	12,433	22,048	41,407	27,344	1,338
Durham, NC	1991	14,181	14,251	30	98	771	715	5,007	6,802	758	70
	1992	15,210	15,276	31	111	828	821	5,124	7,397	898	66
Elizabeth, NJ	1991	11,489	11,518	11	58	1,072	513	2,255	4,433	3,147	29
	1992	9,679	9,701	13	64	882	523	1,715	4,004	2,478	22
El Monte, CA	1991	6,506	6,573	13	51	817	585	1,605	2,145	1,290	67
	1992	6,675	6,739	17	53	710	744	1,684	2,062	1,405	64
El Paso, TX	1991	50,684	50,941	49	265	1,484	3,818	9,087	30,457	5,524	257
	1992	48,445	48,687	44	272	1,610	3,900	7,655	29,533	5,431	242
Erie, PA	1991	5,815	5,875	7	96	335	376	1,158	3,413	430	60
	1992	5,442	5,482	3	95	336	370	1,173	3,094	371	40
Escondido, CA	1991	8,937	8,982	11	30	273	821	1,821	4,826	1,155	45
	1992	8,513	8,554	8	38	273	609	1,641	4,579	1,365	41
Eugene, OR	1991	9,052	9,158	0	59	186	134	1,629	6,630	414	106
	1992	9,399	9,490	2	57	228	200	1,799	6,697	416	91
Evansville, IN	1991	7,658	7,712	12	45	139	592	1,638	4,776	456	54
	1992	6,560	6,609	8	50	126	501	1,525	4,028	322	49
Flint, MI	1991	18,888	19,245	52	151	915	2,245	5,071	8,304	2,150	357
	1992	18,738	19,101	52	238	955	2,510	4,388	8,186	2,409	363
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1991	24,334	24,369	27	104	1,146	901	6,208	13,765	2,183	35
	1992	25,044	25,075	12	70	1,309	891	6,305	13,621	2,836	31
Fort Wayne, IN	1991	17,104	17,295	23	114	573	388	2,726	11,354	1,926	191
	1992	15,841	16,017	18	126	533	300	2,392	10,740	1,732	176
Fort Worth, TX	1991	77,595	77,981	195	442	3,426	4,851	16,878	38,333	13,470	386
	1992	65,764	66,184	153	525	3,488	5,226	14,304	32,128	9,940	420
Fremont, CA	1991	7,088	7,230	2	26	122	495	1,643	4,168	632	142
	1992	6,865	6,919	6	34	135	445	1,451	4,204	590	54
Fresno, CA	1991	43,503	43,966	52	282	2,182	2,092	7,838	19,546	11,511	463
	1992	44,498	45,143	81	203	3,094	1,985	9,413	16,711	13,011	645
Fullerton, CA	1991	8,098	8,149	3	46	286	409	1,424	4,536	1,394	51
	1992	8,625	8,667	4	31	270	370	1,625	4,995	1,330	42
Garden Grove, CA	1991	10,066	10,130	7	45	458	492	2,088	5,187	1,789	64
	1992	10,034	10,078	5	46	452	494	2,115	5,160	1,762	44
Garland, TX	1991	12,083	12,164	13	134	329	416	2,920	7,129	1,142	81
	1992	12,620	12,741	15	125	323	507	2,910	7,534	1,206	121
Gary, IN	1991	11,706	12,387	59	182	762	1,337	2,791	3,333	3,242	681
	1992	12,005	12,732	82	173	829	990	3,061	3,277	3,593	727
Glendale, AZ	1991	13,931	14,041	8	65	288	830	2,326	8,630	1,784	110
	1992	12,557	12,626	12	75	248	823	1,820	7,991	1,588	69
Glendale, CA	1991	9,222	9,270	8	36	398	241	2,025	4,763	1,751	48
	1992	8,282	8,329	7	38	373	298	1,756	4,407	1,403	47
Grand Prairie, TX	1991	9,368	9,371	7	56	223	705	2,017	5,053	1,307	3
	1992	7,908	7,915	9	57	200	740	1,400	4,550	952	7
Grand Rapids, MI	1991	17,494	17,607	22	370	771	2,115	4,270	8,675	1,271	113
	1992	17,015	17,141	13	413	756	1,858	3,777	9,090	1,108	126
Greensboro, NC	1991	16,769	16,850	35	114	594	1,056	3,379	10,768	823	81
	1992	15,593	15,700	23	106	687	810	3,342	9,957	668	107
Hampton, VA	1991	8,269	8,359	14	71	290	253	1,315	5,753	573	90
	1992	8,075	8,136	10	51	312	283	1,035	5,717	667	61
Hartford, CT	1991	21,235	21,459	24	181	1,607	1,764	4,690	9,710	3,259	224
	1992	21,088	21,405	13	125	1,492	1,477	4,419	9,941	3,621	317
Hayward, CA	1991	8,428	8,505	10	41	333	568	1,737	4,782	957	77
	1992	7,997	8,067	5	46	411	575	1,431	4,570	959	70
Hialeah, FL[c]	1991	15,767	15,813	28	43	882	975	3,210	7,835	2,794	46
	1992	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hollywood, FL	1991	12,621	12,638	7	39	499	458	2,347	8,004	1,267	17
	1992	11,436	11,461	5	40	464	556	2,216	7,112	1,043	25
Honolulu, HA	1991	51,032	51,294	29	275	860	894	9,905	36,019	3,050	262
	1992	53,558	53,826	31	326	1,013	1,012	9,106	38,563	3,507	268
Houston, TX	1991	180,308	182,185	608	1,213	13,883	10,947	39,726	73,769	40,162	1,877
	1992	148,284	149,998	465	1,169	11,130	12,073	30,207	62,302	30,938	1,714
Huntington Beach, CA	1991	8,031	8,081	6	51	168	419	1,825	4,625	937	50
	1992	8,518	8,557	8	64	190	599	1,944	4,555	1,158	39

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1991 and 1992--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Huntsville, AL[d]	1991	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1992	15,850	NA	20	73	405	1,017	2,732	10,945	658	NA
Independence, MO	1991	7,775	7,823	5	23	146	439	1,685	4,693	784	48
	1992	7,212	7,249	1	24	155	398	1,453	4,369	812	37
Indianapolis, IN	1991	36,005	36,291	95	561	2,001	4,415	8,732	14,970	5,231	286
	1992	35,858	36,129	88	541	2,157	4,028	8,102	15,730	5,212	271
Inglewood, CA	1991	9,482	9,586	46	69	1,542	1,064	2,000	2,562	2,199	104
	1992	9,524	9,636	37	67	1,380	1,137	1,900	2,413	2,590	112
Irvine, CA	1991	4,912	5,018	0	15	61	55	1,279	3,078	424	106
	1992	4,948	4,986	3	10	50	83	1,226	3,129	447	38
Irving, TX	1991	13,526	13,572	18	67	269	418	2,490	8,986	1,278	46
	1992	11,905	11,948	14	53	248	518	1,849	7,952	1,271	43
Jackson, MS	1991	27,126	27,250	74	190	1,313	809	8,688	12,710	3,342	124
	1992	26,147	26,284	63	210	1,249	1,052	7,492	12,020	4,061	137
Jacksonville, FL	1991	69,217	69,614	128	798	4,131	6,448	17,301	34,594	5,817	397
	1992	69,777	70,140	123	713	3,614	7,098	16,304	33,138	8,787	363
Jersey City, NJ	1991	21,108	21,177	22	97	2,576	1,917	4,610	6,494	5,392	69
	1992	20,509	20,568	25	93	2,583	1,870	4,550	6,583	4,805	59
Kansas City, KS	1991	17,944	18,059	44	182	1,039	1,525	4,170	8,469	2,515	115
	1992	17,190	17,282	60	178	899	1,509	4,198	8,221	2,125	92
Kansas City, MO	1991	57,834	58,374	135	477	4,955	6,846	13,008	22,527	9,886	540
	1992	55,033	55,541	150	564	4,494	7,386	12,551	21,846	8,042	508
Knoxville, TN	1991	15,529	15,701	35	123	668	1,938	3,984	6,639	2,142	172
	1992	15,231	15,400	35	116	792	2,164	3,340	6,903	1,881	169
Lakewood, CO	1991	8,535	8,613	3	58	128	431	1,368	5,937	610	78
	1992	8,570	8,635	2	53	165	490	1,411	5,725	724	65
Lansing, MI	1991	10,340	10,427	12	188	294	1,274	1,759	6,218	595	87
	1992	9,257	9,356	7	184	312	1,279	1,488	5,253	734	99
Laredo, TX	1991	11,823	11,885	15	14	173	677	2,680	7,136	1,128	62
	1992	10,002	10,051	21	14	158	711	1,876	6,094	1,128	49
Las Vegas, NV	1991	48,779	49,260	103	433	3,193	1,932	10,743	25,828	6,547	481
	1992	49,880	50,282	99	393	3,609	1,926	10,337	26,116	7,400	402
Lexington, KY	1991	15,936	16,036	13	164	453	1,172	3,211	10,075	848	100
	1992	14,782	14,819	18	151	525	1,283	2,831	9,319	655	37
Lincoln, NE	1991	14,954	15,013	0	89	112	890	2,327	11,117	419	59
	1992	14,818	14,868	7	109	136	981	2,211	10,986	388	50
Little Rock, AR	1991	28,700	28,916	46	268	1,459	3,518	5,773	15,166	2,470	216
	1992	27,140	27,335	56	222	1,226	3,795	5,392	13,832	2,617	195
Livonia, MI	1991	4,321	NA	0	22	101	164	653	2,883	498	NA
	1992	4,508	NA	0	17	101	174	706	3,012	498	NA
Long Beach, CA	1991	40,030	40,160	94	284	4,071	4,760	7,901	16,302	6,618	130
	1992	35,337	35,699	104	218	3,583	3,020	7,554	14,540	6,318	362
Los Angeles, CA	1991	346,224	351,200	1,027	1,966	39,778	47,104	57,460	130,234	68,655	4,976
	1992	338,531	344,794	1,094	1,872	39,508	46,445	57,771	123,860	67,981	6,263
Louisville, KY[e]	1991	17,428	17,736	43	157	1,246	799	5,007	8,446	1,730	308
	1992	18,642	18,943	39	120	1,241	1,567	4,181	8,796	2,698	301
Lubbock, TX	1991	12,442	12,481	18	137	276	634	3,034	7,691	652	39
	1992	13,366	13,414	14	158	352	699	2,919	8,506	718	48
Macon, GA	1991	10,846	10,913	32	81	273	620	2,266	6,807	767	67
	1992	11,171	11,234	36	78	357	693	2,207	6,938	862	63
Madison, WI	1991	12,884	12,949	2	93	325	350	2,273	9,089	752	65
	1992	11,508	11,575	3	81	281	348	1,956	8,209	630	67
Memphis, TN	1991	63,137	63,835	169	653	4,504	3,492	16,580	24,357	13,382	698
	1992	61,935	62,683	176	688	5,341	3,559	16,284	22,673	13,214	748
Mesa, AZ	1991	22,388	22,510	15	156	389	1,498	4,604	13,121	2,605	122
	1992	21,163	21,252	9	119	295	1,631	4,461	12,139	2,509	89
Mesquite, TX	1991	8,346	8,390	4	31	172	393	1,314	5,457	975	44
	1992	8,249	8,308	3	27	156	484	1,088	5,595	896	59
Miami, FL	1991	67,678	68,000	134	253	8,542	6,716	12,601	30,751	8,681	322
	1992	65,369	65,626	128	272	7,065	6,480	12,081	30,633	8,710	257
Milwaukee, WI	1991	57,551	57,970	163	502	4,252	1,311	9,431	28,322	13,570	419
	1992	55,742	56,204	146	514	4,334	1,328	8,742	26,437	14,241	462
Minneapolis, MN	1991	42,115	NA	64	744	2,610	2,471	8,990	22,155	5,081	NA
	1992	41,898	NA	60	600	3,075	2,464	9,307	21,223	5,169	NA
Mobile, AL	1991	25,550	25,594	40	151	994	5,307	5,743	11,433	1,882	44
	1992	26,257	26,318	35	172	1,188	5,768	5,056	11,754	2,284	61
Modesto, CA	1991	11,307	11,369	7	69	290	640	2,396	6,805	1,100	62
	1992	11,758	12,009	17	74	351	703	2,292	7,135	1,186	251
Montgomery, AL	1991	16,248	16,316	36	160	570	945	4,364	9,200	973	68
	1992	12,451	NA	32	120	537	796	3,550	6,233	1,183	NA
Moreno Valley, CA	1991	9,204	9,248	21	30	392	1,005	1,917	4,451	1,388	44
	1992	9,437	9,491	15	44	468	967	2,147	4,485	1,311	54
Nashville, TN	1991	43,958	NA	88	514	2,648	4,739	10,321	21,807	3,841	NA
	1992	49,864	NA	90	498	2,668	5,126	10,238	26,106	5,138	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1991 and 1992--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Newark, NJ	1991	40,940	41,156	88	244	5,201	3,869	6,180	11,397	13,961	216
	1992	40,588	40,772	87	313	5,389	3,926	6,121	10,822	13,930	184
New Haven, CT	1991	19,492	19,628	34	118	1,355	2,018	4,146	8,041	3,780	136
	1992	17,483	17,635	30	131	1,227	1,845	3,672	7,852	2,726	152
New Orleans, LA	1991	54,238	NA	345	302	5,969	4,353	12,400	20,977	9,892	NA
	1992	50,441	NA	279	287	5,341	4,100	10,967	20,343	9,124	NA
Newport News, VA	1991	11,745	11,823	18	107	484	666	2,441	7,177	852	78
	1992	12,516	12,592	33	115	648	1,147	2,237	7,489	847	76
New York, NY	1991	678,855	684,054	2,154	2,892	98,512	66,832	112,015	256,473	139,977	5,199
	1992	626,182	631,144	1,995	2,815	91,239	63,529	103,476	236,169	126,959	4,962
Norfolk, VA	1991	24,529	24,688	86	205	1,530	1,253	4,571	13,935	2,949	159
	1992	22,643	22,796	79	260	1,215	1,153	3,787	13,967	2,182	153
Oakland, CA[f]	1991	46,308	46,742	149	460	3,933	4,942	8,848	20,695	7,281	434
	1992	48,086	48,545	165	418	4,610	4,947	8,870	21,310	7,766	459
Oceanside, CA	1991	8,358	8,407	13	89	528	982	1,781	3,620	1,345	49
	1992	9,317	9,378	16	76	525	968	2,094	3,969	1,669	61
Oklahoma City, OK	1991	49,720	50,185	56	473	1,499	3,038	11,825	26,929	5,900	465
	1992	50,772	51,190	61	472	1,836	3,989	11,249	27,214	5,951	418
Omaha, NE[c]	1991	24,004	24,219	35	207	634	2,366	3,986	15,040	1,736	215
	1992	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ontario, CA	1991	11,128	11,192	26	69	696	1,046	2,244	5,294	1,753	64
	1992	10,335	10,396	19	65	557	914	2,229	4,769	1,782	61
Orange, CA	1991	7,576	7,629	5	17	257	292	1,565	4,438	1,002	53
	1992	6,909	6,951	9	24	222	277	1,575	3,859	943	42
Orlando, FL[g]	1991	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1992	20,433	20,477	13	140	808	2,271	4,497	10,816	1,888	44
Overland Park, KS	1991	5,482	5,536	1	32	85	194	799	4,072	299	54
	1992	4,942	4,978	0	24	62	205	1,249	3,133	269	36
Oxnard, CA	1991	9,808	9,859	8	74	518	1,055	2,125	5,047	981	51
	1992	10,011	10,058	14	75	569	965	2,134	5,145	1,109	47
Pasadena, CA	1991	9,512	9,627	15	63	785	834	1,860	4,658	1,297	115
	1992	10,168	10,261	18	55	857	1,098	1,891	4,846	1,403	93
Pasadena, TX	1991	11,290	11,369	6	79	260	1,064	2,478	5,834	1,569	79
	1992	9,863	9,957	10	82	204	1,078	1,930	5,206	1,353	94
Paterson, NJ	1991	10,810	10,854	19	68	1,051	1,232	2,438	4,053	1,949	44
	1992	10,519	10,599	16	84	1,055	1,044	2,498	3,919	1,903	80
Peoria, IL[a]	1991	NA	NA	18	NA	499	1,129	2,503	6,362	328	88
	1992	NA	NA	13	NA	588	1,200	2,765	6,572	627	144
Philadelphia, PA	1991	109,139	111,132	440	904	13,921	7,216	21,460	40,880	24,318	1,993
	1992	97,395	99,460	425	817	11,681	6,180	16,199	39,677	22,416	2,065
Phoenix, AZ	1991	99,172	99,577	128	480	3,448	6,954	24,219	47,338	16,605	405
	1992	92,213	92,566	136	476	3,140	7,155	20,317	46,006	14,983	353
Pittsburgh, PA	1991	30,603	31,013	36	300	2,704	1,254	5,891	12,942	7,476	410
	1992	30,694	31,078	44	221	2,989	1,241	5,201	12,874	8,124	384
Plano, TX	1991	7,593	7,615	3	39	100	285	1,553	5,075	538	22
	1992	7,241	7,269	1	31	134	329	1,522	4,776	448	28
Pomona, CA	1991	10,147	10,521	25	86	977	1,214	2,511	3,635	1,699	374
	1992	9,943	10,356	39	86	911	1,060	2,214	3,898	1,735	413
Portland, OR	1991	50,281	50,747	53	464	2,723	4,881	9,503	26,250	6,407	466
	1992	51,613	52,152	46	490	2,686	5,167	8,761	26,562	7,901	539
Portsmouth, VA	1991	10,435	10,559	32	66	645	510	1,707	6,128	1,347	124
	1992	9,385	9,481	36	65	660	513	1,401	5,480	1,230	96
Providence, RI	1991	16,330	16,809	18	107	804	1,126	3,707	6,865	3,703	479
	1992	15,461	15,934	19	116	606	601	4,167	6,296	3,656	473
Raleigh, NC	1991	16,464	16,549	25	120	652	964	3,934	9,881	888	85
	1992	16,237	16,331	19	120	887	1,145	3,775	9,343	948	94
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1991	5,351	5,373	6	38	194	213	1,382	2,592	926	22
	1992	5,325	5,360	3	37	185	275	1,221	2,599	1,005	35
Reno, NV	1991	12,089	12,148	9	167	427	531	2,155	8,168	632	59
	1992	11,766	11,857	13	130	413	482	1,852	8,301	575	91
Richmond, VA	1991	23,917	24,124	116	150	1,449	1,699	4,822	12,941	2,740	207
	1992	22,246	22,400	117	178	1,459	1,356	4,677	12,046	2,413	154
Riverside, CA	1991	20,660	20,928	39	114	1,346	2,141	5,203	8,202	3,615	268
	1992	20,094	20,362	23	130	1,167	2,173	4,398	8,700	3,503	268
Rochester, NY	1991	26,030	26,345	64	166	1,367	812	5,980	15,644	1,997	315
	1992	27,486	27,839	49	170	1,524	779	6,915	15,288	2,761	353
Rockford, IL[a]	1991	NA	NA	13	NA	531	958	3,418	8,079	1,228	38
	1992	NA	NA	12	NA	684	1,037	4,251	8,164	1,223	43
Sacramento, CA	1991	38,076	38,272	66	221	2,280	2,329	7,753	17,870	7,557	196
	1992	38,374	38,568	45	237	2,322	2,070	7,305	18,216	8,179	194
Saint Louis, MO	1991	64,103	64,970	260	342	5,294	8,180	13,396	27,381	9,250	867
	1992	59,579	60,514	231	349	4,936	7,731	12,303	25,600	8,429	935
Saint Paul, MN	1991	21,765	22,034	12	286	850	1,583	4,583	12,124	2,327	269
	1992	21,398	21,588	33	237	835	1,514	4,661	11,732	2,386	190

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1991 and 1992--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Saint Petersburg, FL	1991	26,993	27,234	33	184	2,015	3,592	5,543	13,116	2,510	241
	1992	25,781	25,968	31	195	1,792	3,744	5,804	12,408	1,807	187
Salem, OR	1991	9,398	9,462	2	90	217	74	1,808	6,679	528	64
	1992	9,720	9,783	7	83	230	86	1,609	7,204	501	63
Salinas, CA	1991	7,651	7,700	7	42	253	805	1,173	4,823	548	49
	1992	8,470	8,527	16	54	388	722	1,473	5,142	675	57
Salt Lake City, UT	1991	20,835	20,957	14	182	474	649	3,460	14,602	1,454	122
	1992	20,345	20,455	14	187	470	646	3,394	14,266	1,368	110
San Antonio, TX	1991	117,486	118,501	208	698	3,778	2,889	24,941	70,559	14,413	1,015
	1992	109,134	110,174	219	616	3,485	2,811	21,967	65,314	14,722	1,040
San Bernardino, CA[d]	1991	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1992	22,783	22,955	75	138	1,835	3,748	5,075	8,572	3,340	172
San Diego, CA	1991	96,781	97,038	167	472	5,331	7,860	17,088	44,645	21,218	257
	1992	92,258	92,519	146	485	5,321	8,840	16,437	40,798	20,231	261
San Francisco, CA	1991	69,350	69,779	95	400	7,020	4,645	10,604	34,679	11,907	429
	1992	76,551	77,015	117	395	8,278	4,886	11,831	38,375	12,669	464
San Jose, CA	1991	42,836	43,163	53	445	1,328	3,432	7,403	25,663	4,512	327
	1992	39,802	40,122	43	448	1,231	3,705	6,776	23,806	3,793	320
Santa Ana, CA	1991	22,952	23,367	59	76	1,946	1,225	4,252	11,048	4,346	415
	1992	21,076	21,536	58	72	1,986	1,114	3,791	9,854	4,201	460
Santa Clarita, CA	1991	3,982	4,014	2	24	98	685	777	1,900	496	32
	1992	3,724	3,774	4	25	114	612	827	1,694	448	50
Santa Rosa, CA	1991	6,981	7,025	6	84	173	407	1,274	4,526	511	44
	1992	7,224	7,274	2	86	207	412	1,391	4,740	386	50
Savannah, GA	1991	13,798	13,857	59	113	989	576	2,869	7,801	1,391	59
	1992	13,486	13,545	23	79	892	500	3,176	7,389	1,427	59
Scottsdale, AZ	1991	7,360	7,427	8	26	110	186	1,428	5,011	591	67
	1992	7,910	7,950	4	18	107	233	1,602	5,285	661	40
Seattle, WA	1991	65,208	65,493	43	398	2,761	4,019	10,639	40,502	6,846	285
	1992	65,400	65,824	60	353	2,577	4,337	9,250	41,125	7,698	424
Shreveport, LA	1991	20,199	20,361	50	120	725	1,622	4,539	12,080	1,063	162
	1992	21,325	21,473	47	136	756	1,576	4,278	12,829	1,703	148
Simi Valley, CA	1991	3,415	3,442	6	13	65	189	742	1,947	453	27
	1992	3,507	3,547	2	11	76	178	760	2,034	446	40
Sioux Falls, SD	1991	5,184	5,219	2	88	32	256	800	3,837	169	35
	1992	4,596	4,626	0	97	34	300	621	3,414	130	30
South Bend, IN[d]	1991	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1992	10,628	10,690	18	130	453	476	3,154	5,795	602	62
Spokane, WA	1991	16,218	16,279	7	98	372	806	3,298	10,916	721	61
	1992	15,762	15,846	12	92	374	1,092	2,791	10,716	685	84
Springfield, IL[a]	1991	NA	NA	10	NA	324	768	2,475	6,332	395	81
	1992	NA	NA	11	NA	469	847	2,538	5,558	431	83
Springfield, MA	1991	17,480	17,654	13	146	807	1,978	4,024	6,794	3,718	174
	1992	17,352	17,504	13	161	823	3,550	3,839	5,244	3,722	152
Springfield, MO	1991	11,905	12,000	4	54	151	426	2,560	8,275	435	95
	1992	10,916	11,020	8	61	165	415	1,961	7,842	464	104
Stamford, CT	1991	6,503	6,558	10	25	297	235	1,236	3,741	959	55
	1992	5,970	5,994	7	22	241	223	1,037	3,538	902	24
Sterling Heights, MI	1991	5,789	5,849	0	41	60	288	654	4,342	404	60
	1992	4,573	4,596	2	31	39	256	512	3,401	332	23
Stockton, CA	1991	24,390	24,508	55	161	1,493	1,064	4,926	12,859	3,832	118
	1992	23,761	23,887	53	170	1,531	1,596	4,617	12,170	3,624	126
Sunnyvale, CA	1991	4,671	4,708	3	42	85	142	549	3,396	454	37
	1992	4,842	4,874	2	33	107	131	634	3,496	439	32
Syracuse, NY	1991	12,707	12,841	13	86	608	852	3,328	7,108	712	134
	1992	11,838	11,951	13	85	645	769	3,023	6,629	674	113
Tacoma, WA	1991	20,560	20,745	31	277	1,100	2,175	3,752	11,677	1,548	185
	1992	19,991	20,148	31	309	1,011	2,074	3,430	11,291	1,845	157
Tallahassee, FL	1991	19,927	19,968	14	119	833	1,859	4,889	10,882	1,331	41
	1992	19,300	19,332	15	147	648	1,786	4,446	10,226	2,032	32
Tampa, FL	1991	47,576	47,638	64	347	3,094	6,857	11,239	20,072	5,903	62
	1992	46,131	46,388	49	303	2,999	6,513	10,005	18,923	7,339	257
Tempe, AZ	1991	12,187	12,260	6	70	259	486	1,815	8,070	1,481	73
	1992	11,481	11,552	8	73	188	528	1,501	7,852	1,331	71
Thousand Oaks, CA	1991	3,323	3,378	1	19	78	185	982	1,725	333	55
	1992	3,407	3,447	1	17	79	307	786	1,865	352	40
Toledo, OH	1991	31,907	32,208	36	418	1,807	1,225	5,885	17,743	4,793	301
	1992	29,463	29,749	43	368	1,515	1,232	6,116	16,060	4,129	286
Topeka, KS	1991	12,598	12,654	16	79	332	1,000	3,524	7,148	499	56
	1992	12,225	12,274	8	82	369	1,168	3,627	6,523	448	49
Torrance, CA	1991	8,006	8,119	2	23	508	424	1,532	3,887	1,630	113
	1992	7,861	7,910	2	27	498	357	1,533	3,885	1,559	49
Tucson, AZ	1991	43,139	43,319	24	332	889	2,651	7,493	28,281	3,469	180
	1992	44,133	44,317	42	386	970	2,929	6,815	28,629	4,362	184

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1991 and 1992--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Tulsa, OK	1991	32,947	33,194	42	414	1,469	2,998	8,724	13,688	5,612	247
	1992	30,783	31,018	33	368	1,344	3,263	8,051	12,936	4,788	235
Vallejo, CA	1991	8,992	9,067	13	71	539	987	1,831	4,478	1,073	75
	1992	9,651	9,709	13	76	686	1,097	2,029	4,731	1,019	58
Virginia Beach, VA	1991	23,398	23,617	27	127	512	421	4,162	16,824	1,325	219
	1992	21,132	21,343	23	153	612	367	3,709	15,108	1,160	211
Waco, TX	1991	12,657	12,683	23	105	424	866	3,646	6,495	1,098	26
	1992	10,563	10,585	21	134	359	842	2,513	5,598	1,096	22
Warren, MI	1991	9,346	9,394	2	113	318	759	1,437	5,050	1,667	48
	1992	7,463	7,494	5	126	169	598	959	4,136	1,470	31
Washington, DC	1991	64,319	64,575	482	214	7,265	6,704	12,403	29,119	8,132	256
	1992	67,134	67,358	443	215	7,456	8,566	10,719	30,618	9,117	224
Waterbury, CT	1991	10,174	10,187	9	32	388	416	2,920	4,985	1,424	13
	1992	9,234	9,243	12	61	357	388	2,196	4,889	1,331	9
Wichita, KS	1991	30,113	NA	24	284	1,404	960	7,459	17,089	2,893	NA
	1992	28,278	NA	30	255	1,340	1,130	6,514	16,169	2,840	NA
Winston-Salem, NC	1991	16,615	16,856	23	148	951	1,257	4,822	8,498	916	241
	1992	17,180	17,358	33	144	1,012	1,302	4,703	9,029	957	178
Worcester, MA[d]	1991	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1992	11,791	NA	13	112	448	718	4,333	4,774	1,393	NA
Yonkers, NY	1991	10,927	11,041	9	48	901	360	2,115	4,992	2,502	114
	1992	9,086	9,170	13	38	751	368	1,723	4,417	1,776	84

Note: See Note, table 3.107. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories.
[b]Data for 1991 were not available for Iowa.
[c]Figures not reported for 1992.
[d]Figures not reported for 1991.
[e]Arson data for 1991 are not comparable to prior years.
[f]Aggravated assault figures are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting procedures.
[g]Orlando did not submit complete reports for all 12 months of 1991 and therefore was omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1991***, pp. 108-156; ***1992***, pp. 108-157 (Washington, DC; USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.116

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1992

(12,589 agencies; 1992 estimated population 228,654,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1992	Percent change over 1991[a]	Percent[b]	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	21,092	-1.5	100.0 %	$89
Forcible rape	98,898	+4.2	100.0	27
Robbery	636,079	-2.3	100.0	840
Street/highway	353,904	-2.8	55.6	672
Commercial house	75,402	-0.5	11.9	1,380
Gas or service station	15,845	-4.8	2.5	513
Convenience store	33,401	-11.0	5.3	402
Residence	63,959	-0.2	10.1	1,123
Bank	10,519	+1.2	1.7	3,325
Miscellaneous	83,049	+1.0	13.1	770
Burglary	2,667,173	-5.5	100.0	1,278
Residence (dwelling)	1,765,870	-5.4	66.2	1,215
Night	563,403	-5.1	21.1	973
Day	773,159	-4.6	29.0	1,306
Unknown	429,308	-7.1	16.1	1,369
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	901,303	-5.8	33.8	1,400
Night	420,612	-6.2	15.8	1,153
Day	231,742	-0.2	8.7	1,827
Unknown	248,949	-9.6	9.3	1,420
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	7,100,352	-2.4	100.0	483
By type				
Pocket-picking	70,144	-5.3	1.0	430
Purse-snatching	67,152	-11.2	0.9	292
Shoplifting	1,124,694	-6.6	15.8	106
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,607,865	-1.6	22.6	555
Motor vehicle accessories	993,155	-3.4	14.0	297
Bicycles	420,345	-0.3	5.9	231
From buildings	992,866	-2.8	14.0	802
From coin-operated machines	64,666	-9.2	0.9	141
All others	1,759,465	+0.6	24.8	665
By value				
Over $200	2,551,714	-2.0	35.9	1,242
$50 to $200	1,681,280	-2.4	23.7	114
Under $50	2,867,358	-2.8	40.4	24
Motor vehicle theft	1,148,352	-1.0	100.0	4,713

Note: See Note, table 3.107. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Percent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1991 and 1992. As a result direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.
[b]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 205, Table 23.

Table 3.117

Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to the police

By offense, United States, 1991 and 1992

Offense	1991 Number	1991 Percent[a]	1992 Number	1992 Percent[a]
Total	4,755	100 %	8,918	100 %
Murder	12	0.3	17	0.2
Forcible rape	7	0.1	8	0.1
Robbery	119	2.5	172	1.9
Aggravated assault	773	16.3	1,431	16.0
Burglary	56	1.2	69	0.8
Larceny-theft	22	0.5	36	0.4
Motor vehicle theft	0	0.0	5	(b)
Arson	55	1.2	47	0.5
Simple assault	796	16.7	1,765	19.8
Intimidation	1,614	33.9	3,328	37.3
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	1,301	27.4	2,040	22.9

Note: The data were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's statistical program on hate crimes. Data for 1991 were supplied by 2,771 law enforcement agencies in 32 States. Data for 1992 were supplied by 6,180 law enforcement agencies in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.118

Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police

By race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, United States, 1991 and 1992

	1991 Number	1991 Percent[a]	1992 Number	1992 Percent[a]
Total	4,755	100 %	8,075	100 %
Race	2,963	62.3	5,050	62.5
Anti-white	888	18.7	1,664	20.6
Anti-black	1,689	35.5	2,884	35.7
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	0.2	31	0.4
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	287	6.0	275	3.4
Anti-multi-racial group	88	1.9	198	2.5
Ethnicity	450	9.5	841	10.4
Anti-Hispanic	242	5.1	498	6.2
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	208	4.4	343	4.2
Religion	917	19.3	1,240	15.4
Anti-Jewish	792	16.7	1,084	13.4
Anti-Catholic	23	0.5	18	0.2
Anti-Protestant	26	0.5	29	0.4
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	10	0.2	17	0.2
Anti-other religion	51	1.1	77	1.0
Anti-multi-religious group	11	0.2	14	0.2
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	4	0.1	1	(b)
Sexual orientation	425	8.9	944	11.7
Anti-homosexual	421	8.9	928	11.5
Anti-heterosexual	3	0.1	13	0.2
Anti-bisexual	1	0.0	3	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.117. Detailed breakdowns for bias motivations for 1992 were not available from Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.119

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-93

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							
			Criminal homicide[a]	Forcible rape[b]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary[b]	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[c]
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 361 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

[a]Includes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes attempts.
[c]Included in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.120

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1993

Offense	Total offenses	
	Park rangers	Park police
Total, all offenses	75,265	19,660
Part I offenses, total	5,017	1,435
Homicide		
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14	6
Manslaughter by negligence	5	0
Forcible rape		
Rape by force	22	29
Attempted forcible rape	9	2
Robbery		
Firearm	10	43
Knife or cutting instrument	4	11
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	13	103
Other dangerous weapon	3	10
Aggravated assault		
Firearm	29	36
Knife or cutting instrument	24	34
Other dangerous weapon	51	50
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	122	21
Burglary		
Forcible entry	380	69
Unlawful entry[a]	198	26
Attempted forcible entry	58	16
Larceny-theft[b]	3,769	912
Motor vehicle theft		
Automobiles	115	44
Trucks and buses	16	0
Other vehicles	31	4
Arson		
Structural	25	8
Mobile	16	7
Other	103	4
Part II offenses, total	70,248	18,225
Other assaults	320	313
Forgery and counterfeiting	24	7
Fraud	79	15
Embezzlement	17	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	272	1,022
Vandalism	3,427	761
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	3,003	440
Prostitution and commercialized vice	19	28
Sex offenses	299	507
Drug abuse violations[c]	3,360	3,277
Offenses against family and children	138	23
Gambling	29	1
Driving while intoxicated	1,649	741
Liquor laws	5,796	1,052
Drunkenness	1,283	152
Disorderly conduct	5,254	915
Vagrancy	152	357
All other offenses	43,119	7,239
Suspicion	890	1,363
Curfew and loitering	470	2
Runaways	58	9
Thefts	590	0

Note: See Note, table 3.119.

[a]No force used.
[b]Excludes motor vehicle thefts.
[c]Includes sale, manufacturing, and possessing.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.121

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-92

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Type of weapon used						
		Total[a]	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.)[b]	Other[c]	Unknown or not stated
1964	7,990	100 %	55 %	24 %	5 %	10 %	3 %	2 %
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	2	4
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5

Note: See Note, table 3.107. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from ***Crime in the United States***, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

Data for Florida and Kentucky were not available for 1988 and data for Iowa were not available for 1991; therefore the Source did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data for those years. However, data for these States were estimated by the Source and included in the national totals for those years.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]This category includes beatings and strangulations. Pushed is also included in personal weapons.
[c]This category includes arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1964***, p. 104, Table 16; ***1965***, p. 106, Table 16; ***1966***, p. 107, Table 20; ***1967***, p. 112, Table 20; ***1968***, p. 108, Table 20; ***1969***, p. 106, Table 21; ***1970***, p. 188, Table 21; ***1971***, p. 114, Table 21; ***1972***, p. 188, Table 24; ***1973***, p. 8; ***1974***, p. 18; ***1975***, p. 18; ***1976***, p. 10; ***1977***, p. 11; ***1978***, p. 12; ***1979***, p. 11; ***1980***, p. 12; ***1981***, p. 11; ***1982***, p. 11; ***1983***, p. 10; ***1984***, p. 10; ***1985***, p. 10; ***1986***, p. 10; ***1987***, p. 10; ***1988***, p. 12; ***1989***, p. 11; ***1990***, p. 12; ***1991***, p. 18; ***1992***, p. 18, Table 2.10 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.122

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1992

Region	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0 %	68.2 %	14.5 %	12.3 %	5.0 %
Northeast	100.0	68.1	15.0	10.9	6.0
Midwest	100.0	66.4	15.2	13.4	5.0
South	100.0	69.0	13.8	12.9	4.3
West	100.0	68.3	14.7	11.6	5.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.121. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 18, Table 2.8.

Table 3.123

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1992

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)[a]	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated[b]
Total	22,540	15,377	3,265	1,029	1,121	13	19	203	23	313	114	1,063
Infant (under 1)	254	11	4	15	142	1	0	1	1	4	20	55
1 to 4	408	61	19	41	187	3	0	25	0	1	15	56
5 to 9	126	47	8	8	19	0	1	13	0	9	9	12
10 to 14	351	252	35	12	15	0	0	9	1	3	6	18
15 to 19	2,851	2,433	230	40	34	1	2	10	1	22	4	74
20 to 24	4,181	3,377	472	85	73	1	4	14	0	37	3	115
25 to 29	3,455	2,572	473	98	108	2	2	18	4	46	9	123
30 to 34	3,045	2,072	535	125	109	2	1	19	2	48	8	124
35 to 39	2,231	1,467	408	114	93	0	2	19	6	27	6	89
40 to 44	1,650	1,045	301	111	74	1	2	12	1	20	3	80
45 to 49	1,072	661	197	64	47	0	1	12	0	22	4	64
50 to 54	695	395	122	68	40	1	0	14	0	12	2	41
55 to 59	449	252	88	37	31	0	2	7	0	7	1	24
60 to 64	412	207	82	51	29	1	0	4	1	6	3	28
65 to 69	315	138	81	29	22	0	0	10	1	10	3	21
70 to 74	262	85	64	40	26	0	0	4	0	11	4	28
75 and older	474	132	117	76	60	0	1	5	5	16	10	52
Unknown	309	170	29	15	12	0	1	7	0	12	4	59

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a]Pushed is included in personal weapons.
[b]Includes drownings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 18, Table 2.10.

Table 3.124

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of firearm-related homicide, suicide, and unintentional deaths

By State, 1990 and 1991 (aggregate)

State	Firearm-related deaths							
	Total[a]		Homicide		Suicide		Unintentional	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States, total	75,472	15.1	34,493	6.9	37,411	7.5	2,857	0.6
Alabama	1,840	22.6	806	9.9	857	10.5	141	1.7
Alaska	204	18.2	29	2.6	100	8.9	74	6.6
Arizona	1,395	18.8	420	5.7	913	12.3	49	0.7
Arkansas	950	20.1	388	8.2	456	9.6	88	1.9
California	9,893	16.4	5,554	9.2	4,035	6.7	260	0.4
Colorado	851	12.7	194	2.9	622	9.3	24	0.4
Connecticut	545	8.3	240	3.6	277	4.2	26	0.4
Delaware	112	8.3	37	2.7	69	5.1	6	0.4
District of Columbia	680	56.3	643	53.2	26	2.2	5	0.4
Florida	4,734	18.1	2,021	7.7	2,601	9.9	83	0.3
Georgia	2,661	20.3	1,204	9.2	1,318	10.1	93	0.7
Hawaii	113	5.0	37	1.6	68	3.0	5	0.2
Idaho	310	15.1	29	1.4	258	12.6	22	1.1
Illinois	3,084	13.4	1,874	8.2	1,112	4.8	71	0.3
Indiana	1,454	13.0	473	4.2	887	7.9	64	0.6
Iowa	466	8.4	70	1.3	366	6.6	29	0.5
Kansas	633	12.7	173	3.5	415	8.3	38	0.8
Kentucky	1,246	16.8	344	4.6	775	10.5	107	1.4
Louisiana	2,151	25.4	1,177	13.9	866	10.2	96	1.1
Maine	237	9.6	21	0.9	211	8.6	4	0.2
Maryland	1,450	15.0	869	9.0	559	5.8	13	0.1
Massachusetts	615	5.1	272	2.3	331	2.8	11	0.1
Michigan	2,913	15.6	1,543	8.3	1,290	6.9	61	0.3
Minnesota	725	8.2	132	1.5	548	6.2	34	0.4
Mississippi	1,158	22.4	529	10.2	507	9.8	101	2.0
Missouri	1,807	17.6	736	7.2	953	9.3	91	0.9
Montana	295	18.3	47	2.9	218	13.6	27	1.7
Nebraska	329	10.4	55	1.7	244	7.7	19	0.6
Nevada	619	24.9	171	6.9	430	17.3	14	0.6
New Hampshire	180	8.1	23	1.0	155	7.0	2	0.1
New Jersey	875	5.6	455	2.9	385	2.5	33	0.2
New Mexico	543	17.7	155	5.1	363	11.8	16	0.5
New York	4,933	13.7	3,675	10.2	1,162	3.2	71	0.2
North Carolina	2,446	18.3	1,088	8.1	1,256	9.4	84	0.6
North Dakota	92	7.2	10	0.8	78	6.1	4	0.3
Ohio	2,462	11.3	874	4.0	1,470	6.7	102	0.5
Oklahoma	1,001	15.8	343	5.4	600	9.5	50	0.8
Oregon	746	12.9	130	2.3	567	9.8	37	0.6
Pennsylvania	2,689	11.3	993	4.2	1,612	6.8	61	0.3
Rhode Island	121	6.0	49	2.4	67	3.3	4	0.2
South Carolina	1,252	17.8	548	7.8	633	9.0	57	0.8
South Dakota	143	10.2	13	0.9	114	8.1	15	1.1
Tennessee	1,974	20.1	790	8.0	979	10.0	162	1.6
Texas	7,206	21.0	3,642	10.6	3,165	9.2	330	1.0
Utah	415	11.9	53	1.5	349	10.0	8	0.2
Vermont	141	12.5	23	2.0	115	10.2	1	0.1
Virginia	1,965	15.8	783	6.3	1,104	8.9	60	0.5
Washington	1,086	11.0	272	2.8	770	7.8	30	0.3
West Virginia	549	15.3	162	4.5	342	9.5	34	0.9
Wisconsin	1,008	10.2	293	3.0	680	6.9	29	0.3
Wyoming	175	19.2	31	3.4	133	14.6	11	1.2

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates were calculated from population estimates obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[a]Includes deaths of unknown intent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3.125

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1992

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Total	Relationship of victim to offender[a]									
		Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	Acquaintance
Total	22,540	383	913	121	169	325	235	167	42	393	6,102
Felony type, total	4,887	22	37	4	13	31	27	5	5	44	1,165
Rape	137	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28
Robbery	2,254	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	23	404
Burglary	206	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	40
Larceny-theft	41	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	15
Motor vehicle theft	65	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Arson	148	-	3	1	-	3	17	-	1	-	26
Prostitution and commercialized vice	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other sex offenses	34	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	12
Narcotic drug laws	1,291	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	7	494
Gambling	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Other - not specified	659	17	31	-	5	26	8	1	1	7	114
Suspected felony type	280	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Other than felony type, total	11,152	323	762	97	140	276	194	146	30	307	4,311
Romantic triangle	335	5	34	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	212
Child killed by babysitter	36	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	6	20
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	426	17	10	1	1	4	-	13	-	11	171
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	249	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	123
Argument over money or property	481	6	12	8	6	4	-	17	-	27	274
Other arguments	6,027	240	480	64	102	69	26	96	25	199	2,168
Gangland killings	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Juvenile gang killings	809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	523
Institutional killings	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Sniper attack	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other - not specified	2,601	55	226	24	31	195	162	17	5	57	747
Unknown	6,221	38	110	19	16	18	14	16	7	42	582

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplemental homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

[a]Column headers refer to offenders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Stranger	Unknown relationship
843	240	519	217	3,053	8,818
124	6	20	52	1,374	1,958
7	-	1	6	32	60
41	-	1	26	897	855
4	-	-	6	68	81
2	-	1	1	15	4
2	-	-	1	35	13
1	1	2	4	19	70
-	-	-	-	14	12
1	-	-	1	5	8
46	1	2	2	177	553
4	-	-	-	1	2
16	4	13	5	111	300
3	-	1	-	29	198
652	214	444	152	1,323	1,781
28	3	14	1	25	7
-	-	-	3	-	1
63	3	5	10	75	42
-	2	3	-	29	75
46	5	7	12	38	19
414	182	327	100	699	836
-	-	1	-	37	43
1	-	-	1	77	207
-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	8	22
91	19	87	25	334	526
64	20	54	13	327	4,881

Table 3.126

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-92

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714
Total[a]	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Infant (under 1)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1964***, p. 104, Table 17; ***1965***, p. 106, Table 17; ***1966***, p. 107, Table 21; ***1967***, p. 112, Table 21; ***1968***, p. 108, Table 21; ***1969***, p. 106, Table 22; ***1970***, p. 118, Table 22; ***1971***, p. 114, Table 22; ***1972***, p. 118, Table 25; ***1973***, p. 8; ***1974***, p. 17, Table 17; ***1975***, p. 17; ***1976***, p. 11; ***1977***, p. 12; ***1978***, p. 19; ***1979***, p. 10; ***1980***, p. 11; ***1981***, p. 10; ***1982***, p. 8; ***1983***, p. 8; ***1984***, p. 8; ***1985***, p. 9; ***1986***, p. 9; ***1987***, p. 9; ***1988***, p. 11; ***1989***, p. 10; ***1990***, p. 11; ***1991***, p. 16, Table 2.4; ***1992***, p. 16, Table 2.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540
100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13	13
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1

Table 3.127

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-92

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total	Sex of victim	
			Male	Female
1964	7,990	100 %	74 %	26 %
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22
1992	22,540	100	78	22

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1964***, p. 104, Table 17; ***1965***, p. 106, Table 17; ***1966***, p. 107, Table 21; ***1967***, p. 112, Table 21; ***1968***, p. 108, Table 21; ***1969***, p. 106, Table 22; ***1970***, p. 118, Table 22; ***1971***, p. 114, Table 22; ***1972***, p. 118, Table 25; ***1973***, p. 8; ***1974***, p. 17; ***1975***, p. 17; ***1976***, p. 11; ***1977***, p. 12; ***1978***, p. 9; ***1979***, p. 10; ***1980***, p. 11; ***1981***, p. 10; ***1982***, p. 8; ***1983***, p. 8; ***1984***, p. 8; ***1985***, p. 9; ***1986***, p. 9; ***1987***, p. 9; ***1988***, p. 11; ***1989***, p. 10; ***1990***, p. 11; ***1991***, p. 16, Table 2.4; ***1992***, p. 16, Table 2.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-92

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total[a]	White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100 %	45 %	54 %	1 %
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1964***, p. 104, Table 17; ***1965***, p. 106, Table 17; ***1966***, p. 107, Table 21; ***1967***, p. 112, Table 21; ***1968***, p. 108, Table 21; ***1969***, p. 106, Table 22; ***1970***, p. 118, Table 22; ***1971***, p. 114, Table 21; ***1972***, p. 118, Table 25; ***1973***, p. 8; ***1974***, p. 17; ***1975***, p. 17; ***1976***, p. 11; ***1977***, p. 12; ***1978***, p. 9; ***1979***, p. 10; ***1980***, p. 11; ***1981***, p. 10; ***1982***, p. 8; ***1983***, p. 8; ***1984***, p. 8; ***1985***, p. 9; ***1986***, p. 9; ***1987***, p. 9; ***1988***, p. 11; ***1989***, p. 10; ***1990***, p. 11; ***1991***, p. 16, Table 2.4; ***1992***, p. 16, Table 2.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1992

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Un-known	White	Black	Other	Un-known
Total	22,540	17,576	4,936	28	10,647	11,175	548	170
Infant (under 1)	254	137	116	1	147	99	3	5
1 to 4	408	237	171	0	204	192	12	0
5 to 9	126	64	62	0	60	56	10	0
10 to 14	351	230	121	0	163	171	14	3
15 to 19	2,851	2,444	407	0	1,114	1,664	60	13
20 to 24	4,181	3,551	630	0	1,614	2,451	97	19
25 to 29	3,455	2,749	706	0	1,479	1,891	69	16
30 to 34	3,045	2,382	662	1	1,420	1,530	76	19
35 to 39	2,231	1,706	525	0	1,145	1,027	51	8
40 to 44	1,650	1,262	388	0	858	731	47	14
45 to 49	1,072	819	253	0	634	396	35	7
50 to 54	695	519	175	1	406	265	21	3
55 to 59	449	356	93	0	281	146	18	4
60 to 64	412	307	105	0	283	120	6	3
65 to 69	315	205	110	0	187	120	7	1
70 to 74	262	159	103	0	177	80	4	1
75 and older	474	229	245	0	340	121	11	2
Unknown	309	220	64	25	135	115	7	52

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 16, Table 2.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-92

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	1.7	4.6	13.9	10.1	13.0	3.7	4.8	33.9
1977	1.9	5.2	14.8	10.6	13.7	4.1	5.3	34.6
1978	1.9	5.1	14.7	10.4	13.7	4.0	5.5	32.9
1979	1.9	5.7	17.5	11.6	15.8	4.3	6.2	37.3
1980	1.9	6.1	18.2	11.9	16.3	4.4	6.4	38.4
1981	1.8	5.1	15.6	10.9	14.8	3.9	5.8	34.9
1982	2.0	5.0	15.1	10.4	14.0	4.0	5.7	32.1
1983	1.9	4.8	14.4	9.8	13.3	3.9	5.4	30.3
1984	1.8	4.4	13.2	8.8	11.8	3.6	5.0	26.4
1985	1.8	5.0	13.3	8.8	11.8	3.7	5.1	26.6
1986	2.0	5.3	15.7	9.3	12.9	3.9	5.2	30.6
1987	1.8	5.6	15.3	8.5	11.8	3.8	4.8	28.5
1988	1.9	6.3	15.4	8.3	11.8	3.6	4.5	30.0
1989	2.0	7.9	17.4	8.4	12.6	3.6	4.6	32.1
1990	1.8	9.2	20.0	8.6	13.6	3.5	4.9	33.6
1991	1.9	10.5	22.3	8.5	13.9	3.5	4.9	34.0
1992	1.8	10.9	23.6	8.8	14.2	3.8	5.0	35.4

Note: These data are derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The SHR are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.131

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of juvenile murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-92

	Age							
	10 to 13 years				14 to 17 years			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	1.0	3.5	0.8	1.3	3.9	24.3	1.9	5.4
1977	1.0	3.1	0.7	2.4	4.5	23.3	2.3	8.1
1978	0.9	2.8	0.9	2.7	4.8	20.8	2.4	7.0
1979	1.0	2.9	0.7	1.8	5.4	25.8	2.3	7.4
1980	1.0	2.5	0.8	2.5	5.6	29.1	2.6	6.4
1981	0.9	3.4	0.9	2.1	4.5	24.7	2.2	5.8
1982	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.4	4.4	24.2	2.0	7.3
1983	1.0	3.2	0.8	1.2	4.3	23.6	2.1	5.1
1984	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.7	3.9	19.2	2.1	6.2
1985	1.2	2.9	0.7	1.1	4.3	23.9	1.8	6.8
1986	0.8	3.1	1.0	1.5	4.4	27.0	2.3	6.3
1987	0.7	3.3	0.8	1.8	3.7	33.7	2.1	6.8
1988	0.9	3.4	0.9	3.6	4.2	39.5	2.1	6.4
1989	1.1	3.7	0.9	2.6	5.4	52.1	2.1	8.2
1990	1.1	4.4	0.6	3.8	7.5	54.1	2.3	9.1
1991	1.2	3.7	0.6	1.7	8.5	65.9	2.3	8.8
1992	0.8	4.8	0.7	2.8	8.8	63.8	2.3	12.1

Note: See Note, table 3.130.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.132

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter committed by juveniles

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-92

	Age							
	10 to 13 years				14 to 17 years			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.9	7.6	47.3	0.9	7.2
1977	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.5	7.8	44.1	0.9	4.3
1978	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.4	7.9	44.3	0.9	5.8
1979	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.9	9.5	47.7	0.9	5.9
1980	0.7	3.2	0.1	0.6	9.4	49.4	0.7	5.1
1981	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.4	8.2	51.2	0.9	5.8
1982	0.6	2.2	0.1	0.6	8.2	44.6	0.9	4.5
1983	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	7.9	37.0	1.1	5.3
1984	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.5	7.0	32.0	0.9	4.4
1985	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.8	7.2	43.6	0.7	4.7
1986	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	9.3	49.8	0.9	4.3
1987	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.6	7.6	50.4	1.0	4.7
1988	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.7	9.3	65.8	0.7	4.7
1989	1.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	10.9	78.1	0.7	4.9
1990	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.3	13.2	102.5	1.0	5.1
1991	0.5	4.3	0.1	0.8	13.6	111.8	0.8	7.0
1992	0.6	3.3	0.2	0.5	14.0	119.0	1.0	7.3

Note: See Note, table 3.130.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.133

Characteristics of juvenile murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims

By selected characteristics of the offender and offense, United States, 1976-92 (aggregate)[a]

Characteristics of offender and offense	Total	Characteristics of victim							
		Sex		Race		Male		Female	
		Male	Female	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Age									
17 years and younger	24.5 %	28.7 %	16.6 %	24.0 %	25.4 %	28.5 %	29.1 %	16.2 %	17.0 %
18 to 29 years	52.5	49.7	57.9	51.2	54.5	48.2	51.6	56.5	61.0
30 to 49 years	20.3	18.8	23.1	22.0	17.5	20.4	16.7	24.9	19.4
50 years and older	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5
Race									
White	53.4	52.0	56.2	92.8	7.0	92.4	8.5	93.6	3.6
Black	44.2	45.9	41.1	6.2	92.7	6.7	91.2	5.3	96.1
Other	2.3	2.1	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.3
Sex									
Male	80.9	84.6	73.5	81.2	80.6	83.9	85.6	76.6	69.1
Female	19.1	15.4	26.5	18.8	19.4	16.1	14.4	23.4	30.9
Type of weapon									
Firearm	51.2	60.2	32.9	46.9	56.3	55.4	65.4	32.1	33.7
Knife	12.4	12.1	12.9	13.2	11.3	13.1	11.0	13.3	12.2
Blunt object	5.0	3.9	7.3	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.6	7.4	7.2
Personal weapon	19.4	15.2	27.9	20.8	18.0	17.0	13.4	27.2	29.3
Other	12.1	8.6	19.0	13.8	9.8	10.3	6.7	20.0	17.6
Relationship to victim									
Family	39.5	33.5	50.9	43.0	34.5	37.7	28.0	51.9	49.0
Other known	45.8	49.4	39.1	43.0	50.0	46.2	53.4	37.3	42.4
Stranger	14.7	17.2	10.0	14.1	15.5	16.0	18.6	10.8	8.7

Note: See Note, table 3.130. Juveniles are persons 10 to 17 years of age.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.134

Characteristics of juvenile murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders

By selected characteristics of the victim and offense, United States, 1976-92 (aggregate)[a]

Characteristics of victim and offense	Total	Characteristics of offender							
		Sex		Race		Male		Female	
		Male	Female	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Age									
17 years and younger	28.5 %	27.8 %	35.7 %	31.2 %	26.1 %	30.8 %	25.2 %	35.4 %	35.5 %
18 to 29 years	37.0	37.9	28.2	33.9	39.6	34.9	40.3	23.4	32.5
30 to 49 years	22.1	22.0	23.2	22.2	22.1	21.8	22.3	26.7	20.4
50 years and older	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.6	12.1	12.5	12.2	14.5	11.5
Race									
White	55.3	55.8	49.1	92.1	22.5	91.9	23.7	94.5	9.0
Black	42.4	41.8	48.8	6.6	76.4	6.8	75.1	4.4	90.4
Other	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.5
Sex									
Male	83.7	85.1	69.2	81.9	85.4	83.2	86.9	68.9	69.8
Female	16.3	14.9	30.8	18.1	14.6	16.8	13.1	31.1	30.2
Type of weapon									
Firearm	66.1	68.2	42.6	61.4	70.7	62.5	73.8	50.0	36.4
Knife	18.6	17.4	32.1	21.9	15.5	22.0	13.1	21.0	42.3
Blunt object	6.2	6.3	5.1	7.0	5.5	7.1	5.7	6.1	4.1
Personal weapon	6.0	5.5	10.7	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.7	12.6	8.7
Other	3.1	2.5	9.5	3.9	2.4	3.3	1.8	10.4	8.5
Relationship to offender									
Family	14.9	12.2	40.6	20.0	10.0	17.3	7.4	46.6	35.3
Other known	52.9	53.6	46.0	52.4	53.5	53.8	53.5	37.9	53.3
Stranger	32.3	34.2	13.4	27.6	36.5	28.8	39.1	15.4	11.4

Note: See Note, table 3.130. Juveniles are persons 10 to 17 years of age.

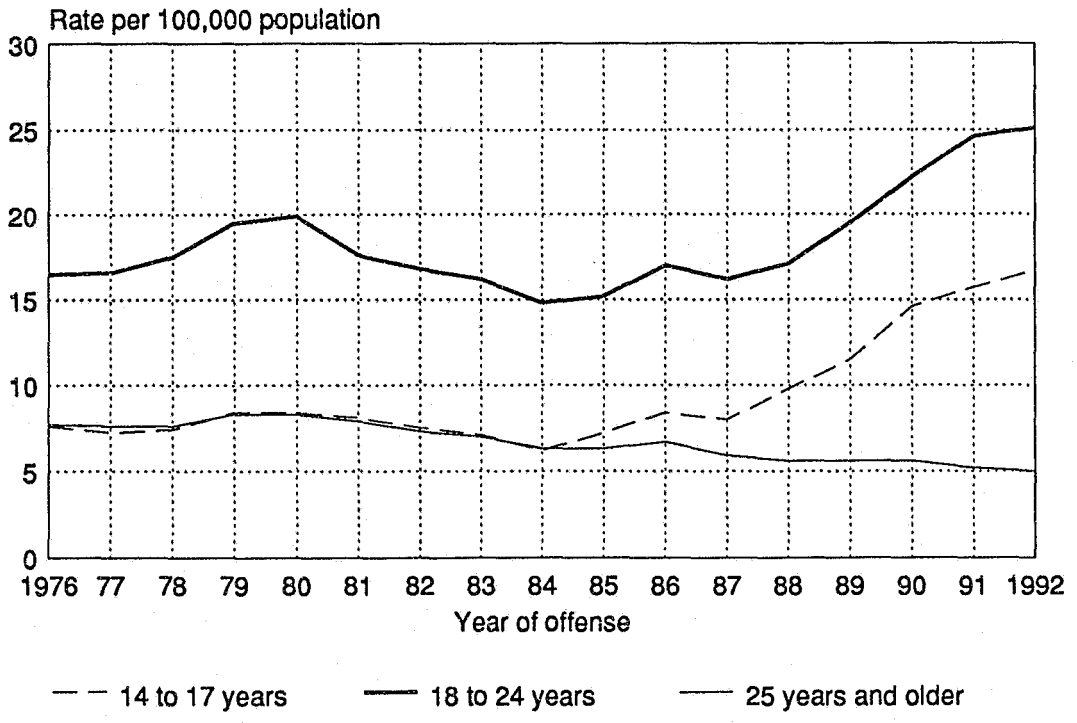
[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Figure 3.7

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age of offender, United States, 1976-92



Note: See Note, table 3.130.

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.135

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-92

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	0.3	7.6	16.5	7.7	12.2	2.6	4.1	35.3
1977	0.3	7.2	16.6	7.6	12.3	2.3	3.9	34.1
1978	0.3	7.4	17.5	7.6	12.6	2.5	4.3	34.5
1979	0.2	8.4	19.5	8.3	14.2	2.3	4.6	36.9
1980	0.3	8.4	19.9	8.3	14.3	2.5	5.1	33.4
1981	0.2	8.1	17.6	7.9	13.4	2.1	4.4	34.2
1982	0.3	7.5	16.8	7.3	12.6	2.3	4.5	31.3
1983	0.3	7.1	16.2	7.0	11.9	2.2	4.4	28.6
1984	0.2	6.2	14.8	6.3	10.8	1.9	4.2	22.0
1985	0.3	7.2	15.2	6.3	11.0	1.9	4.1	25.5
1986	0.2	8.4	17.0	6.7	12.0	1.7	4.0	25.9
1987	0.2	8.0	16.2	5.9	10.7	1.6	3.6	23.1
1988	0.2	9.8	17.1	5.6	10.9	1.4	3.4	24.5
1989	0.3	11.5	19.5	5.6	11.3	1.5	3.5	25.8
1990	0.3	14.6	22.2	5.6	12.2	1.6	4.1	27.5
1991	0.2	15.7	24.6	5.2	12.2	1.4	3.6	31.2
1992	0.5	16.7	25.1	5.0	13.9	1.5	4.0	31.5

Note: See Note, table 3.130.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.136

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders known to police

United States, 1976-92

	Offender characteristics								
	Age				Sex		Race		
Year	Under 18 years old	18 to 29	30 to 49	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other [a]
1976	8.8 %	48.6 %	31.8 %	10.8 %	84.0 %	16.0 %	46.3 %	51.9 %	1.7 %
1977	8.2	48.3	32.4	11.1	83.9	16.1	47.7	50.4	1.9
1978	8.3	49.3	32.1	10.2	84.8	15.2	47.8	50.5	1.7
1979	8.3	49.7	31.8	10.2	85.9	14.1	48.9	48.9	2.2
1980	7.9	50.6	32.8	8.7	86.3	13.7	49.8	48.8	1.4
1981	7.6	49.1	33.8	9.5	86.3	13.7	49.7	48.8	1.5
1982	7.3	50.0	33.5	9.3	85.9	14.1	50.3	47.8	1.8
1983	7.0	49.7	34.4	8.9	85.6	14.4	51.5	46.5	2.0
1984	6.5	49.8	34.6	9.1	86.4	13.6	53.9	44.2	1.9
1985	7.4	48.7	34.7	9.2	86.9	13.1	51.7	46.2	2.1
1986	8.2	49.0	34.5	8.3	87.3	12.7	50.4	47.5	2.2
1987	8.6	48.2	34.9	8.3	87.2	12.8	50.5	47.6	1.9
1988	9.9	49.0	33.3	7.8	88.2	11.8	47.6	50.7	1.8
1989	10.6	50.8	31.6	7.0	88.5	11.5	47.1	51.1	1.8
1990	11.9	51.2	30.5	6.4	89.7	10.3	47.0	51.5	1.5
1991	12.9	53.2	28.4	5.6	90.3	9.7	44.4	53.6	2.1
1992	14.2	52.9	27.1	5.8	90.3	9.7	42.8	54.9	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.130. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. These data include only those incidents for which age, sex, and race of the offender were available.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

[a] Includes American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and all other races.

Table 3.137

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1992

		Characteristics of offender						
		Race				Sex		
Characteristics of victim	Total victims/ offenders	White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	11,250	4,869	6,000	216	165	9,803	1,282	165
Race								
White	5,422	4,499	794	55	74	4,828	520	74
Black	5,522	291	5,164	12	55	4,729	738	55
Other	242	65	26	148	3	219	20	3
Unknown	64	14	16	1	33	27	4	33
Sex								
Male	8,394	3,413	4,731	150	100	7,276	1,018	100
Female	2,792	1,442	1,253	65	32	2,500	260	32
Unknown	64	14	16	1	33	27	4	33

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121. These data pertain only to the 11,250 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 17, Table 2.7.

Table 3.138

Workplace homicides

By type of event and circumstances, United States, 1992[a]

	Homicides	
	Number	Percent
Total	1,004	100 %
Type of event		
Shooting[b]	822	82
Stabbing[c]	82	8
Beating[d]	51	5
Other[e]	49	5
Type of circumstance[f]		
Business disputes	87	9
Co-worker, former co-worker	45	4
Customer and client	35	3
Other	7	1
Personal disputes	39	4
Relative of victim (primarily husband, ex-husband)	24	2
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	7	1
Other	8	1
Police in the line of duty	56	6
Robberies and miscellaneous crimes	822	82

Note: These data were collected through the 1992 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with numerous Federal and State agencies. States are responsible for data collection, followup, and coding. States obtain information from death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and other reports provided by State administrative agencies. Information is also obtained from Federal agencies, such as the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard. Self-employed and unpaid family workers, who are not covered by a State or Federal agency are included by searching death certificates, medical examiner, and autopsy reports.

To ensure an accurate count of fatal occupational injuries, the census program requires that the work relationship be substantiated by two or more independent source documents or one source document and a followup questionnaire. For fatalities with only one source document, the case is included in the national database only if the State and the Bureau of Labor Statistics agree that there is sufficient information to determine that the fatality is work- related.

Homicide is defined as intentionally taking another's life or killing another while committing a crime.

[a]Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes shootings using all types of firearms such as shotguns and pistols.
[c]Includes knives, screwdrivers, picks, scissors, and shards of material used as a weapon.
[d]Includes persons, crowbars, pipes, hammers, bats, rocks, and objects identified as "blunt objects."
[e]"Other" includes types of events such as strangulations, fires, and being run over by a car.
[f]Some cases listed under business disputes, personal disputes, and police in the line of duty may also qualify as robberies or other crimes.

Source: Janice Windau and Guy Toscano, "Workplace Homicides in 1992," ***Compensation and Working Conditions*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, February 1994), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.139

Fatal occupational injuries and workplace homicides

By type of occupation, United States, 1992

	Fatalities		Homicides	
Occupation[a]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,083	100 %	1,004	100 %
Managerial and professional specialty	694	11	177	18
Executive, administrative, and managerial	437	7	134	13
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	78	1	59	6
Professional specialty	257	4	43	4
Health diagnosing, assessment, and treating occupations	41	1	8	1
Teachers, except postsecondary	33	1	7	1
Social, recreation, and religious workers	32	1	7	1
Lawyers and judges	14	(b)	6	1
Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes	50	1	8	1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	814	13	335	33
Technicians and related support	199	3	5	(b)
Sales occupations	497	8	296	29
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	232	4	156	16
Sales representatives, finance and business services	43	1	10	1
Sales workers, retail and personal services	183	3	128	13
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	11	(b)	6	1
Sales counter clerks	16	(b)	14	1
Cashiers	80	1	77	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	118	2	34	3
Service occupations	526	9	225	22
Protective service	273	4	117	12
Supervisors, protective service occupations	11	(b)	5	(b)
Firefighting and fire prevention occupations	33	1	(c)	(c)
Police and detectives	133	2	58	6
Guards	96	2	54	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	246	4	108	11
Food preparation and service occupations	84	1	64	6
Health service occupations	21	(b)	5	(b)
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household	102	2	24	2
Personal service occupations	39	1	15	1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	931	15	14	1
Farming occupations	680	11	12	1
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,054	17	41	4
Mechanics and repairers	269	4	15	1
Construction trades	578	10	11	1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,882	31	202	20
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	223	4	7	1
Transportation and material moving operations	1,100	18	135	13
Motor vehicle operators	856	14	132	13
Truck drivers	685	11	29	3
Driver-sales workers	45	1	12	1
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	105	2	86	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	559	9	60	6
Freight, stock, and material handlers	82	1	26	3
Garage and service station related occupations	28	(b)	15	1
Laborers, except construction	173	3	9	1
Military occupations	154	3	3	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.138. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages and employment numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

[a]Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
[b]Less than 0.5 percent.
[c]Data failed to meet source publication criteria.

Source: Janice Windau and Guy Toscano, "Workplace Homicides in 1992," ***Compensation and Working Conditions*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, February 1994), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.140

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 15 to 24 years of age

By age group and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1
15 to 24 years of age	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	13.2
Male	6.5	8.2	13.5	20.2	22.0
Female	2.6	2.2	4.2	4.3	3.9

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates were calculated from decennial census counts obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Programs for the Prevention of Suicide Among Adolescents and Young Adults," ***Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 22, 1992), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-92

Year	Total number of robberies	Total[a]	Type of weapon: Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
1974	422,989	100 %	45 %	13 %	8 %	34 %
1975	444,937	100	45	12	8	35
1976	410,651	100	43	13	8	36
1977	391,128	100	42	13	8	37
1978	408,358	100	41	13	9	37
1979	458,749	100	40	13	9	38
1980	530,070	100	40	13	9	38
1981	548,038	100	40	13	9	38
1982	522,823	100	40	14	9	37
1983	489,227	100	37	14	10	40
1984	435,732	100	36	13	9	42
1985	461,725	100	35	13	9	42
1986	531,468	100	34	14	10	43
1987	498,632	100	33	14	10	44
1988	485,522	100	33	14	10	43
1989	562,340	100	33	13	10	43
1990	608,464	100	37	12	10	42
1991	653,432	100	40	11	9	40
1992	653,323	100	40	11	10	40

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1974***, pp. 26, 160; ***1975***, pp. 26, 160; ***1976***, pp. 21, 153; ***1977***, pp. 19, 153; ***1978***, pp. 19, 170; ***1979***, pp. 18, 170; ***1980***, pp. 19, 173; ***1981***, pp. 18, 144; ***1982***, pp. 18, 149; ***1983***, pp. 18, 152; ***1984***, pp. 18, 145; ***1985***, pp. 18, 147; ***1986***, pp. 18, 147; ***1987***, pp. 18, 146; ***1988***, pp. 21, 150; ***1989***, pp. 20, 154; ***1990***, pp. 21, 156; ***1991***, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 192; ***1992***, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 196 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.142

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1992

Region	Total[a]	Type of weapon: Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0 %	40.3 %	10.6 %	9.5 %	39.6 %
Northeast	100.0	36.0	14.1	8.7	41.2
Midwest	100.0	42.6	8.4	9.4	39.5
South	100.0	44.6	8.7	8.8	37.9
West	100.0	37.5	10.8	11.5	40.2

Note: See Note, table 3.107. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 29, Table 2.21.

Table 3.143

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-92

Year	Total number of robberies	Total[a]	Place of occurrence						
			Street/ highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Convenience store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous
1973	328,782	100 %	49 %	17 %	4 %	6 %	11 %	1 %	14 %
1974	375,901	100	50	17	3	6	12	1	11
1975	395,660	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	399,674	100	47	15	5	6	12	1	14
1977	377,041	100	46	15	6	7	12	1	14
1978	393,814	100	47	14	6	7	11	1	13
1979	452,743	100	49	14	4	7	11	2	13
1980	533,053	100	52	14	4	7	11	2	11
1981	553,784	100	52	13	4	6	11	1	12
1982	492,793	100	54	12	4	6	11	1	12
1983	454,397	100	54	11	3	6	11	1	13
1984	409,042	100	54	12	3	6	11	1	13
1985	457,123	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	12
1986	513,423	100	56	12	3	5	10	1	12
1987	498,632	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	485,522	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	562,340	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	608,464	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	653,432	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1992	653,323	100	56	12	2	5	10	2	13

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107, 3.116, and 3.121.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1973***, p. 120, Table 22; ***1974***, p. 178, Table 26; ***1975***, p. 178, Table 26; ***1976***, p. 159, Table 18; ***1977***, p. 159, Table 18; ***1978***, p. 174, Table 18; ***1979***, p. 176, Table 18; ***1980***, p. 179, Table 18; ***1981***, p. 150, Table 17; ***1982***, p. 155, Table 17; ***1983***, p. 158, Table 17; ***1984***, p. 151, Table 18; ***1985***, p. 153, Table 18; ***1986***, p. 153, Table 18; ***1987***, pp. 18, 146; ***1988***, pp. 19, 150; ***1989***, pp. 18, 154; ***1990***, pp. 19, 156; ***1991***, p. 27, Table 2.19 and p. 192; ***1992***, p. 27, Table 2.19 and p. 196 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-92

Year	Total number of aggravated assaults	Total[a]	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons
1964	159,524	100 %	15 %	40 %	23 %	22 %
1965	185,115	100	17	36	22	25
1966	208,043	100	19	34	22	25
1967	229,470	100	21	33	22	24
1968	255,906	100	23	31	24	22
1969	280,902	100	24	30	25	22
1970	300,263	100	24	28	24	23
1971	333,084	100	25	27	24	24
1972	349,245	100	25	26	23	25
1973	382,586	100	26	25	23	27
1974	409,886	100	25	24	23	27
1975	436,172	100	25	24	25	27
1976	459,761	100	24	24	26	27
1977	485,078	100	23	23	27	26
1978	531,006	100	22	23	28	27
1979	586,914	100	23	22	28	27
1980	622,879	100	24	22	28	27
1981	603,161	100	24	22	28	26
1982	611,134	100	22	23	28	26
1983	604,406	100	21	24	29	26
1984	594,440	100	21	23	31	25
1985	663,891	100	21	23	31	25
1986	794,573	100	21	22	32	25
1987	792,987	100	21	21	32	25
1988	784,053	100	21	20	31	27
1989	854,776	100	22	20	32	27
1990	967,050	100	23	20	32	26
1991	988,353	100	24	18	31	27
1992	1,056,570	100	25	18	31	26

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1964***, pp. 9, 92; ***1965***, pp. 8, 94; ***1966***, pp. 9, 96; ***1967***, pp. 11, 100; ***1968***, pp. 10, 96; ***1969***, pp. 10, 94; ***1970***, pp. 12, 104; ***1971***, pp. 12, 100; ***1972***, pp. 10, 102; ***1973***, pp. 11, 104; ***1974***, pp. 20, 160; ***1975***, pp. 20, 160; ***1976***, pp. 13, 153; ***1977***, pp. 21, 153; ***1978***, pp. 21, 168; ***1979***, pp. 20, 170; ***1980***, pp. 21, 73; ***1981***, pp. 20, 144; ***1982***, pp. 22, 149; ***1983***, pp. 23, 152; ***1984***, pp. 23, 145; ***1985***, pp. 23, 147; ***1986***, pp. 22, 147; ***1987***, pp. 23, 146; ***1988***, pp. 24, 150; ***1989***, pp. 23, 154; ***1990***, pp. 24, 156; ***1991***, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 192; ***1992***, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 196 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.145

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1992

Region	Total[a]	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons
Total	100.0 %	24.7 %	18.2 %	31.3 %	25.7 %
Northeast	100.0	16.9	21.5	31.2	30.4
Midwest	100.0	29.8	18.6	33.9	17.6
South	100.0	26.8	19.8	31.8	21.7
West	100.0	23.1	13.8	28.8	34.2

Note: See Note, table 3.107. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USPGO, 1993), p. 32, Table 2.23.

Table 3.146

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-92

Year	Total number of burglaries	Total[a]	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		
			Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown
1976	2,912,050	100 %	22 %	25 %	16 %	23 %	5 %	9 %
1977	2,832,287	100	23	26	16	21	5	9
1978	2,929,403	100	22	26	16	20	6	10
1979	3,142,796	100	21	26	16	21	6	10
1980	3,577,928	100	21	28	17	18	5	10
1981	3,520,825	100	22	29	17	18	5	9
1982	3,078,604	100	22	27	16	19	6	10
1983	2,859,583	100	23	26	18	18	6	10
1984	2,652,289	100	22	27	18	17	6	10
1985	2,860,605	100	21	27	18	17	6	10
1986	3,039,955	100	22	28	18	17	6	10
1987	2,945,073	100	21	28	18	16	6	10
1988	2,660,568	100	21	29	18	16	7	10
1989	2,669,009	100	20	28	17	16	8	10
1990	2,793,447	100	21	29	16	16	8	9
1991	2,763,793	100	21	28	17	16	8	10
1992	2,667,173	100	21	29	16	16	9	9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1976***, p. 159, Table 18; ***1977***, p. 159, Table 18; ***1978***, p. 174, Table 18; ***1979***, p. 176, Table 18; ***1980***, p. 179, Table 18; ***1981***, p. 150, Table 17; ***1982***, p. 155, Table 17; ***1983***, p. 158, Table 17; ***1984***, p. 151, Table 18; ***1985***, p. 153, Table 18; ***1986***, p. 153, Table 18; ***1987***, p. 152, Table 18; ***1988***, p. 156, Table 18; ***1989***, p. 160, Table 18; ***1990***, p. 162, Table 18; ***1991***, p. 201, Table 23; ***1992***, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USPGO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-92

Year	Total number of larceny-thefts	Total[a]	Type of target								
			Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except acces-sories)	Motor vehicle acces-sories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin operated machines	All others
1973	3,175,300	100 %	1 %	2 %	11 %	17 %	16 %	17 %	17 %	1 %	18 %
1974	4,091,787	100	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17
1975	4,842,335	100	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18
1976	5,799,785	100	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18
1977	5,524,660	100	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20
1978	5,676,249	100	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21
1979	6,259,041	100	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22
1980	6,764,087	100	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23
1981	6,743,638	100	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22
1982	6,458,876	100	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21
1983	6,185,011	100	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22
1984	5,899,388	100	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22
1985	6,453,030	100	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23
1986	6,822,986	100	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22
1987	6,851,548	100	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23
1988	6,528,153	100	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	1	23
1989	6,785,174	100	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	1	24
1990	7,286,075	100	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	1	24
1991	7,150,692	100	1	1	16	22	14	6	14	1	24
1992	7,100,352	100	1	1	16	23	14	6	14	1	25

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1976***, p. 159, Table 18; ***1977***, p. 159, Table 18; ***1978***, p. 174, Table 18; ***1979***, p. 176, Table 18; ***1980***, p. 179, Table 18; ***1981***, p. 150, Table 17; ***1982***, p. 155, Table 17; ***1983***, p. 158, Table 17; ***1984***, p. 151, Table 18; ***1985***, p. 153, Table 18; ***1986***, p. 153, Table 18; ***1987***, p. 152, Table 18; ***1988***, p. 156, Table 18; ***1989***, p. 160, Table 18; ***1990***, p. 162, Table 18; ***1991***, p. 201, Table 23; ***1992***, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USPGO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.148

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-92

Year	Number of motor vehicle registrations[a]	Estimated number of thefts[b]	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	662
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841
1991	194,897,000	1,661,700	1:117	853
1992	193,775,000	1,610,800	1:120	831

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained by the Insurance Information Institute from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[a]Estimates of motor vehicle registrations are provided by the Federal Highway Administration.
[b]Theft figures include motorcycles.

Source: Insurance Information Institute, ***1991 Property/Casualty Insurance Facts***, p. 98; ***1992***, p. 97 (New York: Insurance Information Institute); and Insurance Information Institute, ***The Fact Book 1994*** (New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1994), p. 113. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.149

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the U.S. Department of Justice

United States, 1986-93

Year	Number of cases pending	Number of major cases pending[a]	Number of convictions	Number of pretrial diversions[b]	Number of major case convictions[a]	Reported total dollar losses[b]	Number of failed financial institutions under investigation
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	NA	533	$606,154,566	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	NA	740	860,599,398	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	NA	751	2,191,756,491	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	NA	791	1,284,101,771	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	NA	1,043	1,177,944,154	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	NA	986	2,280,551,788	670
1992	9,772	5,071	2,594	261	905[c]	NA	756
1993	10,088	5,405	3,120	311	1,154[c]	NA	651

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Prior to 1992, data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are as of February of each year. Data for 1992 and 1993 are reported for the fiscal year.

[a]A major case is defined as a case where the amount of reported loss or exposure is $100,000 or more.

[b]The Source did not report pretrial diversions prior to 1992 and did not report dollar losses for 1992 and 1993.
[c]May include pretrial diversions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, ***Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992***, pp. 131-133; ***Fiscal Year 1993***, pp. 153-155 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.150

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act[a]

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1985-92

Jurisdiction	1985				1986				1987				1988			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion[a]
Total	5,427	359	209	106	5,672	397	209	78	6,078	312	187	73	6,549	288	158	67
Alabama	37	15	4	0	37	5	4	1	32	5	3	1	33	6	6	2
Alaska	12	4	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
Arizona	110	9	5	5	170	32	1	2	153	9	4	4	147	1	1	1
Arkansas	15	3	1	0	27	6	1	1	34	1	0	2	28	1	1	1
California	1,806	62	27	12	2,009	70	17	17	2,019	53	23	8	2,086	50	21	16
Colorado	54	4	3	3	56	5	6	2	81	5	3	4	65	2	1	2
Connecticut	32	1	4	0	37	0	0	0	34	1	5	0	42	0	5	0
Delaware	8	0	0	0	8	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
District of Columbia	39	1	0	0	19	1	0	0	28	2	0	2	13	2	0	0
Florida	424	12	14	4	382	28	8	4	514	8	14	1	571	8	9	2
Georgia	120	11	4	3	121	5	2	4	159	3	6	4	147	4	3	3
Guam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	31	0	0	0	49	4	0	2	65	1	4	0	32	1	0	0
Idaho	17	3	0	1	9	0	1	0	15	2	1	0	17	0	1	0
Illinois	57	5	6	3	48	4	12	1	57	7	14	3	69	6	9	1
Indiana	57	15	3	3	64	21	3	2	54	10	2	0	68	11	7	1
Iowa	20	5	0	0	26	2	1	0	23	4	2	0	9	4	0	0
Kansas	13	6	1	1	19	6	0	1	29	11	1	3	23	0	0	2
Kentucky	32	2	1	4	45	4	20	0	59	6	4	1	40	8	2	0
Louisiana	56	10	11	5	64	5	2	1	54	8	3	1	51	5	8	1
Maine	4	2	0	0	8	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Maryland	99	6	9	4	150	17	6	0	180	2	4	0	154	2	1	3
Massachusetts	163	2	7	0	98	6	4	0	95	4	6	0	178	2	8	0
Michigan	91	10	5	0	135	8	10	2	83	3	6	0	199	9	12	0
Minnesota	43	8	4	1	50	3	2	0	31	11	3	0	21	1	3	0
Mississippi	31	4	3	1	22	6	5	0	30	2	0	0	26	4	1	0
Missouri	63	9	1	0	33	7	2	2	56	8	5	2	68	5	2	1
Montana	6	1	3	0	3	1	3	0	5	0	1	0	8	0	2	1
Nebraska	24	1	0	1	15	1	0	1	10	1	1	1	14	0	1	0
Nevada	45	3	2	2	65	2	1	0	59	2	1	0	57	10	0	2
New Hampshire	5	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	8	1	1	0
New Jersey	102	9	6	3	56	4	4	3	54	1	8	1	59	1	11	0
New Mexico	21	2	3	2	14	1	2	0	26	1	0	0	32	2	1	0
New York	432	18	6	8	274	11	11	0	675	15	8	0	633	36	6	3
North Carolina	92	13	9	1	90	9	2	4	118	7	7	1	96	14	4	3
North Dakota	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ohio	179	26	5	8	163	17	5	3	144	17	8	4	247	18	9	0
Oklahoma	17	9	1	2	29	9	3	0	54	4	3	0	50	0	0	0
Oregon	215	5	12	2	328	2	0	2	188	2	5	5	353	3	0	1
Pennsylvania	165	11	9	1	168	13	6	4	104	14	9	0	136	13	6	3
Puerto Rico	20	2	0	0	15	1	0	0	18	3	0	1	16	4	0	2
Rhode Island	14	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	22	0	0	1
South Carolina	34	9	2	1	27	4	2	0	34	13	2	2	30	8	2	2
South Dakota	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	65	3	6	2	84	6	11	5	74	11	4	5	69	5	4	0
Texas	171	21	15	11	251	27	9	9	236	20	7	4	173	17	7	8
Utah	33	1	1	1	32	1	2	0	15	1	0	1	23	3	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	112	6	4	4	116	13	2	2	107	7	1	1	143	12	2	4
Washington	174	1	2	3	167	14	9	3	183	4	2	4	214	3	1	1
West Virginia	6	0	1	1	14	3	0	0	11	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Wisconsin	52	6	7	2	40	10	26	0	40	19	4	1	44	6	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and kidnaping of bank officials or their families.

[a]As of 1988, the category "Hobbs Act" was changed to "extortion."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," pp. 13-15; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," pp. 12-14; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," pp. 11-13. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1989				1990				1991				1992			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor-tion[a]	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor-tion[a]	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor-tion[a]	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor-tion[a]
6,691	273	142	65	7,837	279	119	72	9,388	298	124	57	9,063	361	88	48
37	7	3	1	39	6	1	0	50	4	1	0	74	8	3	0
5	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	29	0	1	1	13	1	4	0
193	2	3	0	224	14	0	1	274	18	0	0	250	3	0	1
18	10	1	1	20	7	2	0	32	4	1	2	36	15	5	0
2,104	45	12	14	2,656	53	25	11	3,392	25	11	5	3,401	41	10	13
71	3	2	1	69	3	1	1	70	1	1	2	69	0	0	2
56	2	1	0	62	1	2	0	93	1	0	0	79	5	1	1
27	1	0	0	13	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
26	1	2	0	31	0	1	0	49	2	2	1	37	1	0	1
520	16	8	5	744	7	5	8	773	6	10	7	518	2	7	6
149	4	1	1	111	10	1	2	181	5	2	0	138	6	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
28	1	1	0	17	2	0	0	46	2	0	0	24	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	14	2	1	0	12	3	1	0
101	12	4	1	101	2	6	1	143	5	9	2	108	6	2	0
77	6	2	0	97	3	4	6	97	8	3	1	99	13	1	1
11	6	0	0	19	4	0	1	18	4	1	0	12	1	0	1
28	2	2	0	30	0	0	0	38	9	0	0	56	6	0	0
35	7	2	1	22	13	1	2	39	3	0	0	35	7	1	0
58	1	6	0	48	3	4	0	40	1	5	1	39	2	2	0
17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
185	6	13	1	191	6	4	1	184	8	4	3	209	8	3	1
198	5	5	0	259	2	0	0	184	8	1	0	235	3	0	1
270	6	24	1	187	8	8	3	221	7	4	3	305	11	5	2
49	4	0	0	75	5	4	0	84	10	3	0	45	11	1	1
41	0	4	0	17	1	1	0	31	6	1	0	25	2	3	0
53	4	1	1	58	14	4	0	56	16	2	2	85	13	2	3
13	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
13	5	2	0	9	5	4	0	24	3	2	1	18	3	2	1
55	0	2	0	68	4	0	2	120	3	2	1	122	8	1	1
5	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	15	4	0	0	6	1	0	0
79	9	2	1	97	18	4	3	107	10	1	4	113	8	5	0
64	4	0	9	63	0	1	0	25	3	0	0	33	2	0	0
515	15	4	2	694	6	7	2	630	24	4	1	598	63	3	2
164	4	3	2	198	10	2	5	252	12	1	0	322	14	2	2
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
168	17	2	1	247	14	5	4	289	13	13	3	287	17	10	0
73	4	0	0	37	10	0	1	35	5	5	1	30	1	1	0
189	1	0	0	171	0	1	1	180	0	2	0	257	2	0	0
183	12	3	2	204	9	5	2	333	14	7	1	271	15	2	0
35	1	1	0	20	0	0	0	60	0	0	1	48	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
59	3	0	3	73	6	1	3	94	4	2	0	79	7	1	0
3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
120	11	4	0	150	7	0	0	158	4	0	3	158	7	2	0
183	16	9	8	192	7	9	1	251	21	15	6	211	25	3	3
24	4	1	4	21	2	0	1	53	8	0	3	17	1	0	1
2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	5	1	2	160	5	0	1	180	4	2	1	162	4	0	0
191	6	2	2	218	2	0	0	300	1	1	1	302	4	1	0
21	2	0	0	11	2	0	2	13	1	0	0	8	1	1	0
47	2	9	1	57	3	3	5	84	4	2	0	86	5	5	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	1

Table 3.151

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1992

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	172	18	118
Customer	30	1	23
Employee	88	2	82
Employee family	1	0	0
Perpetrator	29	10	X
Law officer	10	2	0
Guard	9	0	5
Other	5	3	8

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 5-7. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.152

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1979-92

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted													
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	622	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880	751 [a]	1,154 [a]	683 [a]	661 [a]
U.S. Department of the Interior	25	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167
Bureau of Indian Affairs	15	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	(b)	110
National Park Service	10	9	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57
U.S. Department of Justice	208	243	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376
Bureau of Prisons	99	120	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(d)	(d)
Drug Enforcement Administration	2	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66
Federal Bureau of Investigation	43	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50
Immigration and Naturalization Service [f]	41	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288	409	296	228 [g]
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	4	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 [h]	(d)	(d)
U.S. Marshals Service	19	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32
U.S. Department of the Treasury	358	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	32	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18 [i]	7	31	36
Internal Revenue Service	254	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 [i]	3	1	9
U.S. Customs Service	36	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66	7
U.S. Secret Service	36	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29	37
Judicial branch	10	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(d)	(d)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5
U.S. Postal Service	21	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24
Postal Inspectors	4	13	4	6	2	1	5	5	10	13	7	6	(j)	(j)
Postal Security Police	17	15	22	15	7	11	5	21	19	19	11	17	(j)	(j)

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer (Source, ***1990***, p. 2).

[a]Beginning in 1989, totals and subtotals may not be directly comparable due to modifications in reporting procedures, failures to report, or changes in Federal agencies included.
[b]No report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991.
[c]Number of offenders was not reported by the National Park Service during 1991.
[d]Beginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected.
[e]Number of offenders was not reported by the Bureau of Prisons during 1988.
[f]Beginning in 1989, the variation in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.
[g]Covers only Border Patrol Division.
[h]Increase in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures due to change in reporting procedures.
[i]Decrease in Internal Revenue Service figures due to change in reporting procedures.
[j]Beginning in 1991, the U.S. Postal Service no longer differentiates between Inspectors and Security Police in its report.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979***, p. 7; ***1981***, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; and ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987***, p. 51; ***1989***, p. 61; ***1990***, p. 51; ***1992***, p. 73, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Number of known offenders													
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
539	592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599	676	568 [a]	462 [a]	547 [a]	653 [a]
22	20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30	35	31	32	(a)	126
18	12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8	6	7	4	(b)	70
4	8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22	29	24	28	(c)	56
169	184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270	128 [a]	414	313	415	410
79	102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31	(e)	130	184	(d)	(d)
2	35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66	53	46	44	26	40
36	23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10	15	12	15	19	50
36	17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110	30	208	39	345	297 [g]
2	4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32	3	5	14 [h]	(d)	(d)
14	3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21	27	13	17	25	23
330	352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231	455	87	69	89	91
25	30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5	7	14	9	31	42
241	277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193	391	18 [i]	3	2	9
39	22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9	44	23	34	30	5
25	23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24	13	32	23	26	35
4	17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32	20	12	17	(d)	(d)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7	6	6	11	17	5
14	19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29	32	18	20	26	21
3	9	4	5	1	1	4	7	10	13	7	4	(j)	(j)
11	10	19	11	6	11	5	21	19	19	11	16	(j)	(j)

Table 3.153

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-92

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-92[a,b]	11,699	1,292	3,612	285	654	5,001	532	23	300
Killed									
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988[a]	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1989	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1991[b]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992[c]	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured									
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	43	11	21	1	0	0	7	0	3
1988[a]	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	256	7	197	7	23	0	11	0	11
1990	289	9	200	17	39	0	19	0	5
1991[b]	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992[c]	176	9	118	4	14	0	26	0	5
No injury									
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	645	43	171	18	24	333	36	4	16
1988[a]	674	51	108	6	12	461	25	1	10
1989	492	94	186	13	43	98	31	0	27
1990	861	59	213	12	147	376	48	4	2
1991[b]	393	77	97	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992[c]	481	89	144	10	51	143	37	0	7

Note: See Note, table 3.152. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984. Beginning in 1991, assault statistics on Bureau of Prisons officers, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected. Therefore, 1991 and 1992 data are not directly comparable with preceding years.

[a]Does not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

[b]No report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991. The data do not include 96 National Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims for whom type of weapon was not reported.

[c]Data reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 54; ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990***, p. 53; ***1991***, p. 73; ***1992***, p. 75, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-92

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	1,199	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	62
Disturbance calls	200	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	111	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2
Family quarrels	89	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9
Arrest situations	482	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	26
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	56	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	174	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	10
Drug-related matters	85	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3
Attempting other arrests	167	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	54	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	160	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7
Ambush situations	115	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	6
Entrapment/premeditation	68	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	4
Unprovoked attack	47	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2
Mentally deranged	22	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	165	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands are included. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*** p. 17; ***1990***, p. 17; ***1992***, p. 29, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1983-92 (aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off-duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	713	85	239	120	4	3	47	119	96
Disturbance calls	124	25	38	40	0	0	1	9	11
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	62	14	13	17	0	0	1	9	8
Family quarrels	62	11	25	23	0	0	0	0	3
Arrest situations	273	26	48	44	2	2	15	83	53
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	29	6	12	5	0	0	0	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	87	8	15	8	1	2	4	7	42
Drug-related matters	57	4	3	5	0	0	7	38	0
Attempting other arrests	100	8	18	26	1	0	4	35	8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	39	6	10	1	0	0	12	10	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	106	10	49	18	1	1	7	12	8
Ambush situations	67	7	23	5	1	0	10	4	17
Entrapment/premeditation	35	4	10	5	1	0	3	1	11
Unprovoked attack	32	3	13	0	0	0	7	3	6
Mentally deranged	9	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	95	8	68	9	0	0	2	1	7

Note: See Note, table 3.154

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 30.

Table 3.156

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1992

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off-duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	62	6	20	14	0	0	1	8	13
Disturbance calls	11	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	9	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest situations	26	3	5	4	0	0	0	6	8
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
Drug-related matters	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Attempting other arrests	8	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	7	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
Ambush situations	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
Entrapment/premeditation	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unprovoked attack	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mentally deranged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	10	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 31.

Table 3.157

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed

By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-92[a]

Characteristics of officers killed	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)	1992 (N=62)
Race															
White	91 %	88 %	86 %	85 %	84 %	84 %	85 %	88 %	89 %	90 %	91 %	89 %	80 %	87 %	82 %
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16
Other	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2[b]	0	2
Sex															
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96	100
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2	4	0
Age															
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6
25 through 30 years	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21
31 through 40 years	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39
41 years and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34
Length of service[c]															
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6
1 through 4 years of service	29	24	29	34	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22
5 through 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]For 1990, other was specified as Asian.
[c]For some years, length of service was not reported for as many as three cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978***, p. 22; ***1979***, p. 22; ***1980***, p. 23; ***1981***, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983***, p. 20; ***1984***, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 21; ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986***, p. 22; ***1987***, p. 20; ***1988***, p. 20; ***1989***, p. 21; ***1990***, p. 20; ***1991***, p. 31; ***1992***, p. 35, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1983-92 (aggregate) and 1992

Characteristics of persons identified	1983 to 1992		1992	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	963	100 %	85	100 %
Age				
Under age 18	85	9	11	13
18 through 29 years	518	54	46	54
Sex				
Male	934	97	84	99
Female	29	3	1	1
Race, ethnicity				
White	536	56	45	53
Black	397	41	39	46
Other[a]	30	3	1	1
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	705	73	50	59
Convicted on prior criminal charges	546	57	39	46
Prior arrest for crime of violence	349	36	32	38
On parole or probation at time of killing	237	25	13	15
Prior arrest on murder charge	46	5	3	4
Prior arrest on drug law violation	225	23	17	20
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	103	11	7	8
Prior arrest for weapons violation	355	37	27	32

Note: See Note, table 3.154. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Multiple responses are possible for prior record.

[a]Other includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 36. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.159

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By type of disposition, United States, 1981-90 (aggregate)[a]

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,039 [b]	100 %
Fugitives	5	0.5
Justifiably killed	140	13.5
Committed suicide	51	4.9
Arrested and charged	842	81.0
Persons arrested and charged	842	100
Guilty of murder	614	72.9
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	69	8.2
Guilty of crime other than murder	38	4.5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	80	9.5
Committed to mental institution	16	1.9
Case pending or disposition unknown	12	1.4
Died in custody	13	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]One offender was murdered while at large.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 37. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.160

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-92

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	898	61	66	72	72	75	70	67	74	77	79	67	52	66
Automobile accidents	395	35	21	22	28	34	32	24	36	35	43	27	24	34
Motorcycle accidents	70	2	3	6	8	6	3	5	5	6	5	10	6	5
Aircraft accidents	109	6	11	11	10	11	8	12	5	7	10	7	6	5
Struck by vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	96	6	12	12	10	6	9	2	7	7	8	6	5	6
Struck by vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	103	6	11	11	8	6	10	10	11	9	4	9	3	5
Accidental shootings (cross-fires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	49	4	3	3	1	5	3	8	4	6	4	4	1	3
Accidental shootings (training sessions)	10	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Accidental shootings (self-inflicted)	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	57	1	2	5	3	5	3	4	5	6	5	3	7	8

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers accidentally killed while performing official duties in the United States, its territories, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are included. Some data were revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989***, p. 47; ***1990***, p. 40; ***1992***, p. 59, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 3.161

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1992[a]

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	81,252	4,445	2,095	8,604	66,098
Percent of total	100 %	5.5	2.6	10.6	81.3
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	26,260	1,166	949	2,017	22,128
Percent	100 %	4.4	3.6	7.7	84.3
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,212	112	39	236	825
Percent	100 %	9.2	3.2	19.5	68.1
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1,177	394	63	174	546
Percent	100 %	33.5	5.4	14.8	46.4
Attempting other arrests	16,793	573	280	1,446	14,494
Percent	100 %	3.4	1.7	8.6	86.3
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1,507	119	72	264	1,052
Percent	100 %	7.9	4.8	17.5	69.8
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	9,462	68	96	484	8,814
Percent	100 %	0.7	1.0	5.1	93.2
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,819	581	212	819	5,207
Percent	100 %	8.5	3.1	12.0	76.4
Ambush (no warning)	452	219	10	125	98
Percent	100 %	48.5	2.2	27.7	21.7
Mentally deranged	1,288	68	84	131	1,005
Percent	100 %	5.3	6.5	10.2	78.0
Traffic pursuits and stops	7,251	374	76	1,688	5,113
Percent	100 %	5.2	1.0	23.3	70.5
All other	9,031	781	214	1,220	6,816
Percent	100 %	8.6	2.4	13.5	75.5

Note: These data are based on 10,862 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during 1992. These agencies cover approximately 85 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 65.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.162

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1992[a]

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment						
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	81,252	17,797	17,931	28,426	2,097	3,527	3,981	7,493
Percent of total	100 %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	26,260	5,835	5,580	12,253	525	417	458	1,192
Percent	32.3 %	32.8	31.1	43.1	25.0	11.8	11.5	15.9
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,212	365	229	451	32	54	39	42
Percent	1.5 %	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1,177	444	160	227	24	106	115	101
Percent	1.4 %	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	3.0	2.9	1.3
Attempting other arrests	16,793	3,976	3,566	5,310	689	1,352	676	1,224
Percent	20.7 %	22.3	19.9	18.7	32.9	38.3	17.0	16.3
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1,507	369	192	468	57	85	73	263
Percent	1.9 %	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.7	2.4	1.8	3.5
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	9,462	1,465	1,705	2,362	159	329	984	2,458
Percent	11.6 %	8.2	9.5	8.3	7.6	9.3	24.7	32.8
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,819	1,684	1,673	2,126	199	473	251	413
Percent	8.4 %	9.5	9.3	7.5	9.5	13.4	6.3	5.5
Ambush (no warning)	452	138	130	51	10	45	39	39
Percent	0.6 %	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.5
Mentally deranged	1,288	371	202	481	17	24	51	142
Percent	1.6 %	2.1	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.9
Traffic pursuits and stops	7,251	1,512	2,418	2,597	139	126	193	266
Percent	8.9 %	8.5	13.5	9.1	6.6	3.6	4.8	3.5
All other	9,031	1,638	2,076	2,100	246	516	1,102	1,353
Percent	11.1 %	9.2	11.6	7.4	11.7	14.6	27.7	18.1

Note: See Note, table 3.161.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 66.

Table 3.163

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-92

		Type of weapon used			
	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
Total					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,752	2,759	49,053	1,367	5,573
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	71,794	3,662	59,101	1,641	7,390
1991	62,852	3,532	50,813	1,493	7,014
1992	81,252	4,455	66,098	2,095	8,604
Percent receiving personal injury					
1980	37.2 %	22.5 %	38.2 %	34.4 %	38.0 %
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.3	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.4	36.1	29.4	42.5
1991	37.6	30.8	37.5	30.6	43.5
1992	36.5	25.5	36.9	30.4	40.9

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1992 are based on 10,862 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1991 are based on 9,263 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1990 are based on 9,483 agencies covering approximately 80 percent of the total population; 1989 are based on 9,213 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1988 are based on 8,866 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1987 are based on 8,957 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1986 are based on 9,755 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population; 1985 data are based on 9,906 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1984 data are based on 10,002 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1983 data are based on 9,908 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1982 data are based on 8,829 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1981 data are based on 9,020 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1980 data are based on 9,235 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989***, p. 55; ***1990***, p. 46; ***1992***, p. 67, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-92

Type of incident	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,093	2,875	2,338	1,762	1,690	1,828	2,226	2,432	2,228	2,507	2,960	3,541	3,961	4,638
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901	922	805	597	575	648	720	842	816	912	1,065	1,275	1,585	1,911
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167	908	637	503	499	566	828	879	740	684	769	896	848	1,066
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368	329	235	164	155	151	204	169	196	319	389	414	582
Thefts of explosives	327	227	362	335	349	243	201	208	212	219	170	122	191	126	138	127	93
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	179	163	152	127	131	144	169	167	157	189	268	298	380	384
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68	99	41	40	34	63	58	45	35	47	100	111	112
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11	12	8	15	10	17	75	127	253	317	404	438	448
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64	37	40	49	52	51	31	42	40	44	36	56	39
Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22	24	10	9	7	8	6	10	7	5	5	2	3

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situations that have an impact on BATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incidents in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. This includes incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a device so constructed. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function. Intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are criminally-motivated bombing incidents in which an incendiary/chemical device that induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, ***1992***, pp. 89, 90.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, ***Explosives Incidents Report 1985***, p. 9; ***1990***, p. 11; ***1992***, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1976-92

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alabama	7	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10	8
Alaska	8	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4	1
Arizona	11	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65	191
Arkansas	7	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12	37
California	140	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382	326
Colorado	25	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50	46
Connecticut	5	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19	26
Delaware	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3	7
District of Columbia	6	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9	4
Florida	25	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166	191
Georgia	21	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21	31
Hawaii	7	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7	2
Idaho	11	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8	6
Illinois	107	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122	202
Indiana	18	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39	49
Iowa	1	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42	64
Kansas	5	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22	20
Kentucky	61	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33	18
Louisiana	10	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17	40
Maine	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7	4
Maryland	21	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46	50
Massachusetts	34	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23	13
Michigan	24	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102	109
Minnesota	13	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27	30
Mississippi	9	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8	4
Missouri	39	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23	39
Montana	6	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6	5
Nebraska	2	7	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	15
Nevada	6	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	19
New Hampshire	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6	1
New Jersey	47	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54	44
New Mexico	7	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44	31
New York	76	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98	84
North Carolina	20	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14	30
North Dakota	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	3
Ohio	136	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59	90
Oklahoma	12	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24	17
Oregon	31	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47	39
Pennsylvania	35	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44	54
Rhode Island	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9	3
South Carolina	7	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7	5
South Dakota	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2	1
Tennessee	37	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31	54
Texas	47	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51	109
Utah	6	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10	25
Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	8
Virginia	21	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45	34
Washington	24	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51	47
West Virginia	12	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18	7
Wisconsin	11	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17	35
Wyoming	2	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15	5
Guam	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Puerto Rico	10	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8	12
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.164. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, ***Explosives Incidents Report 1985***, pp. 10, 11; ***1990***, pp. 12, 13; ***1992***, pp. 14, 15 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-92

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)[a]	Persons injured	Deaths
		Explo-sive	Incen-diary	Explo-sive	Incen-diary			
Total	27,966	16,144	6,530	3,458	1,777	$231,365,449	3,590	502
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981 [b]	326 [b]	69 [b]
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456 [b]	133 [b]	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 [b]	185 [b]	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 [c]	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 [d]	641	203	243	91	5,000,000	202	11
1990	1,582	931	267	254	130	9,600,000	222	27
1991	2,499	1,551	423	395	130	6,440,000	230	30
1992	2,989	1,911	582	384	112	12,500,000	349	26

Note: Detailed information concerning each bombing incident occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands is submitted by FBI field offices to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Local and State public safety agencies also bring incidents within their jurisdictions to the attention of the field offices. Because not all bombing incidents constitute Federal violations within the FBI's investigative purview, these other law enforcement agencies facilitate the reporting of occurrences and details of the incidents. Data reported are also derived from bombing incidents reported by the U.S. Postal Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Prior to 1990, these tabulations excluded threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. Beginning in 1990, only bomb threats and such violations as the illegal use of fireworks were excluded from the tabulations.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding. The Source began reporting by millions of dollars in 1989. Previous editions reported by thousands of dollars.
[b]Includes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.
[c]Includes 27 incidents involving combination devices.
[d]Includes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Bomb Summary 1982***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Bomb Summary 1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Report (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.167

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1992

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	2,295	694	$12,526,146
Mailboxes/other private properties	849	54	47,459
Residential properties	340	289	3,186,128
Businesses	152	88	7,143,035
Offices	18	9	102,370
Financial institutions	15	2	328,000
Vehicles	261	134	854,943
Law enforcement	24	11	25,005
Schools	128	25	142,830
Government property	55	21	526,975
Postal facilities	28	1	33,555
Other	386	58	135,846
Unknown	39	2	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.166. Includes only those incidents for which a target was clearly designated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Bomb Summary 1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 31.

Table 3.168

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-92

Type of explosive	Amount stolen														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1981	1982	1983
Blasting agents (lbs.)	24,036	31,476	4,975	35,891	7,132	8,210	4,705	9,439	3,584	3,895	9,576	1,063	12,822	16,046	319
Low explosives (lbs.)															
Black powder	325	558	1,034	418	428	170	150	347	318	25	158	0	19	41	363
Smokeless powder	973	73	47	0	87	115	0	0	0	0	30	20	114	6	49
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
High explosives (lbs.)															
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	35	10
Boosters	494	243	1,331	1,017	491	788	696	1,306	544	304	487	531	377	604	298
Military explosives	20	1,744	64	34	235 [a]	2 [a]	1 [a]	244 [a]	5 [a]	1 [a]	85 [a]	2 [a]	407	2,072	120
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA
TNT	0	127	11	101	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	95	589	23
Dynamite	21,317	29,267	25,588	28,468	24,013	24,945	8,372	12,730	10,801	11,599	6,023	7,983	24,546	22,574	20,755
Primer	1,461	474	821	2,171	562	1,676	1,304	339	1,485	563	0	89	47	124	170
Detonators (each) [b]	33,990	42,466	26,455	33,086	46,352	31,497	33,112	43,092	21,797	13,562	11,527	11,067	11,386	17,000	15,053
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	80,356	56,047	85,813	106,537	85,066	172,588	47,450	57,058	68,807	30,337	60,397	29,640	48,375	82,887	57,492
Grenades (each)	40	0	191	93	1	35	10	1	36	13	6	0	96	138	49
Other (lbs.) [c]	291	150	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	140	174

Note: See Note, table 3.164. "Blasting agents" refers to a specific type of explosive that can be classified as either a low or high explosive depending on how it is used. For this reason, it is separately enumerated. "RDX" refers to an extremely powerful explosive manufactured by the U.S. Army and found, in small quantities, in blasting caps, shells, and bombs.

[a]Military explosives and TNT have been combined since 1985.
[b]Called blasting caps in pre-1991 editions of SOURCEBOOK.
[c]Other specific types of explosives were identified and combined in this category due to the small quantities involved.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, ***Explosives Incidents Report 1988***, pp. 28, 35; ***1992***, pp. 29 and 37, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.169

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-92

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6
1988	60	691	165.9
1989	74	495	48.9
1990	64	385	16.3
1991	75	695	27.1
1992	45	469	22.6

Note: See Note, table 3.164. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The 1977 property damage figure includes approximately $50 million resulting from grain elevator explosions. The dramatic increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, ***Explosives Incidents Report 1985***, p. 9; ***1990***, p. 11; and ***1992***, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.170

Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires

United States, 1992

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	637,500	3,940	$6,957,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	94,000	605	1,999,000
Incendiary fires	58,000	465	1,493,000 [a]
Suspicious fires	36,000	140	506,000

Note: The data above are weighted estimates from an annual survey of fire departments conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. A total of 2,848 fire departments responded to the 1992 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which "a legal decision or physical evidence indicates that a fire was deliberately set." "Suspicious fires" are fires that involve "circumstances that indicate the possibility that a fire may have been set deliberately." "Suspicious circumstances" include multiple ignitions or a lack of accidental or natural ignition factors. "Civilians" include "anyone other than a fire fighter, and covers public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire service medical personnel, and utility company employees." (Source, p. 80.)

[a]Includes fire losses that occurred in the Los Angeles civil disturbance on Apr. 29, 1992 resulting in an estimated loss of $567,371,246.

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States in 1992," ***NFPA Journal*** ® 87(September/October 1993), pp. 81, 84, 85. Copyright 1993 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Amount recovered								
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
3,065	3,793	1,603	4,147	8,695	7,318	9,028	1,960	7,369
319	1,044	261	588	1,720	1,224	149	281	276
312	162	625	414	340	174	121	285	80
2,302	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
87	1,179	200	171	1,545	371	841	746	233
159	329[a]	424[a]	285[a]	377[a]	1,955[a]	350[a]	363[a]	223[a]
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
145	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
9,962	22,536	16,635	14,226	15,305	11,810	77,005	9,498	5,694
247	339	148	1,004	219	0	90	1	28
12,061	29,571	17,017	15,619	35,389	19,512	11,653	18,132	9,382
79,306	87,820	111,033	31,311	55,212	100,752	47,078	57,606	32,802
402	314	295	299	144	356	461	461	661
17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.171

Arson offenses and average cost of property damage

By type of target, 1992

(11,798 agencies; 1992 estimated population 199,960,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent[a]	Average damage
Total	86,547	100.0 %	$16,649
Total structure	46,615	53.9	28,343
Single occupancy residential	19,682	22.7	14,937
Other residential	7,894	9.1	13,563
Storage	4,016	4.6	17,754
Industrial/manufacturing	747	0.9	86,233
Other commercial	6,566	7.6	103,884
Community/public	4,685	5.4	17,630
Other structure	3,025	3.5	6,497
Total mobile	22,976	26.5	3,909
Motor vehicles	21,422	24.8	3,700
Other mobile	1,554	1.8	6,782
Other	16,956	19.6	1,763

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1992, 11,798 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 11,798 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 54, Table 2.31; p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.172

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1992

(11,798 agencies; 1992 estimated population 199,960,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	46,615	19.5 %
Single occupancy residential	19,682	23.4
Other residential	7,894	14.5
Storage	4,016	26.2
Industrial/manufacturing	747	19.9
Other commercial	6,566	12.8
Community/public	4,685	9.7
Other structure	3,025	27.4

Note: See Note, table 3.171. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 55, Table 2.32.

Table 3.173

Terrorist incidents and preventions

United States, 1982-92

	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	165	44	74
1982	51	0	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	4
1992	4	0	0

Note: A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. A suspected terrorist incident is a potential act of terrorism, responsibility for which cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group. A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity. (Source, p. 20.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.174

Terrorist incidents

By type of incident and target, United States, 1982-92 (aggregate)

	Number
Total	165
Type of incident	
Bombing attacks[a]	130
Malicious destruction of property	4
Acts of sabotage	2
Hostile takeover	4
Arson	8
Kidnaping; assaults; alleged assassinations; assassinations;	11
Robbery; attempted robbery	5
Hijacking	1
Type of target	
Private residence/vehicle	18
Military personnel/establishments	33
Educational establishments	6
Commercial establishments	60
State and United States government buildings/property	31
Diplomatic establishments	17

Note: See Note, table 3.173.

[a]Includes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipe, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.175

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-93

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	2,197	586	1,611
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	232	192	40
1989	34	15	19
1990	44	10	34
1991	21	7	14
1992	3	2	1
1993	1,008	6	1,002

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine State agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, ***1993***, p. iv.) Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of State, ***Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987***, p.1; ***1988***, p. 4; ***1989***, p. 5; ***1990***, p. 37; ***1992***, p. 1; ***1993***, p. 1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.176

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1977-91

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Persons screened (in millions)	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0	598.5	630.2	709.1	775.6	992.9	1,055.3	1,095.6	1,054.9	1,113.3	1,145.1	1,015.1
Weapons detected															
Firearms	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255	2,676	2,784	2,957	2,987	3,241	3,252	2,773	2,879	2,853	1,919
Handguns	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878	2,124	2,559	2,634	2,766	2,823	2,981	3,012	2,591	2,397	2,490	1,597
Long guns	64	67	55	36	44	57	67	100	90	146	99	74	92	59	47
Other	240	164	144	108	87	60	83	91	74	114	141	108	390	304	275
Explosive/incendiary devices	5	3	3	8	11	1	4	6	12	11	14	11	26	15	94
Persons arrested															
For carrying firearms/ explosives	810	896	1,060	1,031	1,187	1,314	1,282	1,285	1,310	1,415	1,581	1,493	1,436	1,337	893
For giving false information	44	64	47	32	49	27	34	27	42	89	81	222	83	18	28
Other offenses detected															
Narcotics	282	250	201	176	219	305	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illegal aliens	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421	1,388	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	393	775	149	174	98	67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items, and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearm category of "other" includes items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, ***Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978***, Exhibit 10; ***July to December 31, 1982***, Exhibit 10; ***July 1 to December 31, 1984***, Exhibit 7; ***July 1 to December 31, 1989***, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, ***Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993), p. 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.177

Crime insurance policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1993 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1993

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1993			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1993	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Total	16,722	$152,716	$4,755,926	791	$3,138,954.95
Residential policies	13,839	114,942	1,479,399	306	510,972.87
Commercial policies	2,883	37,774	3,276,527	485	2,627,982.08
Robbery	352	2,210	419,575	59	278,972.18
Burglary	1,483	17,871	1,315,072	197	1,156,129.23
Combination	1,048	X	1,541,880	X	X
Robbery	X	6,045	X	96	411,776.60
Burglary	X	11,648	X	133	781,104.07

Note: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through its Federal Insurance Administration, which is authorized to offer Federal Crime Insurance policies in States in which it is concluded that there exists a critical problem in the availability of crime insurance. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.178

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1993

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (in thousands)		
	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial
Total	16,722	13,839	2,883	$152,716	$114,942	$37,774
California	1,731	1,484	247	15,993	12,256	3,737
District of Columbia	54	29	25	622	231	391
Florida	18,161	1,614	202	16,477	13,422	2,535
Illinois	333	171	162	2,778	1,379	1,399
Kansas	218	211	7	1,354	1,251	103
Maryland	97	53	44	943	390	553
New Jersey	1,053	965	88	8,973	7,916	1,057
New York	8,894	7,061	1,833	85,026	60,190	24,836
Pennsylvania	1,437	1,255	182	11,036	8,769	2,267
Tennessee[a]	62	51	11	492	430	62
Puerto Rico	471	407	64	4,178	3,517	661
Virgin Islands	556	538	18	4,844	4,671	173

Note: See Note, table 3.177. Alabama, Connecticut, and Georgia were removed from the program effective Dec. 1, 1992. Policies that remained in effect in these States expired as of Nov. 30, 1993. No claims were paid in these States during 1993, prior to the expiration of coverage.

[a]Tennessee was removed from the Federal Crime Insurance Program (FCIP) effective July 1, 1992 and was subsequently re-admitted into the FCIP on June 30, 1993.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Section 4

Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested

This section begins with a series of tables from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The UCR obtains information on offenses known and arrests made by participating law enforcement agencies across the country. Included in this section are data on total arrests, and arrests in cities, suburban areas, and rural counties. An arrest is reported to the UCR Program "each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations." The arrest data are presented by type of offense, and the age, race, and sex of persons arrested. Trend data for both violent and property crime arrests, and arrest rates by offense charged and region, also are displayed. Trend data spanning over 25 years are presented showing rates of total arrests, violent crime arrests, property crime arrests, and arrests for drug violations. These trends are displayed for both white and black arrestees.

The number of offenses "cleared by arrest" is presented. An offense is cleared by arrest when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. These tables include type of offense, geographic area, number of police agencies reporting, population served, and offenses cleared by arrest of juveniles. Additionally, information on juveniles taken into police custody and arrests for alcohol-related offenses is presented.

This section also includes information on arrests for drug law violations shown for the four regions of the country. Data from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program showing drug use by adult arrestees in a sample of U.S. cities also is provided. These tables include type of drug use and demographic characteristics of arrestees.

A series of tables present the activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) including information on drug seizures from the Federal-wide Seizure System, type of drugs removed from the domestic market, seizures of illegal drug laboratories, and type and value of assets seized by the DEA. Drug and property seizures and arrests made by the U.S. Coast Guard also are presented. Finally, information on the law enforcement activities of the U.S. Secret Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are provided.

Table 4.1

Estimated number of arrests[a]

By offense charged, United States, 1992

Offense charged	
Total[b]	14,075,100
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	22,510
Forcible rape	39,100
Robbery	173,310
Aggravated assault	507,210
Burglary	424,000
Larceny-theft	1,504,500
Motor vehicle theft	197,600
Arson	19,900
Violent crime[c]	742,130
Property crime[d]	2,146,000
Total Crime Index[e]	2,888,200
Other assaults	1,074,700
Forgery and counterfeiting	105,400
Fraud	424,200
Embezzlement	13,700
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	161,500
Vandalism	323,100
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	239,300
Prostitution and commercialized vice	96,200
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	108,400
Drug abuse violations	1,066,400
Gambling	17,100
Offenses against family and children	109,200
Driving under the influence	1,624,500
Liquor laws	541,700
Drunkenness	832,300
Disorderly conduct	753,100
Vagrancy	34,300
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,389,500
Suspicion (not included in total)	18,400
Curfew and loitering law violations	91,100
Runaways	181,300

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. All of these crime categories, except manslaughter by negligence, are used to establish a crime index in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978. Unlike the tables from ***Crime in the United States*** presented in Section 3, arrest statistics for the crime of arson are complete and appear in the "Total Crime Index" and "Property crime" total.

Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Two offense categories, "curfew and loitering" and "runaway," are tabulated only for juveniles. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other offenses" classification (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 60).

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics for all law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, including those submitting reports for less than 12 months in 1992 (Source, p. 379).

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
[b]Because of rounding, figures may not add to total.
[c]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 217.

Table 4.2

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants)

By offense, 1971-92

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Total Crime Index[a]	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
1971	897.1	175.8	721.4	9.4	10.7	65.4	90.3	202.9	434.2	84.2	X
1972	881.5	186.5	695.0	9.4	12.1	68.1	97.0	196.0	423.1	76.0	X
1973	883.4	187.3	696.1	9.3	12.4	65.7	99.9	204.1	415.6	76.4	X
1974	1,098.0	219.7	878.3	10.3	13.3	80.9	115.2	254.1	544.2	80.0	X
1975	1,059.6	206.7	852.9	9.2	12.3	72.4	112.8	250.7	535.1	67.1	X
1976	1,016.8	193.1	823.7	8.0	12.4	62.8	109.8	231.8	528.8	63.1	X
1977	1,039.4	202.7	836.7	9.0	13.5	64.2	116.0	238.1	527.8	70.9	X
1978	1,047.6	215.5	832.2	9.1	13.6	68.3	124.4	234.6	523.6	74.0	X
1979	1,057.2	212.5	844.7	8.9	14.3	63.9	125.4	228.8	536.8	70.2	9.0
1980	1,055.8	214.4	841.4	9.0	14.1	67.0	124.3	230.4	539.8	62.3	8.9
1981	1,070.0	216.8	853.2	9.5	14.0	68.8	124.5	228.4	558.8	57.0	9.0
1982	1,148.9	236.9	912.0	9.9	15.1	73.7	138.2	232.9	612.1	58.0	9.0
1983	1,071.9	221.1	850.8	9.0	15.0	66.8	130.3	207.1	582.5	52.6	8.6
1984	1,019.8	212.5	807.3	7.6	15.8	60.4	128.8	185.9	561.4	51.9	8.2
1985	1,046.5	212.4	834.0	7.8	15.7	59.3	129.6	188.1	580.7	56.9	8.3
1986	1,091.8	234.5	857.3	8.1	15.7	62.6	148.1	189.2	595.6	64.7	7.8
1987	1,120.1	233.8	886.4	8.3	15.5	60.9	149.1	185.3	621.0	72.5	7.5
1988	1,123.5	243.8	879.7	8.6	15.1	58.9	161.2	175.6	615.4	81.0	7.7
1989	1,173.1	268.6	904.4	9.0	15.3	66.9	177.4	178.4	627.3	91.4	7.3
1990	1,203.2	290.7	912.5	9.5	16.0	70.4	194.8	176.3	641.4	87.0	7.7
1991	1,198.8	293.0	905.8	9.8	16.0	73.3	194.0	173.1	639.8	85.1	7.9
1992	1,162.4	300.5	861.9	9.1	15.6	71.9	203.8	168.6	605.5	80.3	7.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. Due to reporting problems, complete arrest data were not available for Kentucky in 1988, Florida in 1988 and 1989, Georgia and New Hampshire in 1990, and Florida and Iowa in 1991; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source for the years indicated. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes arson beginning in 1979.

[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[c]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1971***, p. 116; ***1972***, p. 120; ***1973***, p. 122; ***1974***, p. 180; ***1975***, p. 180; ***1976***, p. 173; ***1977***, p. 172; ***1978***, p. 186; ***1979***, p. 188; ***1980***, p. 192; ***1981***, p. 163; ***1982***, p. 168; ***1983***, p. 171; ***1984***, p. 164; ***1985***, p. 165; ***1986***, p. 165; ***1987***, p. 165; ***1988***, p. 165; ***1989***, p. 173; ***1990***, p. 175; ***1991***, p. 214; ***1992***, p. 218 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.3

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1992

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.)

Offense charged	Total (10,962 agencies; population 213,392,000)	Cities							Counties		Suburban areas[b] (5,484 agencies; population 90,708,000)
		Total city arrests (7,623 cities; population 146,002,000)	Group I (59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,888,000)	Group II (130 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,448,000)	Group III (320 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,159,000)	Group IV (626 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,764,000)	Group V (1,410 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,271,000)	Group VI (5,078 cities under 10,000; population 18,471,000)	Suburban counties[a] (1,108 agencies; population 44,292,000)	Rural counties (2,231 agencies; population 23,098,000)	
Total	11,877,802	9,106,424	3,017,092	1,250,321	1,218,229	1,181,194	1,199,480	1,240,108	1,832,980	938,398	4,283,235
Rate per 100,000	5,566.2	6,237.2	7,202.7	6,428.9	5,497.6	5,427.3	5,385.8	6,713.7	4,138.4	4,062.7	4,722.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,491	15,022	8,788	2,222	1,494	1,064	841	613	2,959	1,510	4,610
Rate	9.1	10.3	21.0	11.4	6.7	4.9	3.8	3.3	6.7	6.5	5.1
Forcible rape	33,385	24,983	10,124	4,186	3,245	2,986	2,509	1,933	5,422	2,980	10,688
Rate	15.6	17.1	24.2	21.5	14.6	13.7	11.3	10.5	12.2	12.9	11.8
Robbery	153,456	135,514	76,505	20,161	15,255	10,957	7,573	5,063	15,238	2,704	34,139
Rate	71.9	92.8	182.6	103.7	68.8	50.3	34.0	27.4	34.4	11.7	37.6
Aggravated assault	434,918	336,233	128,764	57,291	48,609	40,130	32,097	29,342	67,869	30,816	140,117
Rate	203.8	230.3	307.4	294.6	219.4	184.4	144.1	158.9	153.2	133.4	154.5
Burglary	359,699	266,291	83,681	44,330	43,213	35,393	32,257	27,417	61,726	31,682	127,350
Rate	168.6	182.4	199.8	227.9	195.0	162.6	144.8	148.4	139.4	137.2	140.4
Larceny-theft	1,291,984	1,092,869	286,536	171,990	179,670	169,435	167,895	117,343	150,623	48,492	459,033
Rate	605.5	748.5	684.0	884.3	810.8	778.5	753.9	635.3	340.1	209.9	506.1
Motor vehicle theft	171,269	136,622	65,055	20,165	18,104	12,490	11,033	9,775	26,452	8,195	51,058
Rate	80.3	93.6	155.3	103.7	81.7	57.4	49.5	52.9	59.7	35.5	56.3
Arson	16,322	11,899	3,174	1,694	1,782	1,764	1,847	1,638	2,929	1,494	6,627
Rate	7.6	8.1	7.6	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.9	6.6	6.5	7.3
Violent crime[c]	641,250	511,752	224,181	83,860	68,603	55,137	43,020	36,951	91,488	38,010	189,554
Rate	300.5	350.5	535.2	431.2	309.6	253.3	193.2	200.0	206.6	164.6	209.0
Property crime[d]	1,839,274	1,507,681	438,446	238,179	242,769	219,082	213,032	156,173	241,730	89,863	644,068
Rate	861.9	1,032.6	1,046.7	1,224.7	1,095.6	1,006.6	956.5	845.5	545.8	389.0	710.0
Total Crime Index[e]	2,480,524	2,019,433	662,627	322,039	311,372	274,219	256,052	193,124	333,218	127,873	833,622
Rate	1,162.4	1,383.2	1,581.9	1,655.9	1,405.2	1,260.0	1,149.7	1,045.5	752.3	553.6	919.0
Other assaults	912,517	717,680	218,660	127,741	98,659	96,248	96,277	80,095	130,357	64,480	312,573
Rate	427.6	491.6	522.0	656.8	445.2	442.2	432.3	433.6	294.3	279.2	344.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	88,649	65,041	17,699	9,874	9,121	9,993	9,890	8,464	15,562	8,046	33,383
Rate	41.5	44.5	42.3	50.8	41.2	45.9	44.4	45.8	35.1	34.8	36.8
Fraud	346,314	205,020	53,157	26,404	23,526	31,687	33,302	36,944	83,387	57,907	149,791
Rate	162.3	140.4	126.9	135.8	106.2	145.6	149.5	200.0	188.3	250.7	165.1
Embezzlement	11,707	8,343	1,820	2,508	1,228	1,132	907	748	2,237	1,127	3,981
Rate	5.5	5.7	4.3	12.9	5.5	5.2	4.1	4.0	5.1	4.9	4.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	136,765	110,122	37,190	18,042	16,219	15,712	13,337	9,622	19,615	7,028	49,429
Rate	64.1	75.4	88.8	92.8	73.2	72.2	59.9	52.1	44.3	30.4	54.5
Vandalism	262,477	210,121	50,610	29,100	30,593	32,882	35,256	31,680	33,680	18,676	101,951
Rate	123.0	143.9	120.8	149.6	138.1	151.1	158.3	171.5	76.0	80.9	112.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	204,116	165,967	67,467	25,372	21,891	18,867	17,105	15,265	27,908	10,241	65,567
Rate	95.7	113.7	161.1	130.5	98.8	86.7	76.8	82.6	63.0	44.3	72.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	86,988	83,325	56,911	13,592	6,275	4,699	1,460	388	3,474	189	9,657
Rate	40.8	57.1	135.9	69.9	28.3	21.6	6.6	2.1	7.8	0.8	10.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	91,560	65,815	24,355	9,693	9,719	8,193	7,615	6,240	16,275	9,470	31,805
Rate	42.9	45.1	58.1	49.8	43.9	37.6	34.2	33.8	36.7	41.0	35.1
Drug abuse violations	920,424	718,785	326,494	119,710	90,838	74,803	58,102	48,838	141,331	60,308	278,927
Rate	431.3	492.3	779.4	615.5	409.9	343.7	260.9	264.4	319.1	261.1	307.5
Gambling	15,029	13,132	9,001	1,322	922	769	625	493	1,401	496	2,714
Rate	7.0	9.0	21.5	6.8	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.1	3.0
Offenses against family and children	84,328	47,176	11,028	5,177	6,761	7,806	9,825	6,579	26,983	10,169	42,922
Rate	39.5	32.3	26.3	26.6	30.5	35.9	44.1	35.6	60.9	44.0	47.3
Driving under the influence	1,319,583	805,147	161,458	92,623	103,752	126,294	149,097	171,923	299,842	214,594	594,627
Rate	618.4	551.5	385.4	476.2	468.2	580.3	669.5	930.8	677.0	929.1	655.5
Liquor laws	442,985	350,869	63,385	31,783	45,044	52,958	68,623	89,076	49,121	42,995	168,443
Rate	207.6	240.3	151.3	163.4	203.3	243.3	308.1	482.2	110.9	186.1	185.7
Drunkenness	664,236	554,851	141,395	71,994	89,351	76,760	83,159	92,192	58,913	50,472	205,274
Rate	311.3	380.0	337.6	370.2	403.2	352.7	373.4	499.1	133.0	218.5	226.3
Disorderly conduct	605,367	531,979	155,060	59,540	70,459	71,663	85,279	89,978	42,112	31,276	204,873
Rate	283.7	364.4	370.2	306.1	318.0	329.3	382.9	487.1	95.1	135.4	225.9
Vagrancy	29,004	27,345	19,070	1,685	2,319	1,371	1,441	1,459	1,305	354	4,471
Rate	13.6	18.7	45.5	8.7	10.5	6.3	6.5	7.9	2.9	1.5	4.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.3

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1992--Continued

Offense charged	Total (10,962 agencies; population 213,392,000)	Cities							Counties		Suburban areas[b] (5,484 agencies; population 90,708,000)
		Total city arrests (7,623 cities; population 146,002,000)	Group I (59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,888,000)	Group II (130 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,448,000)	Group III (320 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,159,000)	Group IV (626 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,764,000)	Group V (1,410 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,271,000)	Group VI (5,078 cities under 10,000; population 18,471,000)	Suburban counties[a] (1,108 agencies; population 44,292,000)	Rural counties (2,231 agencies; population 23,098,000)	
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,954,440	2,219,002	885,550	257,806	250,468	245,837	242,515	336,826	523,010	212,428	1,112,221
Rate	1,384.5	1,519.8	2,114.1	1,325.6	1,130.3	1,129.6	1,088.9	1,823.5	1,180.8	919.7	1,226.1
Suspicion (not included in totals)	15,351	13,863	9,755	263	670	974	907	1,294	1,256	232	3,525
Rate	7.2	9.5	23.3	1.4	3.0	4.5	4.1	7.0	2.8	1.0	3.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	74,619	70,691	23,454	6,605	8,942	10,079	13,011	8,600	2,472	1,456	24,359
Rate	35.0	48.4	56.0	34.0	40.4	46.3	58.4	46.6	5.6	6.3	26.9
Runaways	146,170	116,580	30,701	17,711	20,770	19,222	16,602	11,574	20,777	8,813	52,645
Rate	68.5	79.8	73.3	91.1	93.7	88.3	74.5	62.7	46.9	38.2	58.0

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1992. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 379). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes only suburban county law enforcement agencies.
[b]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
[c]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 219, 220.

Table 4.4

Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses

By age group, United States, 1992

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
Age 12 and younger	19.2 %	1.7 %
13 to 15	4.1	7.1
16 to 18	3.9	11.8
19 to 21	4.4	12.8
22 to 24	4.4	11.1
25 to 29	7.9	16.6
30 to 34	8.7	14.7
35 to 39	8.3	10.3
40 to 44	7.4	6.2
45 to 49	6.0	3.4
50 to 54	4.7	1.9
55 to 59	4.1	1.1
60 to 64	4.1	0.7
Age 65 and older	12.6	0.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1992 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 379). Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 227, 228; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1992," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, September 1993. (Mimeographed.) Table 1. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.5

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants)[a]

By age group and race, United States, 1965-92

Year	Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	Total[b]	White	Black	Total[b]	White	Black
1965	901.2	695.2	2,178.9	514.2	351.7	1,991.6
1966	945.3	738.4	2,228.8	517.0	352.2	2,013.7
1967	1,019.9	788.0	2,443.2	564.5	381.8	2,216.2
1968	1,107.4	836.2	2,751.6	606.2	402.6	2,433.3
1969	1,134.8	837.0	2,940.4	656.0	425.2	2,708.6
1970	1,197.8	902.8	2,965.4	729.7	490.4	2,854.9
1971	1,183.2	911.0	2,798.6	809.1	542.9	3,143.3
1972	1,197.5	928.7	2,785.9	732.1	490.4	2,833.6
1973	1,303.7	1,017.3	2,979.1	752.5	506.1	2,878.8
1974	1,589.0	1,281.6	3,355.4	885.0	609.0	3,209.2
1975	1,539.7	1,307.3	2,915.1	900.8	654.5	2,984.3
1976	1,460.4	1,186.5	3,006.4	888.2	607.7	3,236.7
1977	1,477.8	1,199.4	3,052.8	885.8	613.8	3,150.1
1978	1,509.1	1,197.2	3,198.4	908.3	622.0	3,202.4
1979	1,473.7	1,218.3	2,893.0	934.9	669.6	3,103.9
1980	1,425.0	1,175.6	2,888.2	982.6	710.7	3,271.7
1981	1,353.9	1,115.6	2,768.0	1,017.3	725.9	3,469.0
1982	1,292.5	1,046.9	2,730.4	1,079.8	758.4	3,764.1
1983	1,204.7	980.9	2,529.3	1,011.8	710.1	3,514.5
1984	1,176.2	965.1	2,430.1	977.8	687.5	3,375.9
1985	1,229.6	1,025.9	2,435.4	986.4	702.2	3,310.2
1986	1,242.6	1,033.2	2,482.2	1,051.2	745.4	3,556.3
1987	1,236.5	1,034.8	2,423.2	1,070.9	754.2	3,644.6
1988	1,210.0	1,008.7	2,366.2	1,089.1	756.6	3,777.5
1989	1,227.7	1,018.8	2,416.0	1,145.7	786.0	4,046.6
1990	1,288.9	1,090.6	2,485.5	1,153.7	826.7	3,842.0
1991	1,317.9	1,135.2	2,429.2	1,146.4	822.2	3,782.3
1992	1,306.0	1,095.0	2,565.8	1,137.4	792.6	3,929.4

Note: See Note, table 4.1. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

[b]Includes the racial categories of white, black, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 181, 193. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1992

State	Total all offenses[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[d]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Alabama: 254 agencies; population 3,847,000:												
Under 18	13,263	5,858	1,001	4,857	49	43	278	631	859	3,607	363	28
Total all ages	182,413	35,067	11,796	23,271	429	545	2,141	8,681	3,871	17,819	1,452	129
Alaska: 23 agencies; population 552,000:												
Under 18	4,904	2,609	142	2,467	1	16	26	99	367	1,887	207	6
Total all ages	34,226	7,134	1,060	6,074	24	91	114	831	744	4,896	418	16
Arizona: 80 agencies; population 3,613,000:												
Under 18	51,000	18,750	2,128	16,622	45	67	468	1,548	3,480	10,976	1,967	199
Total all ages	239,330	54,072	9,286	44,786	229	346	1,590	7,121	7,426	33,674	3,366	320
Arkansas: 180 agencies; population 2,390,000:												
Under 18	16,576	6,179	758	5,421	39	64	173	482	1,331	3,702	339	49
Total all ages	173,106	23,847	4,917	18,930	276	431	904	3,306	3,609	14,424	747	150
California: 661 agencies; population 30,360,000:												
Under 18	246,332	110,683	20,930	89,753	649	565	8,130	11,586	24,966	45,464	18,030	1,293
Total all ages	1,659,184	436,111	146,709	289,402	3,421	4,028	31,080	108,180	80,090	160,454	46,444	2,414
Colorado: 205 agencies; population 3,191,000:												
Under 18	52,073	17,398	1,794	15,604	21	73	302	1,398	1,898	12,406	1,074	226
Total all ages	240,050	46,991	8,802	38,189	209	539	1,034	7,020	4,033	31,541	2,269	346
Connecticut: 95 agencies; population 2,686,000:												
Under 18	25,348	9,407	1,292	8,115	19	63	323	887	1,687	5,064	1,239	125
Total all ages	172,183	42,595	9,652	32,943	143	454	1,978	7,077	6,315	23,841	2,531	256
Delaware: 3 agencies; population 372,000:												
Under 18	2,014	815	131	684	1	21	24	85	184	459	27	14
Total all ages	10,298	2,223	582	1,641	10	83	71	418	393	1,169	60	19
District of Columbia: 1 agency; population 589,000:												
Under 18	3,741	1,412	586	826	29	23	185	349	62	128	624	12
Total all ages	50,388	11,629	5,259	6,370	254	115	1,304	3,586	1,073	3,142	2,105	50
Florida: 426 agencies; population 12,454,000:												
Under 18	82,150	48,294	8,812	39,482	147	341	2,951	5,373	10,365	23,208	5,720	189
Total all ages	633,595	176,767	53,849	122,918	1,166	2,262	11,587	38,834	28,438	81,510	12,398	572
Georgia: 320 agencies; population 4,868,000:												
Under 18	29,531	10,446	1,408	9,038	35	79	349	945	1,973	6,137	839	89
Total all ages	288,583	52,934	12,023	40,911	436	744	2,346	8,497	7,410	30,849	2,334	318
Hawaii: 5 agencies; population 1,160,000:												
Under 18	18,841	5,058	334	4,724	3	31	180	120	926	3,037	727	34
Total all ages	64,991	12,716	1,352	11,364	39	173	496	644	1,867	7,957	1,484	56
Idaho: 80 agencies; population 937,000:												
Under 18	17,323	6,171	417	5,754	2	12	21	382	980	4,431	267	76
Total all ages	54,331	11,230	1,517	9,713	28	99	82	1,308	1,609	7,662	345	97
Illinois: 224 agencies; population 4,896,000:												
Under 18	54,481	19,818	2,527	17,291	28	282	553	1,664	2,710	13,454	881	246
Total all ages	224,100	56,161	11,034	45,127	335	1,047	2,153	7,499	6,659	36,519	1,528	421

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1992--Continued

State	Total all offenses[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[d]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Indiana: 105 agencies; population 2,880,000:												
Under 18	30,085	10,372	1,629	8,743	15	38	202	1,374	1,178	6,565	906	94
Total all ages	124,407	27,410	6,776	20,634	196	201	832	5,547	2,886	15,738	1,832	178
Iowa: 133 agencies; population 1,787,000:												
Under 18	9,796	3,038	340	2,698	0	19	36	285	3,080	2,106	161	51
Total all ages	59,119	10,770	2,049	8,721	16	80	217	1,736	1,019	7,264	342	96
Kansas: 146 agencies; population 1,947,000:												
Under 18	21,587	8,199	865	7,334	9	26	177	653	1,519	5,363	362	90
Total all ages	130,654	23,549	4,011	19,538	114	241	660	2,996	3,635	14,949	743	211
Kentucky: 502 agencies; population 3,603,000:												
Under 18	20,977	8,957	1,419	7,538	22	52	273	1,072	1,687	5,069	687	95
Total all ages	283,180	42,394	16,977	25,417	293	648	1,467	14,569	5,563	17,848	1,707	299
Louisiana: 71 agencies; population 2,554,000:												
Under 18	24,823	9,720	1,873	7,847	75	85	425	1,288	1,770	5,304	670	103
Total all ages	167,445	38,100	10,820	27,280	453	517	2,130	7,720	6,098	19,568	1,373	241
Maine: 127 agencies; population 1,018,000:												
Under 18	8,920	4,042	144	3,898	2	21	31	90	793	2,862	179	64
Total all ages	46,195	10,222	1,165	9,057	12	86	135	932	1,797	6,740	408	112
Maryland: 151 agencies; population 4,908,000:												
Under 18	41,260	18,437	3,202	15,235	103	176	990	1,933	2,751	8,445	3,760	279
Total all ages	264,647	64,261	14,014	50,247	520	1,011	4,540	7,943	10,899	31,681	7,177	490
Massachusetts: 196 agencies; population 3,964,000:												
Under 18	16,204	6,451	2,029	4,422	20	71	510	1,428	1,357	2,217	795	53
Total all ages	136,787	35,010	14,177	20,833	140	701	2,459	10,877	5,351	12,955	2,334	193
Michigan: 471 agencies; population 8,470,000:												
Under 18	53,290	22,862	3,794	19,068	193	429	989	2,183	3,226	13,759	1,772	311
Total all ages	379,638	78,071	22,903	55,168	1,850	2,287	4,878	13,888	9,839	40,907	3,691	731
Minnesota: 299 agencies; population 4,456,000:												
Under 18	39,923	15,673	932	14,741	14	62	150	706	1,818	11,435	1,342	146
Total all ages	143,703	33,068	3,714	29,354	110	319	397	2,888	3,808	23,159	2,146	241
Mississippi: 52 agencies; population 909,000:												
Under 18	7,052	2,941	267	2,674	18	37	87	125	602	1,725	332	15
Total all ages	59,275	12,236	1,926	10,310	145	207	509	1,065	2,061	7,465	711	73
Missouri: 131 agencies; population 2,229,000:												
Under 18	22,573	7,727	1,458	6,269	45	58	394	961	1,134	4,400	618	117
Total all ages	130,031	31,659	7,773	23,886	310	420	1,993	5,050	4,476	17,278	1,835	297
Montana: 71 agencies; population 742,000:												
Under 18	8,460	3,158	88	3,070	1	15	18	54	229	2,529	274	38
Total all ages	28,859	7,016	579	6,437	27	92	92	368	636	5,308	438	55
Nebraska: 231 agencies; population 1,165,000:												
Under 18	11,482	3,705	148	3,557	1	18	45	84	536	2,802	143	76
Total all ages	55,034	8,284	808	7,476	27	115	128	538	1,144	5,896	326	110

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1992--Continued

State	Total all offenses[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[d]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Nevada: 17 agencies; population 1,054,000:												
Under 18	12,530	4,116	426	3,690	27	42	157	200	743	2,705	210	32
Total all ages	81,340	15,772	2,658	13,114	157	255	967	1,279	2,734	9,702	617	61
New Hampshire: 95 agencies; population 904,000:												
Under 18	5,626	1,796	96	1,700	0	14	24	58	270	1,324	69	37
Total all ages	29,941	5,074	614	4,460	15	77	114	408	630	3,615	162	53
New Jersey: 544 agencies; population 7,557,000:												
Under 18	86,735	25,135	5,243	19,892	51	230	1,917	3,045	4,038	13,833	1,684	337
Total all ages	372,969	77,860	21,497	56,363	349	1,257	5,850	14,041	10,586	42,313	2,900	564
New Mexico: 42 agencies; population 882,000:												
Under 18	11,061	4,754	433	4,321	5	17	62	349	535	3,600	172	14
Total all ages	65,409	13,598	2,400	11,198	46	109	259	1,986	1,228	9,563	372	35
New York: 474 agencies; population 15,355,000:												
Under 18	151,694	42,680	15,608	27,072	235	269	10,062	5,042	5,138	17,996	3,512	426
Total all ages	1,159,763	175,483	65,040	110,443	1,545	1,945	29,979	31,571	19,916	76,630	12,984	913
North Carolina: 428 agencies; population 6,643,000:												
Under 18	41,484	15,828	2,772	13,056	95	88	502	2,087	3,810	8,288	745	213
Total all ages	483,580	87,744	26,254	61,490	813	817	3,629	20,995	17,024	41,608	2,273	585
North Dakota: 63 agencies; population 489,404:												
Under 18	5,854	2,112	35	2,077	0	9	8	18	218	1,679	165	15
Total all ages	17,967	3,728	155	3,573	7	35	29	84	407	2,903	246	17
Ohio: 292 agencies; population 7,317,000:												
Under 18	71,656	21,245	3,077	18,168	61	342	1,285	1,389	3,375	12,133	2,317	343
Total all ages	378,024	64,803	14,881	49,922	495	1,445	4,854	8,087	8,908	36,371	3,982	661
Oklahoma: 269 agencies; population 3,129,000:												
Under 18	25,672	11,294	1,326	9,968	30	91	339	866	2,008	6,529	1,197	234
Total all ages	142,495	28,051	5,871	22,180	194	503	1,069	4,105	4,243	15,343	2,207	387
Oregon: 190 agencies; population 2,821,000:												
Under 18	39,132	14,935	1,093	13,842	15	87	420	571	2,147	9,952	1,452	291
Total all ages	148,581	38,300	4,452	33,848	135	482	1,431	2,404	4,736	25,542	3,072	498
Pennsylvania: 745 agencies; population 10,044,000:												
Under 18	84,133	24,233	4,791	19,442	90	264	1,918	2,519	3,854	11,864	3,357	367
Total all ages	381,247	86,891	22,929	63,962	698	1,591	8,056	12,584	12,330	43,040	7,781	811
Rhode Island: 43 agencies; population 1,005,000:												
Under 18	9,139	3,156	595	2,561	4	32	80	479	562	1,602	312	85
Total all ages	42,998	9,658	2,952	6,706	24	137	279	2,512	1,450	4,447	684	125
South Carolina: 169 agencies; population 3,456,000:												
Under 18	9,669	3,272	798	2,474	25	78	110	585	583	1,613	257	21
Total all ages	124,308	15,433	5,164	10,269	215	471	721	3,757	2,219	7,370	601	79
South Dakota: 68 agencies; population 505,000:												
Under 18	7,773	2,375	78	2,297	1	15	5	57	232	1,925	103	37
Total all ages	30,643	4,918	497	4,421	3	92	36	366	514	3,701	159	47

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1992--Continued

State	Total all offenses[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[d]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Tennessee: 103 agencies; population 2,458,000:												
Under 18	23,955	7,125	807	6,318	34	63	272	438	993	4,892	385	48
Total all ages	162,671	34,457	8,311	26,146	384	486	1,950	5,491	4,256	20,611	1,072	207
Texas: 848 agencies; population 17,623,000:												
Under 18	175,075	61,506	8,216	53,290	367	378	2,839	4,632	11,598	33,926	7,376	390
Total all ages	1,037,745	202,033	40,877	161,156	1,930	2,761	9,734	26,452	29,319	114,469	16,291	1,077
Utah: 73 agencies; population 1,330,000:												
Under 18	31,023	13,216	861	12,355	5	57	124	675	1,452	9,694	1,032	177
Total all ages	86,159	22,709	2,088	20,621	35	176	315	1,562	2,332	16,743	1,423	223
Vermont: 11 agencies; population 302,029:												
Under 18	466	240	12	228	1	3	1	7	106	112	8	2
Total all ages	4,723	957	103	854	4	19	9	71	321	504	16	13
Virginia: 402 agencies; population 6,373,000:												
Under 18	46,298	15,420	1,502	13,918	72	133	604	693	2,421	9,571	1,763	163
Total all ages	394,502	65,991	11,475	54,516	508	997	2,718	7,252	8,206	42,170	3,690	450
Washington: 182 agencies; population 4,124,000:												
Under 18	46,746	22,898	1,790	21,108	23	223	493	1,051	3,365	15,739	1,803	201
Total all ages	240,717	55,091	7,229	47,862	156	921	1,433	4,719	6,733	38,070	2,723	336
West Virginia: 295 agencies; population 1,810,000:												
Under 18	6,547	2,543	167	2,376	7	20	52	88	518	1,599	210	49
Total all ages	63,054	10,653	1,670	8,983	106	203	271	1,090	1,610	6,725	509	139
Wisconsin: 309 agencies; population 4,919,000:												
Under 18	111,311	31,136	2,184	28,952	94	121	867	1,102	3,686	21,630	3,285	351
Total all ages	383,179	66,143	8,032	58,111	445	684	2,408	4,495	6,969	45,802	4,823	517
Wyoming: 56 agencies; population 442,000:												
Under 18	6,023	1,613	50	1,563	1	6	3	40	147	1,319	80	17
Total all ages	25,859	3,648	570	3,078	15	40	28	487	379	2,529	137	33

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1992 (Source, p. 380). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 estimates. Direct comparisons of arrest totals listed in this table should not be made with prior years (Source, p. 280). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Does not include traffic arrests. For a list of included offenses, see table 4.1.
[b]Includes arson.
[c]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 274-280.

Table 4.7

Arrests

By offense charged and age group, United States, 1983 and 1992

(8,054 agencies; 1983 estimated population 169,243,000; 1992 estimated population 185,616,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1983	1992	Percent change	1983	1992	Percent change	1983	1992	Percent change
Total	8,798,385	10,587,375	+20.3 %	1,481,071	1,738,180	+17.4 %	7,317,314	8,849,195	+20.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,435	18,164	+17.7	1,175	2,680	+128.1	14,260	15,484	+8.6
Forcible rape	26,307	30,376	+15.5	3,914	4,882	+24.7	22,393	25,494	+13.8
Robbery	119,452	144,893	+21.3	31,290	38,192	+22.1	88,162	106,701	+21.0
Aggravated assault	229,820	396,340	+72.5	29,917	58,383	+95.1	199,903	337,957	+69.1
Burglary	363,071	328,262	-9.6	138,591	111,385	-19.6	224,480	216,877	-3.4
Larceny-theft	990,733	1,171,029	+18.2	320,614	362,066	+12.9	670,119	808,963	+20.7
Motor vehicle theft	93,330	159,463	+70.9	31,857	70,201	+120.4	61,473	89,262	+45.2
Arson	14,806	14,652	-1.0	5,626	7,094	+26.1	9,180	7,558	-17.7
Violent crime[a]	391,014	589,773	+50.8	66,296	104,137	+57.1	324,718	485,636	+49.6
Property crime[b]	1,461,940	1,673,406	+14.5	496,688	550,746	+10.9	965,252	1,122,660	+16.3
Total Crime Index[c]	1,852,954	2,263,179	+22.1	562,984	654,883	+16.3	1,289,970	1,608,296	+24.7
Other assaults	388,074	822,042	+111.8	63,435	130,459	+105.7	324,639	691,583	+113.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	64,817	80,083	+23.6	5,796	6,296	+8.6	59,021	73,787	+25.0
Fraud	221,685	276,521	+24.7	19,837	11,711	-41.0	201,848	264,810	+31.2
Embezzlement	6,932	10,522	+51.8	433	586	+35.3	6,499	9,936	+52.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	100,239	125,497	+25.2	24,029	33,479	+39.3	76,210	92,018	+20.7
Vandalism	175,981	234,483	+33.2	78,396	105,359	+34.4	97,585	129,124	+32.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	139,034	186,970	+34.5	19,576	42,485	+117.0	119,458	144,485	+21.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	100,936	83,264	-17.5	2,262	1,045	-53.8	98,674	82,219	-16.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	67,333	83,997	+24.7	10,740	15,122	+40.8	56,593	68,875	+21.7
Drug abuse violations	542,855	854,732	+57.5	64,517	69,299	+7.4	478,338	785,433	+64.2
Gambling	31,146	13,657	-56.2	789	985	+24.8	30,357	12,672	-58.3
Offenses against family and children	36,280	66,423	+83.1	1,120	3,493	+211.9	35,160	62,930	+79.0
Driving under the influence	1,407,698	1,153,851	-18.0	21,465	10,251	-52.2	1,386,233	1,143,600	-17.5
Liquor laws	352,203	372,915	+5.9	93,281	81,743	-12.4	258,922	291,172	+12.5
Drunkenness	872,916	596,378	-31.7	25,582	13,537	-47.1	847,334	582,841	-31.2
Disorderly conduct	481,598	529,792	+10.0	72,191	97,175	+34.6	409,407	432,617	+5.7
Vagrancy	29,434	27,314	-7.2	2,342	3,178	-35.7	27,092	24,136	-10.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,764,134	2,607,359	+47.8	250,160	258,698	+3.4	1,513,974	2,348,661	+55.1
Suspicion (not included in totals)	11,152	14,855	+33.2	2,555	4,850	+89.8	8,597	10,005	+16.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	61,752	67,340	+9.0	61,752	67,340	+9.0	X	X	X
Runaways	100,384	131,056	+30.6	100,384	131,056	+30.6	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1983 and 1992. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1983 and 1992 estimates (Source, p. 380). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[b]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[c]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 221.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged and age, United States, 1992

(10,962 agencies; 1992 estimated population 213,392,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	11,893,153	689,877	1,943,138	9,950,015	41,007	168,338	480,532	367,736	426,086	459,439	510,727	514,847
Percent[a]	100.0 %	5.8	16.3	83.7	0.3	1.4	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,491	304	2,829	16,662	3	30	271	469	880	1,176	1,437	1,359
Forcible rape	33,385	2,049	5,369	28,016	123	515	1,411	952	1,132	1,236	1,458	1,334
Robbery	153,456	11,514	40,434	113,022	291	2,153	9,070	8,422	9,969	10,529	10,731	9,295
Aggravated assault	434,918	20,366	63,777	371,141	1,104	4,980	14,282	11,731	14,952	16,728	17,595	17,436
Burglary	359,699	50,131	122,567	237,132	3,757	13,604	32,770	23,446	24,785	24,205	23,674	19,733
Larceny-theft	1,291,984	182,623	402,066	889,918	11,167	53,787	117,669	73,156	75,137	71,150	64,219	53,016
Motor vehicle theft	171,269	22,010	75,800	95,469	223	2,708	19,079	18,630	19,012	16,148	12,360	9,673
Arson	16,322	5,210	7,968	8,354	1,015	1,726	2,469	1,082	881	795	598	516
Violent crime[b]	641,250	34,233	112,409	528,841	1,521	7,678	25,034	21,574	26,933	29,669	31,221	29,424
Percent[a]	100.0 %	5.3	17.5	82.5	0.2	1.2	3.9	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.6
Property crime[c]	1,839,274	259,974	608,401	1,230,873	16,162	71,825	171,987	116,314	119,815	112,298	100,851	82,938
Percent[a]	100.0 %	14.1	33.1	66.9	0.9	3.9	9.4	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.5	4.5
Total Crime Index[d]	2,480,524	294,207	720,810	1,759,714	17,683	79,503	197,021	137,888	146,748	141,967	132,072	112,362
Percent[a]	100.0 %	11.9	29.1	70.9	0.7	3.2	7.9	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.5
Other assaults	912,517	60,280	143,797	768,720	3,662	16,312	40,306	26,016	28,200	29,301	29,894	30,846
Forgery and counterfeiting	88,649	1,218	7,024	81,625	45	245	928	1,093	1,811	2,902	4,041	4,575
Fraud	346,314	4,234	15,027	331,287	103	670	3,461	3,887	2,766	4,140	7,894	11,130
Embezzlement	11,707	100	671	11,036	5	33	62	45	151	375	456	563
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	136,765	10,668	36,325	100,440	282	2,022	8,364	7,399	8,533	9,725	10,272	8,851
Vandalism	262,477	58,742	118,027	144,450	6,878	18,322	33,542	19,829	20,742	18,714	14,035	11,057
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	204,116	13,893	46,256	157,860	484	2,795	10,614	8,925	10,943	12,495	13,589	12,293
Prostitution and commercialized vice	86,988	165	1,095	85,893	14	19	132	138	265	527	1,492	2,306
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	91,560	8,496	16,632	74,928	770	2,338	5,388	2,888	2,651	2,597	2,522	2,518
Drug abuse violations	920,424	10,800	73,981	846,443	168	1,079	9,553	12,806	21,017	29,358	40,377	43,770
Gambling	15,029	199	1,088	13,941	9	22	168	176	300	413	473	511
Offenses against family and children	84,328	1,361	3,940	80,388	172	261	928	787	897	895	2,150	2,286
Driving under the influence	1,319,583	365	11,956	1,307,627	127	37	201	541	2,939	8,111	21,257	29,549
Liquor laws	442,985	9,541	97,443	345,542	173	844	8,524	14,246	27,948	45,708	66,386	65,689
Drunkenness	664,236	1,898	15,114	649,122	97	202	1,599	2,340	3,724	7,152	15,203	17,306
Disorderly conduct	605,367	37,483	109,684	495,683	2,126	9,034	26,323	20,790	24,343	27,068	29,832	28,541
Vagrancy	29,004	1,150	3,436	25,568	25	207	918	835	699	752	1,028	920
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,954,440	85,541	295,075	2,659,365	5,808	18,903	60,830	50,699	69,611	89,224	117,191	129,224
Suspicion	15,351	1,877	4,968	10,383	100	372	1,405	1,193	1,375	523	563	550
Curfew and loitering law violations	74,619	22,529	74,619	X	480	3,643	18,406	17,392	19,704	14,994	X	X
Runaways	146,170	65,130	146,170	X	1,796	11,475	51,859	37,823	30,719	12,498	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1992 (Source, p. 380). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[d]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 227, 228.

20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and older
505,514	505,258	469,926	431,903	418,940	1,969,841	1,744,311	1,226,177	741,403	399,076	220,541	126,088	77,559	87,904
4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.5	16.6	14.7	10.3	6.2	3.4	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.7
1,232	1,215	1,027	889	741	2,938	2,008	1,411	900	621	339	204	129	212
1,358	1,417	1,354	1,150	1,176	5,581	5,084	3,467	2,054	1,075	609	359	226	314
8,081	7,663	6,702	5,969	5,791	24,817	17,587	9,476	4,116	1,551	666	272	125	180
17,118	18,196	17,649	16,452	16,131	76,160	66,606	46,518	27,238	14,998	8,202	4,597	2,796	3,449
15,958	14,409	12,414	10,933	10,231	47,723	38,477	23,782	11,416	4,752	1,916	839	382	493
45,582	43,114	37,916	34,363	34,519	161,355	148,497	109,063	66,563	35,135	20,000	12,456	9,275	14,845
7,528	6,593	5,575	4,890	4,496	17,728	12,523	7,356	3,655	1,631	761	333	177	190
445	409	357	343	287	1,456	1,331	998	663	413	230	139	81	88
27,789	28,491	26,732	24,460	23,839	109,496	91,285	60,872	34,308	18,245	9,816	5,432	3,276	4,155
4.3	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.7	17.1	14.2	9.5	5.4	2.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
69,513	64,525	56,262	50,529	49,533	228,262	200,828	141,199	82,297	41,931	22,907	13,767	9,915	15,616
3.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	12.4	10.9	7.7	4.5	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
97,302	93,016	82,994	74,989	73,372	337,758	292,113	202,071	116,605	60,176	32,723	19,199	13,191	19,771
3.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	13.6	11.8	8.1	4.7	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8
32,292	36,764	35,775	34,163	34,366	167,795	147,811	98,494	56,592	29,523	15,422	8,224	4,982	5,777
4,831	4,428	4,330	3,657	3,827	17,475	14,704	9,700	5,381	2,476	1,081	520	292	307
13,879	15,564	15,398	14,923	15,181	71,575	61,009	45,174	28,454	15,030	7,527	3,754	2,176	2,619
601	633	569	499	556	2,138	1,905	1,225	854	541	232	131	70	63
7,470	6,618	5,606	4,710	4,431	18,519	14,245	9,439	5,325	2,438	1,250	619	334	313
9,697	9,491	8,186	7,086	6,582	28,188	22,012	13,339	7,135	3,504	1,788	953	575	822
10,937	11,014	9,542	8,091	7,172	28,381	21,056	14,142	9,064	5,293	3,018	1,778	1,145	1,345
2,670	3,643	4,178	4,130	4,362	22,952	19,359	11,073	4,962	2,268	1,085	614	362	437
2,453	2,676	2,607	2,483	2,517	13,257	13,353	10,202	6,959	4,665	2,861	2,324	1,497	2,034
43,459	45,428	43,484	40,135	38,530	186,836	161,991	105,931	55,446	23,063	9,701	4,380	2,161	1,751
452	469	383	366	316	1,642	1,675	1,638	1,454	1,305	1,010	858	612	777
2,492	3,040	3,013	3,078	3,216	16,943	17,011	12,720	7,351	3,538	1,692	842	474	542
38,252	56,035	55,567	53,845	52,573	262,997	248,712	182,857	122,204	76,286	45,528	27,713	17,529	16,723
55,755	17,668	12,672	9,292	7,890	30,607	26,040	19,275	13,112	8,359	5,242	3,390	2,030	2,135
18,948	25,459	23,648	22,529	22,162	113,049	120,819	98,623	67,591	40,921	25,930	16,534	10,262	10,138
28,117	31,735	28,222	24,524	22,969	97,277	80,376	53,975	31,210	16,926	9,515	5,129	3,336	3,999
784	758	719	679	709	3,994	5,022	4,353	2,853	1,602	1,054	553	343	197
134,613	140,293	132,564	122,239	117,774	546,312	473,107	330,596	198,163	100,817	53,709	28,493	16,153	18,117
510	526	469	485	435	2,146	1,991	1,350	688	345	173	80	35	37
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged and sex, United States, 1992

(10,962 agencies; 1992 estimated population 213,392,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,893,153	9,633,809	81.0 %	2,259,344	19.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,491	17,592	90.3	1,899	9.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	33,385	32,965	98.7	420	1.3	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	153,456	140,374	91.5	13,082	8.5	1.3	1.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	434,918	370,379	85.2	64,539	14.8	3.7	3.8	2.9
Burglary	359,699	326,570	90.8	33,129	9.2	3.0	3.4	1.5
Larceny-theft	1,291,984	876,736	67.9	415,248	32.1	10.9	9.1	18.4
Motor vehicle theft	171,269	152,753	89.2	18,516	10.8	1.4	1.6	0.8
Arson	16,322	14,139	86.6	2,183	13.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime[c]	641,250	561,310	87.5	79,940	12.5	5.4	5.8	3.5
Property crime[d]	1,839,274	1,370,198	74.5	469,076	25.5	15.5	14.2	20.8
Total Crime Index[e]	2,480,524	1,931,508	77.9	549,016	22.1	20.9	20.0	24.3
Other assaults	912,517	755,933	82.8	156,584	17.2	7.7	7.8	6.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	88,649	57,849	65.3	30,800	34.7	0.7	0.6	1.4
Fraud	346,314	200,366	57.9	145,948	42.1	2.9	2.1	6.5
Embezzlement	11,707	7,147	61.0	4,560	39.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	136,765	119,688	87.5	17,077	12.5	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	262,477	232,852	88.7	29,625	11.3	2.2	2.4	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	204,116	188,797	92.5	15,319	7.5	1.7	2.0	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	86,988	30,180	34.7	56,808	65.3	0.7	0.3	2.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	91,560	84,540	92.3	7,020	7.7	0.8	0.9	0.3
Drug abuse violations	920,424	769,080	83.6	151,344	16.4	7.7	8.0	6.7
Gambling	15,029	12,942	86.1	2,087	13.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	84,328	69,115	82.0	15,213	18.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Driving under the influence	1,319,583	1,137,542	86.2	182,041	13.8	11.1	11.8	8.1
Liquor laws	442,985	357,669	80.7	85,316	19.3	3.7	3.7	3.8
Drunkenness	664,236	592,324	89.2	71,912	10.8	5.6	6.1	3.2
Disorderly conduct	605,367	480,677	79.4	124,690	20.6	5.1	5.0	5.5
Vagrancy	29,004	26,170	90.2	2,834	9.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,954,440	2,448,952	82.9	505,488	17.1	24.8	25.4	22.4
Suspicion	15,351	12,678	82.6	2,673	17.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	74,619	54,622	73.2	19,997	26.8	0.6	0.6	0.9
Runaways	146,170	63,178	43.2	82,992	56.8	1.2	0.7	3.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.8. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1992, males comprised 48.8 percent and females 51.2 percent of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1992," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, September 1993. (Mimeographed.) Table 1). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

[b]Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

[c]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[d]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[e]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 234. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.10

Arrests

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1991 and 1992

(8,851 agencies; 1992 estimated population 177,638,000; 1991 estimated population 175,962,000)

	Male						Female					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
Offense charged	1991	1992	Percent change	1991	1992	Percent change	1991	1992	Percent change	1991	1992	Percent change
Total	8,139,198	8,102,944	-0.4 %	1,258,683	1,286,997	+2.2 %	1,873,332	1,903,617	+1.6 %	370,525	387,019	+4.5 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,022	15,319	-4.4	2,397	2,375	-0.9	1,842	1,649	-10.5	116	146	+25.9
Forcible rape	27,984	27,567	-1.5	4,354	4,407	+1.2	354	381	+7.6	82	99	+20.7
Robbery	122,033	120,146	-1.5	31,432	31,935	+1.6	11,403	11,335	-0.6	3,023	2,989	-1.1
Aggravated assault	300,079	310,253	+3.4	42,273	45,077	+6.6	46,676	52,119	+11.7	7,492	8,695	+16.1
Burglary	282,876	274,563	-2.9	95,178	93,925	-1.3	27,988	29,157	+4.2	8,873	9,484	+6.9
Larceny-theft	765,565	741,619	-3.1	243,692	242,428	-0.5	361,397	353,251	-2.3	98,528	101,433	+2.9
Motor vehicle theft	138,703	132,295	-4.6	59,742	56,731	-5.0	15,495	16,211	+4.6	7,680	8,250	+7.4
Arson	12,193	12,383	+1.6	5,984	6,327	+5.7	1,831	1,893	+3.4	590	756	+28.1
Violent crime[a]	466,118	473,285	+1.5	80,456	83,794	+4.1	60,275	65,484	+8.6	10,713	11,929	+11.4
Property crime[b]	1,199,337	1,160,860	-3.2	404,596	399,411	-1.3	406,711	400,512	-1.5	115,671	119,923	+3.7
Total Crime Index[c]	1,665,455	1,634,145	-1.9	485,052	483,205	-0.4	466,986	465,996	-0.2	126,384	131,852	+4.3
Other assaults	607,134	638,585	+5.2	87,624	94,478	+7.8	120,702	133,311	+10.4	27,083	30,660	+13.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	46,517	47,494	+2.1	4,216	4,010	-4.9	25,157	26,404	+5.0	2,156	2,153	-0.1
Fraud	157,826	160,529	+1.7	7,645	8,507	+11.3	119,512	117,900	-1.3	2,865	3,043	+6.2
Embezzlement	6,022	6,010	-0.2	340	290	-14.7	3,887	3,989	+2.6	209	273	+30.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	107,960	104,257	-3.4	29,908	28,381	-5.1	14,572	14,968	+2.7	3,363	3,420	+1.7
Vandalism	206,516	206,257	-0.1	91,460	95,758	+4.7	25,080	26,059	+3.9	8,298	8,965	+8.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	155,399	165,876	+6.7	33,350	38,450	+15.3	11,788	13,308	+12.9	2,230	2,875	+28.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	26,660	25,411	-4.7	489	434	-11.2	51,564	49,552	-3.9	531	505	-4.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	70,959	73,890	+4.1	12,625	13,861	+9.8	5,278	6,153	+16.6	957	1,098	+14.7
Drug abuse violations	618,594	663,620	+7.3	51,094	58,166	+13.8	122,924	131,979	+7.4	6,218	7,346	+18.1
Gambling	10,443	10,758	+3.0	767	844	+10.0	1,598	1,762	+10.3	23	67	+191.3
Offenses against family and children	55,634	59,386	+6.7	1,783	2,228	+25.0	11,969	13,300	+11.1	930	1,213	+30.4
Driving under the influence	1,041,980	951,312	-8.7	10,667	8,667	-18.7	158,931	150,002	-5.6	1,680	1,386	-17.5
Liquor laws	329,464	287,801	-12.6	67,718	59,186	-12.6	78,966	69,482	-12.0	26,301	23,636	-10.1
Drunkenness	566,654	526,596	-7.1	13,315	11,378	-14.5	65,581	63,741	-2.8	2,421	2,190	-9.5
Disorderly conduct	417,962	414,368	-0.9	72,667	76,337	+5.1	104,856	108,633	+3.6	19,204	21,220	+10.5
Vagrancy	26,894	25,064	-6.8	1,799	2,764	+53.6	3,243	2,383	-26.5	279	494	+77.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,916,893	1,994,531	+4.1	181,932	192,999	+6.1	389,872	411,183	+5.5	48,527	51,111	+5.3
Suspicion (not included in totals)	11,752	11,362	-3.3	2,316	3,688	+59.2	2,332	2,485	+6.6	643	1,109	+72.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	49,305	49,566	+0.5	49,305	49,566	+0.5	18,038	18,152	+0.6	18,038	18,152	+0.6
Runaways	54,927	57,488	+4.7	54,927	57,488	+4.7	72,828	75,360	+3.5	72,828	75,360	+3.5

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991 and 1992 (Source, p. 380). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 and 1992 estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[c] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 226.

Table 4.11

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1992

(10,950 agencies; 1992 estimated population 213,130,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent[a]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	11,876,204	8,030,171	3,598,259	130,770	117,004	100.0 %	67.6 %	30.3 %	1.1 %	1.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,463	8,466	10,728	107	162	100.0	43.5	55.1	0.5	0.8
Forcible rape	33,332	18,490	14,258	291	293	100.0	55.5	42.8	0.9	0.9
Robbery	153,246	57,837	93,392	608	1,409	100.0	37.7	60.9	0.4	0.9
Aggravated assault	434,471	258,545	168,744	3,629	3,553	100.0	59.5	38.8	0.8	0.8
Burglary	359,306	243,637	109,165	2,840	3,664	100.0	67.8	30.4	0.8	1.0
Larceny-theft	1,290,278	853,558	404,707	14,293	17,720	100.0	66.2	31.4	1.1	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	171,136	99,874	67,481	1,355	2,426	100.0	58.4	39.4	0.8	1.4
Arson	16,275	12,430	3,572	135	138	100.0	76.4	21.9	0.8	0.8
Violent crime[b]	640,512	343,338	287,122	4,635	5,417	100.0	53.6	44.8	0.7	0.8
Property crime[c]	1,836,995	1,209,499	584,925	18,623	23,948	100.0	65.8	31.8	1.0	1.3
Total Crime Index[d]	2,477,507	1,552,837	872,047	23,258	29,365	100.0	62.7	35.2	0.9	1.2
Other assaults	911,374	584,668	308,170	10,567	7,969	100.0	64.2	33.8	1.2	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	88,573	57,377	29,804	492	900	100.0	64.8	33.6	0.6	1.0
Fraud	345,768	223,483	118,931	1,531	1,823	100.0	64.6	34.4	0.4	0.5
Embezzlement	11,699	8,022	3,476	52	149	100.0	68.6	29.7	0.4	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	136,411	77,622	56,817	755	1,217	100.0	56.9	41.7	0.6	0.9
Vandalism	262,084	199,657	57,295	2,707	2,425	100.0	76.2	21.9	1.0	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	203,739	115,377	85,072	1,055	2,235	100.0	56.6	41.8	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	86,932	53,922	31,541	485	984	100.0	62.0	36.3	0.6	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	91,454	72,366	17,280	861	947	100.0	79.1	18.9	0.9	1.0
Drug abuse violations	919,561	546,430	364,546	3,500	5,085	100.0	59.4	39.6	0.4	0.6
Gambling	15,021	7,194	6,756	59	1,012	100.0	47.9	45.0	0.4	6.7
Offenses against family and children	83,770	56,124	24,437	1,044	2,165	100.0	67.0	29.2	1.2	2.6
Driving under the influence	1,317,968	1,155,884	132,894	17,797	11,393	100.0	87.7	10.1	1.4	0.9
Liquor laws	441,781	378,288	47,388	12,147	3,958	100.0	85.6	10.7	2.7	0.9
Drunkenness	663,573	534,629	113,496	13,627	1,821	100.0	80.6	17.1	2.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	604,612	394,210	199,055	7,788	3,559	100.0	65.2	32.9	1.3	0.6
Vagrancy	28,611	14,563	13,588	359	101	100.0	50.9	47.5	1.3	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,950,424	1,818,980	1,067,226	30,326	33,892	100.0	61.7	36.2	1.0	1.1
Suspicion	15,336	7,572	7,634	24	106	100.0	49.4	49.8	0.2	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	74,428	56,752	15,607	703	1,366	100.0	76.3	21.0	0.9	1.8
Runaways	145,578	114,214	25,199	1,633	4,532	100.0	78.5	17.3	1.1	3.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1992--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent[a]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	1,939,456	1,357,661	529,534	19,590	32,671	100.0 %	70.0 %	27.3 %	1.0 %	1.7 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,829	1,162	1,625	11	31	100.0	41.1	57.4	0.4	1.1
Forcible rape	5,364	2,801	2,462	53	48	100.0	52.2	45.9	1.0	0.9
Robbery	40,354	15,267	24,296	173	618	100.0	37.8	60.2	0.4	1.5
Aggravated assault	63,683	35,865	26,713	457	648	100.0	56.3	41.9	0.7	1.0
Burglary	122,439	92,044	27,229	1,200	1,966	100.0	75.2	22.2	1.0	1.6
Larceny-theft	401,375	291,308	97,319	4,916	7,832	100.0	72.6	24.2	1.2	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	75,706	44,148	29,467	756	1,335	100.0	58.3	38.9	1.0	1.8
Arson	7,946	6,593	1,206	59	88	100.0	83.0	15.2	0.7	1.1
Violent crime[b]	112,230	55,095	55,096	694	1,345	100.0	49.1	49.1	0.6	1.2
Property crime[c]	607,466	434,093	155,221	6,931	11,221	100.0	71.5	25.6	1.1	1.8
Total Crime Index[d]	719,696	489,188	210,317	7,625	12,566	100.0	68.0	29.2	1.1	1.7
Other assaults	143,368	89,603	50,189	1,385	2,191	100.0	62.5	35.0	1.0	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,018	5,496	1,357	72	93	100.0	78.3	19.3	1.0	1.3
Fraud	15,019	8,023	6,650	74	272	100.0	53.4	44.3	0.5	1.8
Embezzlement	669	464	194	4	7	100.0	69.4	29.0	0.6	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	36,265	21,377	14,166	253	469	100.0	58.9	39.1	0.7	1.3
Vandalism	117,855	96,589	18,996	1,006	1,264	100.0	82.0	16.1	0.9	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	46,221	28,462	16,855	276	628	100.0	61.6	36.5	0.6	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,095	756	320	8	11	100.0	69.0	29.2	0.7	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	16,599	12,107	4,153	115	224	100.0	72.9	25.0	0.7	1.3
Drug abuse violations	73,886	38,571	34,404	301	610	100.0	52.2	46.6	0.4	0.8
Gambling	1,088	265	810	7	6	100.0	24.4	74.4	0.6	0.6
Offenses against family and children	3,917	2,967	816	25	109	100.0	75.7	20.8	0.6	2.8
Driving under the influence	11,942	10,973	644	254	71	100.0	91.9	5.4	2.1	0.6
Liquor laws	97,203	89,121	5,120	2,366	596	100.0	91.7	5.3	2.4	0.6
Drunkenness	15,093	13,269	1,492	253	79	100.0	87.9	9.9	1.7	0.5
Disorderly conduct	109,610	72,902	35,132	794	782	100.0	66.5	32.1	0.7	0.7
Vagrancy	3,435	2,286	1,115	12	22	100.0	66.6	32.5	0.3	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	294,508	201,159	84,229	2,424	6,696	100.0	68.3	28.6	0.8	2.3
Suspicion	4,963	3,117	1,769	0	77	100.0	62.8	35.6	X	1.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	74,428	56,752	15,607	703	1,366	100.0	76.3	21.0	0.9	1.8
Runaways	145,578	114,214	25,199	1,633	4,532	100.0	78.5	17.3	1.1	3.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1992--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent[a]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	9,936,748	6,672,510	3,068,725	111,180	84,333	100.0 %	67.1 %	30.9 %	1.1 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,634	7,304	9,103	96	131	100.0	43.9	54.7	0.6	0.8
Forcible rape	27,968	15,689	11,796	238	245	100.0	56.1	42.2	0.9	0.9
Robbery	112,892	42,570	69,096	435	791	100.0	37.7	61.2	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	370,788	222,680	142,031	3,172	2,905	100.0	60.1	38.3	0.9	0.8
Burglary	236,867	151,593	81,936	1,640	1,698	100.0	64.0	34.6	0.7	0.7
Larceny-theft	888,903	562,250	307,388	9,377	9,888	100.0	63.3	34.6	1.1	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	95,430	55,726	38,014	599	1,091	100.0	58.4	39.8	0.6	1.1
Arson	8,329	5,837	2,366	76	50	100.0	70.1	28.4	0.9	0.6
Violent crime[b]	528,282	288,243	232,026	3,941	4,072	100.0	54.6	43.9	0.7	0.8
Property crime[c]	1,229,529	775,406	429,704	11,692	12,727	100.0	63.1	34.9	1.0	1.0
Total Crime Index[d]	1,757,811	1,063,649	661,730	15,633	16,799	100.0	60.5	37.6	0.9	1.0
Other assaults	768,006	495,065	257,981	9,182	5,778	100.0	64.5	33.6	1.2	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	81,555	51,881	28,447	420	807	100.0	63.6	34.9	0.5	1.0
Fraud	330,749	215,460	112,281	1,457	1,551	100.0	65.1	33.9	0.4	0.5
Embezzlement	11,030	7,558	3,282	48	142	100.0	68.5	29.8	0.4	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	100,146	56,245	42,651	502	748	100.0	56.2	42.6	0.5	0.7
Vandalism	144,229	103,068	38,299	1,701	1,161	100.0	71.5	26.6	1.2	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	157,518	86,915	68,217	779	1,607	100.0	55.2	43.3	0.5	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,837	53,166	31,221	477	973	100.0	61.9	36.4	0.6	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	74,855	60,259	13,127	746	723	100.0	80.5	17.5	1.0	1.0
Drug abuse violations	845,675	507,859	330,142	3,199	4,475	100.0	60.1	39.0	0.4	0.5
Gambling	13,933	6,929	5,946	52	1,006	100.0	49.7	42.7	0.4	7.2
Offenses against family and children	79,853	53,157	23,621	1,019	2,056	100.0	66.6	29.6	1.3	2.6
Driving under the influence	1,306,026	1,144,911	132,250	17,543	11,322	100.0	87.7	10.1	1.3	0.9
Liquor laws	344,578	289,167	42,268	9,781	3,362	100.0	83.9	12.3	2.8	1.0
Drunkenness	648,480	521,360	112,004	13,374	1,742	100.0	80.4	17.3	2.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	495,002	321,308	163,923	6,994	2,777	100.0	64.9	33.1	1.4	0.6
Vagrancy	25,176	12,277	12,473	347	79	100.0	48.8	49.5	1.4	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,655,916	1,617,821	982,997	27,902	27,196	100.0	60.9	37.0	1.1	1.0
Suspicion	10,373	4,455	5,865	24	29	100.0	42.9	56.5	0.2	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.8. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1992, whites comprised 83.5 percent, blacks 12.4 percent, and other racial categories 4.1 percent of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1992," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, September 1993. (Mimeographed.) Table 1). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[c]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[d]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 235-237.

Table 4.12

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1992

(7,623 agencies; 1992 estimated population 146,002,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	9,120,287	7,359,212	80.7 %	1,761,075	19.3 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,022	13,621	90.7	1,401	9.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	24,983	24,688	98.8	295	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	135,514	123,867	91.4	11,647	8.6	1.5	1.7	0.7
Aggravated assault	336,233	284,859	84.7	51,374	15.3	3.7	3.9	2.9
Burglary	266,291	240,482	90.3	25,809	9.7	2.9	3.3	1.5
Larceny-theft	1,092,869	733,620	67.1	359,249	32.9	12.0	10.0	20.4
Motor vehicle theft	136,622	121,889	89.2	14,733	10.8	1.5	1.7	0.8
Arson	11,899	10,283	86.4	1,616	13.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime[c]	511,752	447,035	87.4	64,717	12.6	5.6	6.1	3.7
Property crime[d]	1,507,681	1,106,274	73.4	401,407	26.6	16.5	15.0	22.8
Total Crime Index[e]	2,019,433	1,553,309	76.9	466,124	23.1	22.1	21.1	26.5
Other assaults	717,680	594,033	82.8	123,647	17.2	7.9	8.1	7.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	65,041	42,361	65.1	22,680	34.9	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	205,020	127,396	62.1	77,624	37.9	2.2	1.7	4.4
Embezzlement	8,343	4,970	59.6	3,373	40.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	110,122	96,140	87.3	13,982	12.7	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	210,121	186,188	88.6	23,933	11.4	2.3	2.5	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	165,967	153,394	92.4	12,573	7.6	1.8	2.1	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,325	28,629	34.4	54,696	65.6	0.9	0.4	3.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	65,815	59,954	91.1	5,861	8.9	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	718,785	600,924	83.6	117,861	16.4	7.9	8.2	6.7
Gambling	13,132	11,355	86.5	1,777	13.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	47,176	35,830	75.9	11,346	24.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
Driving under the influence	805,147	688,898	85.6	116,249	14.4	8.8	9.4	6.6
Liquor laws	350,869	284,089	81.0	66,780	19.0	3.8	3.9	3.8
Drunkenness	554,851	494,724	89.2	60,127	10.8	6.1	6.7	3.4
Disorderly conduct	531,979	421,052	79.1	110,927	20.9	5.8	5.7	6.3
Vagrancy	27,345	24,774	90.6	2,571	9.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,219,002	1,838,503	82.9	380,499	17.1	24.3	25.0	21.6
Suspicion	13,863	11,383	82.1	2,480	17.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	70,691	51,871	73.4	18,820	26.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
Runaways	116,580	49,435	42.4	67,145	57.6	1.3	0.7	3.8

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1992 (Source, p. 380). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 243. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.13

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1992

(7,615 agencies; 1992 estimated population 145,842,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent[a]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	9,105,947	5,886,380	3,023,375	98,592	97,600	100.0 %	64.6 %	33.2 %	1.1 %	1.1 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,999	5,475	9,331	54	139	100.0	36.5	62.2	0.4	0.9
Forcible rape	24,950	12,283	12,257	155	255	100.0	49.2	49.1	0.6	1.0
Robbery	135,319	49,301	84,239	506	1,273	100.0	36.4	62.3	0.4	0.9
Aggravated assault	335,834	186,847	143,574	2,382	3,031	100.0	55.6	42.8	0.7	0.9
Burglary	265,964	169,365	91,905	1,705	2,989	100.0	63.7	34.6	0.6	1.1
Larceny-theft	1,091,343	708,972	353,919	12,954	15,498	100.0	65.0	32.4	1.2	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	136,503	75,550	57,842	957	2,154	100.0	55.3	42.4	0.7	1.6
Arson	11,858	8,667	2,994	86	111	100.0	73.1	25.2	0.7	0.9
Violent crime[b]	511,102	253,906	249,401	3,097	4,698	100.0	49.7	48.8	0.6	0.9
Property crime[c]	1,505,668	962,554	506,660	15,702	20,752	100.0	63.9	33.7	1.0	1.4
Total Crime Index[d]	2,016,770	1,216,460	756,061	18,799	25,450	100.0	60.3	37.5	0.9	1.3
Other assaults	716,614	437,119	265,036	8,034	6,425	100.0	61.0	37.0	1.1	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	64,989	40,218	23,629	353	789	100.0	61.9	36.4	0.5	1.2
Fraud	204,748	122,891	79,458	854	1,545	100.0	60.0	38.8	0.4	0.8
Embezzlement	8,339	5,429	2,783	37	90	100.0	65.1	33.4	0.4	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	109,786	58,622	49,568	539	1,057	100.0	53.4	45.1	0.5	1.0
Vandalism	209,755	154,366	51,164	2,159	2,066	100.0	73.6	24.4	1.0	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	165,612	88,821	74,152	765	1,874	100.0	53.6	44.8	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,269	51,155	30,691	470	953	100.0	61.4	36.9	0.6	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	65,722	49,613	14,701	585	823	100.0	75.5	22.4	0.9	1.3
Drug abuse violations	718,055	398,720	312,857	2,286	4,192	100.0	55.5	43.6	0.3	0.6
Gambling	13,124	5,919	6,250	36	919	100.0	45.1	47.6	0.3	7.0
Offenses against family and children	46,915	31,517	12,706	654	2,038	100.0	67.2	27.1	1.4	4.3
Driving under the influence	803,938	702,724	84,113	10,747	6,354	100.0	87.4	10.5	1.3	0.8
Liquor laws	349,728	294,020	42,033	10,269	3,406	100.0	84.1	12.0	2.9	1.0
Drunkenness	554,266	437,645	103,722	11,396	1,503	100.0	79.0	18.7	2.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	531,322	335,324	187,021	5,781	3,196	100.0	63.1	35.2	1.1	0.6
Vagrancy	26,956	13,285	13,231	342	98	100.0	49.3	49.1	1.3	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,215,657	1,294,457	868,967	22,593	29,640	100.0	58.4	39.2	1.0	1.3
Suspicion	13,861	6,260	7,489	11	101	100.0	45.2	54.0	0.1	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	70,504	53,605	15,242	643	1,014	100.0	76.0	21.6	0.9	1.4
Runaways	116,017	88,210	22,501	1,239	4,067	100.0	76.0	19.4	1.1	3.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1992--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent[a]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	1,617,737	1,101,418	472,268	15,751	28,300	100.0 %	68.1 %	29.2 %	1.0 %	1.7 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,350	878	1,439	8	25	100.0	37.4	61.2	0.3	1.1
Forcible rape	4,167	1,910	2,185	31	41	100.0	45.8	52.4	0.7	1.0
Robbery	36,667	13,658	22,293	146	570	100.0	37.2	60.8	0.4	1.6
Aggravated assault	51,730	27,859	23,002	328	541	100.0	53.9	44.5	0.6	1.0
Burglary	90,055	64,891	22,850	729	1,585	100.0	72.1	25.4	0.8	1.8
Larceny-theft	346,684	248,989	86,360	4,481	6,854	100.0	71.8	24.9	1.3	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	61,701	34,268	25,730	541	1,162	100.0	55.5	41.7	0.9	1.9
Arson	6,265	5,105	1,051	41	68	100.0	81.5	16.8	0.7	1.1
Violent crime[b]	94,914	44,305	48,919	513	1,177	100.0	46.7	51.5	0.5	1.2
Property crime[c]	504,705	353,253	135,991	5,792	9,669	100.0	70.0	26.9	1.1	1.9
Total Crime Index[d]	599,619	397,558	184,910	6,305	10,846	100.0	66.3	30.8	1.1	1.8
Other assaults	119,397	72,479	43,948	1,092	1,878	100.0	60.7	36.8	0.9	1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,723	4,384	1,197	63	79	100.0	76.6	20.9	1.1	1.4
Fraud	13,383	6,719	6,361	57	246	100.0	50.2	47.5	0.4	1.8
Embezzlement	541	370	161	3	7	100.0	68.4	29.8	0.6	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	30,893	17,435	12,846	201	411	100.0	56.4	41.6	0.7	1.3
Vandalism	95,153	76,241	17,033	790	1,089	100.0	80.1	17.9	0.8	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	39,641	23,878	14,999	226	538	100.0	60.2	37.8	0.6	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	999	683	298	7	11	100.0	68.4	29.8	0.7	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	12,173	8,339	3,565	63	206	100.0	68.5	29.3	0.5	1.7
Drug abuse violations	63,211	31,290	31,244	222	455	100.0	49.5	49.4	0.4	0.7
Gambling	1,032	250	774	2	6	100.0	24.2	75.0	0.2	0.6
Offenses against family and children	3,158	2,312	723	17	106	100.0	73.2	22.9	0.5	3.4
Driving under the influence	7,599	6,939	454	163	43	100.0	91.3	6.0	2.1	0.6
Liquor laws	73,772	66,901	4,488	1,894	489	100.0	90.7	6.1	2.6	0.7
Drunkenness	13,019	11,351	1,396	208	64	100.0	87.2	10.7	1.6	0.5
Disorderly conduct	99,209	64,731	33,119	655	704	100.0	65.2	33.4	0.7	0.7
Vagrancy	3,051	1,958	1,061	10	22	100.0	64.2	34.8	0.3	0.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	244,909	162,861	74,213	1,891	5,944	100.0	66.5	30.3	0.8	2.4
Suspicion	4,734	2,924	1,735	0	75	100.0	61.8	36.6	X	1.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	70,504	53,605	15,242	643	1,014	100.0	76.0	21.6	0.9	1.4
Runaways	116,017	88,210	22,501	1,239	4,067	100.0	76.0	19.4	1.1	3.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1992--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent[a]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	7,488,210	4,784,962	2,551,107	82,841	69,300	100.0 %	63.9 %	34.1 %	1.1 %	0.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,649	4,597	7,892	46	114	100.0	36.3	62.4	0.4	0.9
Forcible rape	20,783	10,373	10,072	124	214	100.0	49.9	48.5	0.6	1.0
Robbery	98,652	35,643	61,946	360	703	100.0	36.1	62.8	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	284,104	158,988	120,572	2,054	2,490	100.0	56.0	42.4	0.7	0.9
Burglary	175,909	104,474	69,055	976	1,404	100.0	59.4	39.3	0.6	0.8
Larceny-theft	744,659	459,983	267,559	8,473	8,644	100.0	61.8	35.9	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	74,802	41,282	32,112	416	992	100.0	55.2	42.9	0.6	1.3
Arson	5,593	3,562	1,943	45	43	100.0	63.7	34.7	0.8	0.8
Violent crime[b]	416,188	209,601	200,482	2,584	3,521	100.0	50.4	48.2	0.6	0.8
Property crime[c]	1,000,963	609,301	370,669	9,910	11,083	100.0	60.9	37.0	1.0	1.1
Total Crime Index[d]	1,417,151	818,902	571,151	12,494	14,604	100.0	57.8	40.3	0.9	1.0
Other assaults	597,217	364,640	221,088	6,942	4,547	100.0	61.1	37.0	1.2	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	59,266	35,834	22,432	290	710	100.0	60.5	37.8	0.5	1.2
Fraud	191,365	116,172	73,097	797	1,299	100.0	60.7	38.2	0.4	0.7
Embezzlement	7,798	5,059	2,622	34	83	100.0	64.9	33.6	0.4	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	78,893	41,187	36,722	338	646	100.0	52.2	46.5	0.4	0.8
Vandalism	114,602	78,125	34,131	1,369	977	100.0	68.2	29.8	1.2	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	125,971	64,943	59,153	539	1,336	100.0	51.6	47.0	0.4	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	82,270	50,472	30,393	463	942	100.0	61.3	36.9	0.6	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	53,549	41,274	11,136	522	617	100.0	77.1	20.8	1.0	1.2
Drug abuse violations	654,844	367,430	281,613	2,064	3,737	100.0	56.1	43.0	0.3	0.6
Gambling	12,092	5,669	5,476	34	913	100.0	46.9	45.3	0.3	7.6
Offenses against family and children	43,757	29,205	11,983	637	1,932	100.0	66.7	27.4	1.5	4.4
Driving under the influence	796,339	695,785	93,659	10,584	6,311	100.0	87.4	10.5	1.3	0.8
Liquor laws	275,956	227,119	37,545	8,375	2,917	100.0	82.3	13.6	3.0	1.1
Drunkenness	541,247	426,294	102,326	11,188	1,439	100.0	78.8	18.9	2.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	432,113	270,593	153,902	5,126	2,492	100.0	62.6	35.6	1.2	0.6
Vagrancy	23,905	11,327	12,170	332	76	100.0	47.4	50.9	1.4	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,970,748	1,131,596	794,754	20,702	23,696	100.0	57.4	40.3	1.1	1.2
Suspicion	9,127	3,336	5,754	11	26	100.0	36.6	63.0	0.1	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.12. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[d]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 244-246.

Table 4.14

Arrests in suburban areas[a]

By offense charged and sex, 1992

(5,484 agencies; 1992 estimated population 90,709,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[b]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,286,760	3,474,062	81.0 %	812,698	19.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,610	4,129	89.6	481	10.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	10,688	10,553	98.7	135	1.3	0.2	0.3	(c)
Robbery	34,139	31,305	91.7	2,834	8.3	0.8	0.9	0.3
Aggravated assault	140,117	120,543	86.0	19,574	14.0	3.3	3.5	2.4
Burglary	127,350	116,613	91.6	10,737	8.4	3.0	3.4	1.3
Larceny-theft	459,033	313,810	68.4	145,223	31.6	10.7	9.0	17.9
Motor vehicle theft	51,058	45,190	88.5	5,868	11.5	1.2	1.3	0.7
Arson	6,627	5,829	88.0	798	12.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime[d]	189,554	166,530	87.9	23,024	12.1	4.4	4.8	2.8
Property crime[e]	644,068	481,442	74.8	162,626	25.2	15.0	13.9	20.0
Total Crime Index[f]	833,622	647,972	77.7	185,650	22.3	19.4	18.7	22.8
Other assaults	312,573	257,577	82.4	54,996	17.6	7.3	7.4	6.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	33,383	21,806	65.3	11,577	34.7	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	149,791	82,013	54.8	67,778	45.2	3.5	2.4	8.3
Embezzlement	3,981	2,424	60.9	1,557	39.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	49,429	43,075	87.1	6,354	12.9	1.2	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	101,951	91,333	89.6	10,618	10.4	2.4	2.6	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	65,567	60,833	92.8	4,734	7.2	1.5	1.8	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,657	4,617	47.8	5,040	52.2	0.2	0.1	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	31,805	30,156	94.8	1,649	5.2	0.7	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	278,927	232,517	83.4	46,410	16.6	6.5	6.7	5.7
Gambling	2,714	2,327	85.7	387	14.3	0.1	0.1	(c)
Offenses against family and children	42,922	37,533	87.4	5,389	12.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
Driving under the influence	594,627	510,642	85.9	83,985	14.1	13.9	14.7	10.3
Liquor laws	168,443	134,779	80.0	33,664	20.0	3.9	3.9	4.1
Drunkenness	205,274	182,540	88.9	22,734	11.1	4.8	5.3	2.8
Disorderly conduct	204,873	165,964	81.0	38,909	19.0	4.8	4.8	4.8
Vagrancy	4,471	3,858	86.3	613	13.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,112,221	917,601	82.5	194,620	17.5	25.9	26.4	23.9
Suspicion	3,525	3,064	86.9	461	13.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,359	17,869	73.4	6,490	26.6	0.6	0.5	0.8
Runaways	52,645	23,562	44.8	29,083	55.2	1.2	0.7	3.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1992 (Source, p. 380). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 estimates. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

[b]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

[c]Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

[d]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[e]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[f]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 270. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15

Arrests in suburban areas[a]

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1992

(5,476 agencies; 1992 estimated population 90,592,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent[b]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	4,280,290	3,240,742	999,493	18,485	21,570	100.0 %	75.7 %	23.4 %	0.4 %	0.5 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,607	2,774	1,792	14	27	100.0	60.2	38.9	0.3	0.6
Forcible rape	10,663	7,328	3,218	62	55	100.0	68.7	30.2	0.6	0.5
Robbery	34,109	15,561	18,240	131	177	100.0	45.6	53.5	0.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	140,007	97,915	40,645	611	836	100.0	69.9	29.0	0.4	0.6
Burglary	127,218	97,530	28,484	464	740	100.0	76.7	22.4	0.4	0.6
Larceny-theft	458,298	326,481	125,423	2,015	4,379	100.0	71.2	27.4	0.4	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	51,019	34,592	15,784	246	397	100.0	67.8	30.9	0.5	0.8
Arson	6,604	5,600	928	35	41	100.0	84.8	14.1	0.5	0.6
Violent crime[c]	189,386	123,578	63,895	818	1,095	100.0	65.3	33.7	0.4	0.6
Property crime[d]	643,139	464,203	170,619	2,760	5,557	100.0	72.2	26.5	0.4	0.9
Total Crime Index[e]	832,525	587,781	234,514	3,578	6,652	100.0	70.6	28.2	0.4	0.8
Other assaults	312,391	231,042	78,123	1,519	1,707	100.0	74.0	25.0	0.5	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	33,335	23,608	9,453	94	180	100.0	70.8	28.4	0.3	0.5
Fraud	149,511	101,760	46,757	392	602	100.0	68.1	31.3	0.3	0.4
Embezzlement	3,980	2,948	995	9	28	100.0	74.1	25.0	0.2	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	49,341	32,957	15,847	165	372	100.0	66.8	32.1	0.3	0.8
Vandalism	101,867	85,930	15,055	362	520	100.0	84.4	14.8	0.4	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	65,463	44,842	19,948	203	470	100.0	68.5	30.5	0.3	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,657	6,928	2,637	22	70	100.0	71.7	27.3	0.2	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	31,773	27,128	4,358	127	160	100.0	85.4	13.7	0.4	0.5
Drug abuse violations	278,694	197,852	79,479	630	733	100.0	71.0	28.5	0.2	0.3
Gambling	2,711	1,574	1,068	8	61	100.0	58.1	39.4	0.3	2.3
Offenses against family and children	42,594	29,738	12,645	110	101	100.0	69.8	29.7	0.3	0.2
Driving under the influence	593,583	541,408	46,498	2,556	3,121	100.0	91.2	7.8	0.4	0.5
Liquor laws	167,716	153,055	12,960	1,016	685	100.0	91.3	7.7	0.6	0.4
Drunkenness	205,153	178,569	24,253	1,751	580	100.0	87.0	11.8	0.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	204,505	157,051	45,960	839	655	100.0	76.8	22.5	0.4	0.3
Vagrancy	4,470	3,238	1,190	20	22	100.0	72.4	26.6	0.4	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,110,673	764,303	337,351	4,592	4,427	100.0	68.8	30.4	0.4	0.4
Suspicion	3,518	2,873	620	14	11	100.0	81.7	17.6	0.4	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,264	20,587	3,441	102	134	100.0	84.8	14.2	0.4	0.6
Runaways	52,566	45,570	6,341	376	279	100.0	86.7	12.1	0.7	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in suburban areas[a]

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1992--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent[b]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	723,000	562,325	151,614	3,291	5,770	100.0 %	77.8 %	21.0 %	0.5 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	621	328	285	1	7	100.0	52.8	45.9	0.2	1.1
Forcible rape	1,809	1,189	604	11	5	100.0	65.7	33.4	0.6	0.3
Robbery	8,775	3,920	4,730	46	79	100.0	44.7	53.9	0.5	0.9
Aggravated assault	22,184	14,565	7,346	86	187	100.0	65.7	33.1	0.4	0.8
Burglary	48,681	39,456	8,606	206	413	100.0	81.1	17.7	0.4	0.8
Larceny-theft	149,673	115,263	31,860	694	1,856	100.0	77.0	21.3	0.5	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	22,924	15,642	6,877	136	269	100.0	68.2	30.0	0.6	1.2
Arson	3,587	3,182	367	11	27	100.0	88.7	10.2	0.3	0.8
Violent crime[c]	33,389	20,002	12,965	144	278	100.0	59.9	38.8	0.4	0.8
Property crime[d]	224,865	173,543	47,710	1,047	2,565	100.0	77.2	21.2	0.5	1.1
Total Crime Index[e]	258,254	193,545	60,675	1,191	2,843	100.0	74.9	23.5	0.5	1.1
Other assaults	53,254	37,802	14,856	200	396	100.0	71.0	27.9	0.4	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,458	2,076	326	17	39	100.0	84.5	13.3	0.7	1.6
Fraud	5,169	2,846	2,225	15	83	100.0	55.1	43.0	0.3	1.6
Embezzlement	209	135	69	2	3	100.0	64.6	33.0	1.0	1.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	13,871	9,515	4,128	60	168	100.0	68.6	29.8	0.4	1.2
Vandalism	51,589	45,060	6,077	173	279	100.0	87.3	11.8	0.3	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	16,165	11,682	4,249	52	182	100.0	72.3	26.3	0.3	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	223	160	62	1	0	100.0	71.7	27.8	0.4	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,397	5,163	1,180	26	28	100.0	80.7	18.4	0.4	0.4
Drug abuse violations	21,401	14,584	6,635	61	121	100.0	68.1	31.0	0.3	0.6
Gambling	222	60	160	1	1	100.0	27.0	72.1	0.5	0.5
Offenses against family and children	1,510	1,280	225	2	3	100.0	84.8	14.9	0.1	0.2
Driving under the influence	4,917	4,672	206	29	10	100.0	95.0	4.2	0.6	0.2
Liquor laws	43,341	41,019	1,891	281	150	100.0	94.6	4.4	0.6	0.3
Drunkenness	5,436	5,002	360	45	29	100.0	92.0	6.6	0.8	0.5
Disorderly conduct	43,445	32,903	10,223	126	193	100.0	75.7	23.5	0.3	0.4
Vagrancy	1,092	914	170	4	4	100.0	83.7	15.6	0.4	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	116,302	87,016	27,940	527	819	100.0	74.8	24.0	0.5	0.7
Suspicion	915	734	175	0	6	100.0	80.2	19.1	X	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,264	20,587	3,441	102	134	100.0	84.8	14.2	0.4	0.6
Runaways	52,566	45,570	6,341	376	279	100.0	86.7	12.1	0.7	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in suburban areas[a]

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1992--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent[b]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	3,557,290	2,678,417	847,879	15,194	15,800	100.0 %	75.3 %	23.8 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,986	2,446	1,507	13	20	100.0	61.4	37.8	0.3	0.5
Forcible rape	8,854	6,139	2,614	51	50	100.0	69.3	29.5	0.6	0.6
Robbery	25,334	11,641	13,510	85	98	100.0	46.0	53.3	0.3	0.4
Aggravated assault	117,823	83,350	33,299	525	649	100.0	70.7	28.3	0.4	0.6
Burglary	78,537	58,074	19,878	258	327	100.0	73.9	25.3	0.3	0.4
Larceny-theft	308,625	211,218	93,563	1,321	2,523	100.0	68.4	30.3	0.4	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	28,095	18,950	8,907	110	128	100.0	67.4	31.7	0.4	0.5
Arson	3,017	2,418	561	24	14	100.0	80.1	18.6	0.8	0.5
Violent crime[c]	155,997	103,576	50,930	674	817	100.0	66.4	32.6	0.4	0.5
Property crime[d]	418,274	290,660	122,909	1,713	2,992	100.0	69.5	29.4	0.4	0.7
Total Crime Index[e]	574,271	394,236	173,839	2,387	3,809	100.0	68.6	30.3	0.4	0.7
Other assaults	259,137	193,240	63,267	1,319	1,311	100.0	74.6	24.4	0.5	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	30,877	21,534	9,127	77	141	100.0	69.7	29.6	0.2	0.5
Fraud	144,342	98,914	44,532	377	519	100.0	68.5	30.9	0.3	0.4
Embezzlement	3,771	2,813	926	7	25	100.0	74.6	24.6	0.2	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	35,470	23,442	11,719	105	204	100.0	66.1	33.0	0.3	0.6
Vandalism	50,278	40,870	8,978	189	241	100.0	81.3	17.9	0.4	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	49,298	33,160	15,699	151	288	100.0	67.3	31.8	0.3	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,434	6,768	2,575	21	70	100.0	71.7	27.3	0.2	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	25,376	21,965	3,178	101	132	100.0	86.6	12.5	0.4	0.5
Drug abuse violations	257,293	183,268	72,844	569	612	100.0	71.2	28.3	0.2	0.2
Gambling	2,489	1,514	908	7	60	100.0	60.8	36.5	0.3	2.4
Offenses against family and children	41,084	28,458	12,420	108	98	100.0	69.3	30.2	0.3	0.2
Driving under the influence	588,666	536,736	46,292	2,527	3,111	100.0	91.2	7.9	0.4	0.5
Liquor laws	124,375	112,036	11,069	735	535	100.0	90.1	8.9	0.6	0.4
Drunkenness	199,717	173,567	23,893	1,706	551	100.0	86.9	12.0	0.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	161,060	124,148	35,737	713	462	100.0	77.1	22.2	0.4	0.3
Vagrancy	3,378	2,324	1,020	16	18	100.0	68.8	30.2	0.5	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	994,371	677,287	309,411	4,065	3,608	100.0	68.1	31.1	0.4	0.4
Suspicion	2,603	2,139	445	14	5	100.0	82.2	17.1	0.5	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.14. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
[b]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[c]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 271-273.

Table 4.16

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged and sex, 1992

(2,231 agencies; 1992 estimated population 23,098,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	938,630	774,647	82.5 %	163,983	17.5 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,510	1,314	87.0	196	13.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	2,980	2,917	97.9	63	2.1	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	2,704	2,480	91.7	224	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	30,816	26,860	87.2	3,956	12.8	3.3	3.5	2.4
Burglary	31,682	29,270	92.4	2,412	7.6	3.4	3.8	1.5
Larceny-theft	48,492	37,343	77.0	11,149	23.0	5.2	4.8	6.8
Motor vehicle theft	8,195	7,219	88.1	976	11.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Arson	1,494	1,287	86.1	207	13.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime[c]	38,010	33,571	88.3	4,439	11.7	4.0	4.3	2.7
Property crime[d]	89,863	75,119	83.6	14,744	16.4	9.6	9.7	9.0
Total Crime Index[e]	127,873	108,690	85.0	19,183	15.0	13.6	14.0	11.7
Other assaults	64,480	53,923	83.6	10,557	16.4	6.9	7.0	6.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,046	5,308	66.0	2,738	34.0	0.9	0.7	1.7
Fraud	57,907	30,006	51.8	27,901	48.2	6.2	3.9	17.0
Embezzlement	1,127	756	67.1	371	32.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,028	6,183	88.0	845	12.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
Vandalism	18,676	16,520	88.5	2,156	11.5	2.0	2.1	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	10,241	9,585	93.6	656	6.4	1.1	1.2	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	189	84	44.4	105	55.6	(b)	(b)	0.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,470	9,069	95.8	401	4.2	1.0	1.2	0.2
Drug abuse violations	60,308	51,000	84.6	9,308	15.4	6.4	6.6	5.7
Gambling	496	406	81.9	90	18.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	10,169	8,785	86.4	1,384	13.6	1.1	1.1	0.8
Driving under the influence	214,594	187,282	87.3	27,312	12.7	22.9	24.2	16.7
Liquor laws	42,995	34,472	80.2	8,523	19.8	4.6	4.5	5.2
Drunkenness	50,472	45,022	89.2	5,450	10.8	5.4	5.8	3.3
Disorderly conduct	31,276	25,603	81.9	5,673	18.1	3.3	3.3	3.5
Vagrancy	354	299	84.5	55	15.5	(b)	(b)	(b)
All other offenses (except traffic)	212,428	176,281	83.0	36,147	17.0	22.6	22.8	22.0
Suspicion	232	192	82.8	40	17.2	(b)	(b)	(b)
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,456	949	65.2	507	34.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
Runaways	8,813	4,232	48.0	4,581	52.0	0.9	0.5	2.8

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1992 (Source, p. 380). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 261. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1992

(2,228 agencies; 1992 estimated population 23,056,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent[a]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	937,627	761,785	139,733	25,027	11,082	100.0 %	81.2 %	14.9 %	2.7 %	1.2 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,507	1,072	386	42	7	100.0	71.1	25.6	2.8	0.5
Forcible rape	2,974	2,330	522	98	24	100.0	78.3	17.6	3.3	0.8
Robbery	2,700	1,519	1,076	51	54	100.0	56.3	39.9	1.9	2.0
Aggravated assault	30,802	23,229	6,450	928	195	100.0	75.4	20.9	3.0	0.6
Burglary	31,657	26,126	4,218	919	394	100.0	82.5	13.3	2.9	1.2
Larceny-theft	48,411	38,908	7,802	815	886	100.0	80.4	16.1	1.7	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	8,187	6,744	1,033	298	112	100.0	82.4	12.6	3.6	1.4
Arson	1,490	1,307	140	30	13	100.0	87.7	9.4	2.0	0.9
Violent crime[b]	37,983	28,150	8,434	1,119	280	100.0	74.1	22.2	2.9	0.7
Property crime[c]	89,745	73,085	13,193	2,062	1,405	100.0	81.4	14.7	2.3	1.6
Total Crime Index[d]	127,728	101,235	21,627	3,181	1,685	100.0	79.3	16.9	2.5	1.3
Other assaults	64,433	49,727	11,792	1,977	937	100.0	77.2	18.3	3.1	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,031	6,239	1,627	114	51	100.0	77.7	20.3	1.4	0.6
Fraud	57,801	44,055	13,161	454	131	100.0	76.2	22.8	0.8	0.2
Embezzlement	1,124	960	104	10	50	100.0	85.4	9.3	0.9	4.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,017	5,661	1,172	146	38	100.0	80.7	16.7	2.1	0.5
Vandalism	18,661	16,287	1,764	420	190	100.0	87.3	9.5	2.3	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	10,234	7,656	2,200	205	173	100.0	74.8	21.5	2.0	1.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	189	164	21	4	0	100.0	86.8	11.1	2.1	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,464	8,586	600	213	65	100.0	90.7	6.3	2.3	0.7
Drug abuse violations	60,195	47,323	11,405	915	552	100.0	78.6	18.9	1.5	0.9
Gambling	496	275	139	23	59	100.0	55.4	28.0	4.6	11.9
Offenses against family and children	10,141	7,599	2,123	339	80	100.0	74.9	20.9	3.3	0.8
Driving under the influence	214,426	182,150	23,334	5,803	3,139	100.0	84.9	10.9	2.7	1.5
Liquor laws	42,944	39,294	1,824	1,509	317	100.0	91.5	4.2	3.5	0.7
Drunkenness	50,413	45,119	3,434	1,774	86	100.0	89.5	6.8	3.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	31,243	25,494	3,775	1,744	230	100.0	81.6	12.1	5.6	0.7
Vagrancy	350	290	53	7	0	100.0	82.9	15.1	2.0	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	212,246	164,697	39,079	5,896	2,574	100.0	77.6	18.4	2.8	1.2
Suspicion	226	192	32	1	1	100.0	85.0	14.2	0.4	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,455	1,010	50	58	337	100.0	69.4	3.4	4.0	23.2
Runaways	8,810	7,772	417	234	387	100.0	88.2	4.7	2.7	4.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.17

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1992--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent[a]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	88,270	75,321	7,670	2,765	2,514	100.0 %	85.3 %	8.7 %	3.1 %	2.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	106	76	26	3	1	100.0	71.7	24.5	2.8	0.9
Forcible rape	347	281	46	15	5	100.0	81.0	13.3	4.3	1.4
Robbery	360	193	142	12	13	100.0	53.6	39.4	3.3	3.6
Aggravated assault	2,500	1,821	567	85	27	100.0	72.8	22.7	3.4	1.1
Burglary	10,290	8,945	744	372	229	100.0	86.9	7.2	3.6	2.2
Larceny-theft	11,321	9,723	917	281	400	100.0	85.9	8.1	2.5	3.5
Motor vehicle theft	3,205	2,678	297	159	71	100.0	83.6	9.3	5.0	2.2
Arson	399	356	19	13	11	100.0	89.2	4.8	3.3	2.8
Violent crime[b]	3,313	2,371	781	115	46	100.0	71.6	23.6	3.5	1.4
Property crime[c]	25,215	21,702	1,977	825	711	100.0	86.1	7.8	3.3	2.8
Total Crime Index[d]	28,528	24,073	2,758	940	757	100.0	84.4	9.7	3.3	2.7
Other assaults	5,314	3,992	916	217	189	100.0	75.1	17.2	4.1	3.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	437	396	29	9	3	100.0	90.6	6.6	2.1	0.7
Fraud	585	487	79	15	4	100.0	83.2	13.5	2.6	0.7
Embezzlement	41	38	3	0	0	100.0	92.7	7.3	X	X
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,133	983	109	30	11	100.0	86.8	9.6	2.6	1.0
Vandalism	6,903	6,343	317	154	89	100.0	91.9	4.6	2.2	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,063	797	204	31	31	100.0	75.0	19.2	2.9	2.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	14	8	6	0	0	100.0	57.1	42.9	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	1,410	1,261	98	41	10	100.0	89.4	7.0	2.9	0.7
Drug abuse violations	2,443	1,788	490	54	111	100.0	73.2	20.1	2.2	4.5
Gambling	17	7	5	5	0	100.0	41.2	29.4	29.4	X
Offenses against family and children	260	232	18	7	3	100.0	89.2	6.9	2.7	1.2
Driving under the influence	2,269	2,061	111	75	22	100.0	90.8	4.9	3.3	1.0
Liquor laws	10,634	10,051	135	386	62	100.0	94.5	1.3	3.6	0.6
Drunkenness	871	807	23	32	9	100.0	92.7	2.6	3.7	1.0
Disorderly conduct	2,956	2,489	324	101	42	100.0	84.2	11.0	3.4	1.4
Vagrancy	92	84	8	0	0	100.0	91.3	8.7	X	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	12,972	10,583	1,566	376	447	100.0	81.6	12.1	2.9	3.4
Suspicion	63	59	4	0	0	100.0	93.7	6.3	X	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,455	1,010	50	58	337	100.0	69.4	3.4	4.0	23.2
Runaways	8,810	7,772	417	234	387	100.0	88.2	4.7	2.7	4.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.17

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1992--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent[a]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	849,357	686,464	132,063	22,262	8,568	100.0 %	80.8 %	15.5 %	2.6 %	1.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,401	996	360	39	6	100.0	71.1	25.7	2.8	0.4
Forcible rape	2,627	2,049	476	83	19	100.0	78.0	18.1	3.2	0.7
Robbery	2,340	1,326	934	39	41	100.0	56.7	39.9	1.7	1.8
Aggravated assault	28,302	21,408	5,883	843	168	100.0	75.6	20.8	3.0	0.6
Burglary	21,367	17,181	3,474	547	165	100.0	80.4	16.3	2.6	0.8
Larceny-theft	37,090	29,185	6,885	534	486	100.0	78.7	18.6	1.4	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	4,982	4,066	736	139	41	100.0	81.6	14.8	2.8	0.8
Arson	1,091	951	121	17	2	100.0	87.2	11.1	1.6	0.2
Violent crime[b]	34,670	25,779	7,653	1,004	234	100.0	74.4	22.1	2.9	0.7
Property crime[c]	64,530	51,383	11,216	1,237	694	100.0	79.6	17.4	1.9	1.1
Total Crime Index[d]	99,200	77,162	18,869	2,241	928	100.0	77.8	19.0	2.3	0.9
Other assaults	59,119	45,735	10,876	1,760	748	100.0	77.4	18.4	3.0	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,594	5,843	1,598	105	48	100.0	76.9	21.0	1.4	0.6
Fraud	57,216	43,568	13,082	439	127	100.0	76.1	22.9	0.8	0.2
Embezzlement	1,083	922	101	10	50	100.0	85.1	9.3	0.9	4.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,884	4,678	1,063	116	27	100.0	79.5	18.1	2.0	0.5
Vandalism	11,758	9,944	1,447	266	101	100.0	84.6	12.3	2.3	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,171	6,859	1,996	174	142	100.0	74.8	21.8	1.9	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	175	156	15	4	0	100.0	89.1	8.6	2.3	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	8,054	7,325	502	172	55	100.0	90.9	6.2	2.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	57,752	45,535	10,915	861	441	100.0	78.8	18.9	1.5	0.8
Gambling	479	268	134	18	59	100.0	55.9	28.0	3.8	12.3
Offenses against family and children	9,881	7,367	2,105	332	77	100.0	74.6	21.3	3.4	0.8
Driving under the influence	212,157	180,089	23,223	5,728	3117	100.0	84.9	10.9	2.7	1.5
Liquor laws	32,310	29,243	1,689	1,123	255	100.0	90.5	5.2	3.5	0.8
Drunkenness	49,542	44,312	3,411	1,742	77	100.0	89.4	6.9	3.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	28,287	23,005	3,451	1,643	188	100.0	81.3	12.2	5.8	0.7
Vagrancy	258	206	45	7	0	100.0	79.8	17.4	2.7	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	199,274	154,114	37,513	5,520	2,127	100.0	77.3	18.8	2.8	1.1
Suspicion	163	133	28	1	1	100.0	81.6	17.2	0.6	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.16. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[d]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 262-264.

Table 4.18

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes[a]

By age group and race, United States, 1965-92

Year	Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	Total[b]	White	Black	Total[b]	White	Black
1965	57.9	24.3	273.8	135.6	71.0	730.7
1966	62.3	27.4	284.2	141.5	74.4	759.1
1967	72.3	31.1	332.1	152.9	80.8	812.2
1968	83.1	35.5	380.6	169.6	88.2	907.7
1969	94.4	37.5	445.6	182.7	91.7	1,001.7
1970	101.1	41.7	464.9	192.9	103.7	987.9
1971	106.3	44.4	481.0	205.5	104.7	1,096.2
1972	114.5	49.0	508.3	202.5	106.4	1,042.1
1973	127.2	58.7	533.7	211.5	114.6	1,055.7
1974	142.8	72.9	550.2	236.6	132.3	1,118.5
1975	135.7	78.9	470.5	223.0	138.3	943.7
1976	131.4	76.6	446.2	220.0	129.8	978.5
1977	150.2	86.5	516.5	232.1	139.8	1,004.9
1978	166.4	87.2	601.6	247.7	144.6	1,074.3
1979	160.2	93.9	533.8	250.3	156.8	1,022.0
1980	162.6	92.3	568.7	256.0	163.7	1,033.6
1981	156.7	86.2	563.0	256.1	161.1	1,053.7
1982	150.0	82.7	533.4	269.3	165.3	1,136.7
1983	139.1	75.1	503.6	251.3	152.6	1,067.4
1984	137.6	74.3	497.6	250.1	152.9	1,051.3
1985	138.5	77.1	482.5	239.3	144.8	1,011.3
1986	142.4	78.7	498.0	270.4	164.2	1,137.0
1987	138.3	75.0	489.8	267.8	163.7	1,110.3
1988	142.0	79.0	490.8	282.8	171.7	1,176.0
1989	164.3	91.8	564.0	305.2	185.1	1,267.8
1990	184.1	108.0	614.6	327.9	208.4	1,301.1
1991	194.9	120.7	614.0	328.3	210.5	1,280.3
1992	209.4	126.2	677.7	341.9	215.5	1,360.5

Note: See Note, table 4.1. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[b]Includes the racial categories of white, black, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 181, 193. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.19

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-92

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Offense charged and region															
	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter				Forcible rape				Robbery				Aggravated assault			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1971	7.1	8.8	12.7	8.6	8.5	9.6	12.2	13.1	83.4	55.3	54.4	73.0	81.2	59.0	119.5	111.3
1972	6.8	7.8	13.3	10.1	10.0	10.1	13.7	16.4	82.2	54.0	58.6	84.7	83.7	63.1	125.0	134.4
1973	7.9	7.0	12.8	9.1	12.1	9.4	13.5	15.5	84.8	41.3	59.3	85.9	96.5	58.8	120.2	134.7
1974	6.5	10.2	14.3	11.1	12.3	11.1	15.2	15.8	87.2	69.0	75.5	96.9	108.6	74.7	134.1	164.7
1975	6.9	6.9	13.1	9.2	11.9	9.2	14.0	14.4	91.2	53.2	69.3	81.8	109.1	64.1	139.2	145.2
1976	6.3	6.4	11.7	4.5	12.0	9.8	13.7	13.8	84.6	44.6	56.9	67.7	106.3	62.5	135.6	136.9
1977	5.9	7.8	11.7	9.5	13.2	11.6	14.5	14.8	83.7	52.3	53.2	76.8	117.3	59.5	137.1	154.7
1978	7.4	7.3	11.5	9.2	15.1	10.9	14.2	14.8	110.7	46.7	52.5	75.3	149.2	57.9	144.7	152.1
1979	5.6	9.1	11.9	10.3	12.8	11.9	15.2	17.8	79.4	46.6	56.6	82.8	114.3	67.7	151.9	174.4
1980	6.3	7.5	11.1	10.4	12.9	12.1	14.8	17.1	91.9	48.1	54.4	85.1	118.1	64.5	147.0	170.5
1981	6.3	7.5	11.3	12.6	13.1	12.4	14.6	16.1	98.6	48.7	55.7	84.2	115.2	69.7	148.5	163.5
1982	7.1	10.0	11.1	10.8	13.5	15.2	15.6	16.0	102.0	63.1	55.3	83.9	129.6	82.5	158.7	161.3
1983	6.6	8.0	10.4	10.2	14.3	14.6	15.4	15.7	101.7	49.5	54.7	70.4	127.7	77.8	155.1	148.5
1984	6.1	5.8	9.5	8.0	16.1	15.1	16.3	15.2	103.4	37.9	48.9	56.8	139.4	84.9	141.4	143.5
1985	6.1	5.7	9.3	9.0	15.3	15.6	16.3	15.4	96.2	34.8	47.8	68.1	136.1	85.5	143.7	145.8
1986	6.3	6.5	9.4	9.2	15.4	14.9	16.3	15.7	105.0	34.5	51.7	69.2	154.1	93.2	151.3	191.3
1987	6.5	9.1	8.5	8.6	15.0	16.4	15.2	15.2	103.1	42.2	47.5	63.6	161.1	94.6	140.8	207.2
1988	6.6	9.7	9.1	8.7	13.9	15.3	15.5	15.3	99.7	40.3	44.1	64.1	171.5	115.1	138.9	226.7
1989	6.9	10.2	9.5	9.0	14.4	16.2	15.2	15.2	116.4	45.9	47.7	68.9	182.2	131.0	152.3	252.6
1990	6.8	8.9	11.1	9.8	13.8	15.7	17.3	16.2	117.8	41.2	57.8	77.9	182.7	131.1	186.9	272.6
1991	7.7	10.2	11.3	9.4	14.5	17.2	16.7	15.3	120.7	45.5	57.2	77.2	188.3	128.6	183.4	265.0
1992	6.8	9.5	10.4	8.8	14.6	17.0	16.4	14.3	114.1	45.3	60.4	75.6	186.9	129.5	210.0	267.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. Due to reporting problems, complete arrest data were not available for Kentucky in 1988, Florida in 1988 and 1989, Georgia and New Hampshire in 1990, and Florida and Iowa in 1991; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source for the years indicated. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1971***, p. 35; ***1972***, p. 35; ***1973***, p. 34; ***1974***, p. 45; ***1975***, p. 41; ***1976***, p. 172; ***1977***, p. 171; ***1978***, p. 185; ***1979***, p. 187; ***1980***, p. 190; ***1981***, p. 161; ***1982***, p. 166; ***1983***, p. 169; ***1984***, p. 162; ***1985***, p. 165; ***1986***, p. 165; ***1987***, p. 165; ***1988***, p. 169; ***1989***, p. 173; ***1990***, p. 175; ***1991***, p. 214; ***1992***, p. 218 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20

Rate (per 100,000 males in each age group) of males arrested for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age of offender, United States, 1970-92

	Male arrest rate for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter							Percent change between 1985 and 1992
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	
12 years and younger	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0 %
13 to 14 years	4.2	3.6	4.4	4.0	8.8	9.6	8.1	103
15 years	17.2	14.9	13.5	11.8	31.0	37.4	29.8	153
16 years	26.8	24.9	24.6	22.4	56.5	57.7	59.3	165
17 years	32.9	29.2	38.2	34.5	72.4	76.1	77.7	125
18 to 20 years	44.5	43.4	46.4	41.8	73.5	89.0	91.9	120
21 to 24 years	45.6	45.4	44.3	39.0	49.4	54.7	58.7	51
25 to 29 years	36.1	36.9	34.4	30.4	31.4	31.2	30.5	(a)
30 to 34 years	27.7	26.5	28.0	22.3	21.2	21.5	18.0	-19
35 to 44 years	19.5	19.5	19.4	15.4	13.9	12.9	11.7	-24
45 to 54 years	11.8	9.6	9.8	8.5	7.7	7.1	7.3	-14
55 to 64 years	7.1	6.0	5.4	4.9	3.8	3.3	3.4	-31
65 years and older	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	-14

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Glenn L. Pierce and James Alan Fox, "Recent Trends in Violent Crime: A Closer Look," Boston: National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University, Oct. 14, 1992. (Mimeographed.) P. 9; and data provided by James Alan Fox and Glenn L. Pierce, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 4.21

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes[a]

By age group and race, United States, 1965-92

Year	Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	Total[b]	White	Black	Total[b]	White	Black
1965	843.0	670.9	1,905.1	378.6	280.7	1,260.9
1966	882.9	711.0	1,944.6	375.5	277.8	1,254.5
1967	947.6	756.9	2,111.2	411.5	301.0	1,404.0
1968	1,024.2	800.8	2,371.0	436.6	314.4	1,525.6
1969	1,040.5	799.4	2,494.8	473.3	333.5	1,706.9
1970	1,096.7	861.0	2,500.5	536.8	386.7	1,867.0
1971	1,076.9	866.6	2,317.6	603.6	438.2	2,047.1
1972	1,083.0	879.7	2,277.6	529.6	384.0	1,791.4
1973	1,176.4	958.6	2,445.4	541.0	391.5	1,823.1
1974	1,446.3	1,208.7	2,805.3	648.4	476.2	2,090.7
1975	1,404.0	1,228.4	2,444.6	677.8	516.2	2,040.6
1976	1,329.0	1,109.9	2,560.2	668.2	477.9	2,258.2
1977	1,327.5	1,112.9	2,536.3	653.7	474.0	2,145.1
1978	1,342.6	1,110.0	2,596.8	660.6	477.4	2,128.0
1979	1,313.5	1,124.4	2,359.2	684.6	512.8	2,082.0
1980	1,262.4	1,083.2	2,319.5	726.6	547.1	2,238.1
1981	1,197.2	1,029.4	2,205.0	761.2	564.8	2,415.3
1982	1,142.6	964.2	2,197.0	810.5	593.1	2,627.4
1983	1,065.6	905.8	2,025.7	760.5	557.5	2,447.1
1984	1,038.7	890.8	1,932.5	727.7	534.6	2,324.6
1985	1,091.7	948.7	1,953.0	747.2	557.4	2,298.9
1986	1,100.9	954.5	1,984.2	780.8	581.2	2,419.3
1987	1,098.6	959.8	1,933.4	803.0	590.5	2,534.3
1988	1,068.0	929.7	1,875.4	806.3	584.9	2,601.5
1989	1,063.4	927.0	1,852.0	840.5	600.8	2,778.7
1990	1,104.8	982.6	1,870.8	825.8	618.3	2,540.9
1991	1,123.0	1,014.5	1,815.2	818.2	611.7	2,502.0
1992	1,096.6	968.9	1,888.1	795.5	577.1	2,568.8

Note: See Note, table 4.1. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
[b]Includes the racial categories of white, black, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 184, 196. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-92

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Offense charged and region															
	Burglary				Larceny-theft				Motor vehicle theft				Arson			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1971	173 7	170.7	204.8	295.2	302.1	455.8	445.2	572.1	72.1	69.5	67.5	151.2	X	X	X	X
1972	164.0	157.9	200.3	306.7	281.8	447.2	431.0	593.5	66.6	61.2	62.3	137.4	X	X	X	X
1973	189.6	154.3	193.9	314.2	280.8	424.6	425.7	572.6	77.1	58.9	60.6	126.0	X	X	X	X
1974	207.9	213.5	269.5	361.5	398.0	586.0	542.5	680.9	67.3	62.3	66.7	139.9	X	X	X	X
1975	222.0	186.5	271.0	344.3	393.7	528.8	571.7	658.1	63.1	49.9	56.8	112.2	X	X	X	X
1976	232.9	170.2	241.5	307.2	423.8	491.9	550.4	692.3	65.9	46.4	51.1	115 0	X	X	X	X
1977	243.6	178.8	233.8	320.8	452.0	507.9	521.3	658.1	66.4	57.7	53.6	125.4	X	X	X	X
1978	259.6	166.7	231.5	304.5	475.7	485.9	515.9	646.2	77.9	55.4	57.5	124.0	X	X	X	X
1979	221.0	163.2	237.9	315.8	447.4	499.5	537.9	697.5	60.6	52.2	58.1	129.2	9.9	8.1	7.9	11.2
1980	226.1	167.2	239.0	303.5	463.5	535.1	516.3	674.8	60.1	46.0	50.2	107.4	9.8	8.3	8.1	9.8
1981	213.4	172.5	235.0	305.9	474.2	558.2	541.7	685.9	55.2	42.8	47.8	93.9	9.2	8.6	8.5	10.5
1982	199.5	188.8	234.5	304.9	492.4	661.6	590.4	735.4	57.8	49.4	47.6	83.7	9.0	11.5	7.5	9.9
1983	177.9	166.2	209.7	275.9	475.8	593.9	566.4	703.1	49.5	41.7	46.0	78.1	8.5	9.1	7.8	9.3
1984	159.6	139.3	194.3	247.9	466.2	545.8	549.9	692.6	50.0	38.3	49.5	71.2	8.0	8.0	7.1	10.2
1985	156.7	133.0	197.6	258.7	477.9	549.5	572.2	723.5	47.7	38.4	53.0	90.9	8.8	7.9	7.2	9.9
1986	151.1	129.6	206.7	253.9	478.5	563.4	590.7	738.4	54.8	43.4	60.0	101.7	8.0	7.7	7.1	8.8
1987	151.7	136.5	204.9	235.8	514.9	622.7	602.1	739.2	67.3	50.3	66.3	109.2	7.8	7.7	6.4	8.6
1988	145.2	131.3	182.7	234.9	511.6	625.3	579.3	730.6	77.1	60.6	64.7	124.4	7.6	8.2	6.9	8.2
1989	153.6	135.5	181.9	239.8	527.1	650.2	599.4	729.0	90.7	73.1	73.1	134.2	7.2	7.6	6.7	7.9
1990	145.1	121.4	192.9	229.0	533.3	626.9	647.0	729.0	79.7	56.3	81.0	128.5	7.2	8.0	7.4	8.4
1991	142.0	127.8	182.7	223.9	536.0	660.4	650.0	693.8	78.6	56.0	78.2	122.4	7.1	7.7	8.0	8.3
1992	137,0	122.4	174.8	222.2	499.8	610.1	607.5	686.6	69.6	52,7	72,7	122.5	7.1	8.6	6.8	8.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1971***, p. 35; ***1972***, p. 35; ***1973***, p. 34; ***1974***, p. 45; ***1975***, p. 41; ***1976***, p. 172; ***1977***, p. 171; ***1978***, p. 185; ***1979***, p. 187; ***1980***, p. 190; ***1981***, p. 161; ***1982***, p. 166; ***1983***, p. 169; ***1984***, p. 162; ***1985***, p. 165; ***1986***, p. 165; ***1987***, p. 165; ***1988***, p. 169; ***1989***, p. 173; ***1990***, p.175; ***1991***, p. 214; ***1992***, p. 218 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.23

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest[a]

By offense and size of place, 1992

(1992 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
13,246 agencies; population 235,810,000:										
Offenses known	13,644,294	1,854,630	11,789,664	22,692	97,761	657,014	1,077,163	2,799,638	7,436,957	1,553,069
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4 %	44.6	17.7	64.6	51.5	24.0	56.2	13.4	20.2	13.8
TOTAL CITIES										
9,301 cities; population 160,465,000:										
Offenses known	11,129,801	1,565,519	9,564,282	18,460	73,882	596,782	876,395	2,138,908	6,096,362	1,329,012
Percent cleared by arrest	21.5 %	43.1	18.0	63.5	51.1	23.6	55.2	12.9	20.8	13.0
Group I										
63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 46,186,000:										
Offenses known	4,388,956	828,803	3,560,153	11,408	29,784	386,336	401,275	826,668	2,000,438	733,047
Percent cleared by arrest	18.8 %	38.5	14.3	59.6	53.4	21.4	53.2	11.3	16.9	10.3
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,365,000:										
Offenses known	1,844,138	435,787	1,408,351	6,044	9,443	219,053	201,247	319,990	726,989	361,372
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0 %	37.0	13.5	55.8	51.1	20.5	53.7	10.6	17.0	9.0
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,199,000:										
Offenses known	1,137,146	170,438	966,708	2,684	9,018	78,733	80,003	219,529	576,918	170,261
Percent cleared by arrest	18.0 %	38.5	14.3	59.4	56.3	21.5	52.6	11.8	16.1	11.8
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,622,000:										
Offenses known	1,407,672	222,578	1,185,094	2,680	11,323	88,550	120,025	287,149	696,531	201,414
Percent cleared by arrest	19.3 %	41.4	15.1	68.2	53.0	23.6	52.8	11.8	17.6	11.5
Group II										
130 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,456,000:										
Offenses known	1,605,099	214,579	1,390,520	2,363	12,000	74,889	125,327	335,863	873,401	181,256
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4 %	45.4	17.7	66.3	48.4	27.0	55.8	12.7	20.5	13.8
Group III										
350 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,230,000:										
Offenses known	1,561,115	185,389	1,375,726	1,650	10,690	59,173	113,876	311,236	898,335	166,155
Percent cleared by arrest	22.0 %	44.2	19.0	68.8	48.7	25.4	53.2	12.8	22.3	12.9
Group IV										
678 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,595,000:										
Offenses known	1,354,617	140,005	1,214,612	1,196	8,548	37,982	92,279	262,175	838,605	113,832
Percent cleared by arrest	23.7 %	48.3	20.8	69.3	49.9	28.4	56.0	14.2	23.5	16.2
Group V										
1,577 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,890,000:										
Offenses known	1,200,248	109,501	1,090,747	1,042	7,375	23,760	77,324	223,973	784,226	82,548
Percent cleared by arrest	25.9 %	53.0	23.2	74.0	50.0	31.4	59.7	15.4	25.5	21.8
Group VI										
6,503 cities under 10,000; population 22,109,000:										
Offenses known	1,019,766	87,242	932,524	801	5,485	14,642	66,314	178,993	701,357	52,174
Percent cleared by arrest	24.1 %	57.1	21.0	78.2	52.7	31.1	63.0	16.1	21.7	28.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.23

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest[a]

By offense and size of place, 1992--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,313 agencies; population 49,330,000:										
Offenses known	1,968,541	230,026	1,738,515	2,904	17,314	55,927	153,881	482,251	1,061,489	194,775
Percent cleared by arrest	20.3 %	51.2	16.2	66.6	52.6	26.7	59.7	14.2	17.1	16.0
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,632 agencies; population 26,015,000:										
Offenses known	545,952	59,085	486,867	1,328	6,565	4,305	46,887	178,479	279,106	29,282
Percent cleared by arrest	23.0 %	60.7	18.4	74.5	53.0	38.1	63.4	16.4	18.3	32.4
SUBURBAN AREAS[d]										
6,524 agencies; population 98,986,000:										
Offenses known	4,392,592	451,473	3,941,119	4,812	30,783	113,206	302,672	927,695	2,620,916	392,508
Percent cleared by arrest	21.9 %	51.1	18.6	67.0	51.6	27.4	59.6	14.3	20.3	16.8

Note: See Note, table 4.1. "An offense is 'cleared by arrest' or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is: (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense; and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. The prosecution can follow arrest, court summons, or police notice." An offense is also counted as cleared by arrest if any of the following "exceptional" conditions pertain: (1) suicide of the offender; (2) double murder; (3) deathbed confession; (4) offender killed by police or citizen; (5) confession by offender already in custody or serving a sentence; (6) an offender prosecuted in another jurisdiction for a different offense and that jurisdiction does not release offender to first jurisdiction; (7) extradition denied; (8) victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; (9) warrant is outstanding for felon but before arrest the offender dies of natural causes or as a result of an accident, or is killed in the commission of another offense; or, (10) handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses where no referral to juvenile court is made as a matter of publicly accepted police policy. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 41, 42.) It should be noted that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested to clear one crime.

Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police for offenses known, arson data are not included in this table. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1992 (Source, p. 379). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 estimates. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes offenses cleared by exceptional means.
[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.
[d]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 208, 209. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest

By type of offense, United States, 1980-92

Year	Total Crime Index		Violent crime[a]		Property crime[b]	
	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest
1980	12,483,083	19.2 %	1,242,511	43.6 %	11,240,527	16.5 %
1981	12,715,894	19.5	1,275,135	42.9	11,440,759	16.9
1982	11,932,744	20.1	1,195,533	45.4	10,737,211	17.3
1983	11,403,141	20.6	1,166,888	46.5	10,236,253	17.7
1984	11,121,418	21.0	1,172,616	47.4	9,948,802	17.9
1985	11,762,540	20.9	1,240,134	47.6	10,522,406	17.8
1986	12,734,405	20.7	1,445,965	46.3	11,288,440	17.5
1987	12,502,268	20.9	1,354,012	47.4	11,148,256	17.7
1988	12,059,648	20.7	1,355,693	45.7	10,703,955	17.5
1989	12,124,462	21.1	1,364,705	45.8	10,759,757	18.0
1990	13,468,228	21.6	1,700,303	45.6	11,767,925	18.1
1991	13,334,099	21.2	1,682,487	44.7	11,651,612	17.8
1992	13,644,294	21.4	1,854,630	44.6	11,789,664	17.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.19, and 4.23. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for less than 12 months in 1980 and at least 6 months in 1981-92. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1980***, p. 182; ***1981***, p. 153, ***1982***, p. 158; ***1983***, p. 161; ***1984***, p. 154; ***1985***, p. 156; ***1986***, p. 156; ***1987***, p. 155; ***1988***, p. 159; ***1989***, p. 163; ***1990***, p. 165; ***1991***, p. 204; ***1992***, p. 208 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest

By extent of urbanization and type of offense, 1972-92

Year	Cities			Suburban[a]			Rural		
	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]
1972	20.6 %	48.8 %	16.1 %	17.2 %	50.3 %	14.0 %	25.2 %	70.2 %	20.1 %
1973	21.2	45.2	18.3	19.2	51.2	17.0	23.5	69.5	19.3
1974	21.3	45.2	18.5	19.5	50.0	17.3	24.0	69.7	19.7
1975	21.0	44.7	18.5	19.7	50.0	17.6	23.6	70.1	19.4
1976	20.5	45.5	18.0	19.1	51.3	16.9	22.7	69.5	18.7
1977	21.0	45.8	18.3	19.3	50.9	16.9	23.1	69.2	18.8
1978	20.8	45.5	18.1	19.4	49.9	17.0	22.7	67.9	18.4
1979	19.8	43.7	17.1	19.0	49.3	16.6	22.8	67.0	18.8
1980	19.2	41.7	16.6	18.6	48.4	16.2	20.5	64.9	16.7
1981	19.5	40.9	17.0	19.4	48.7	17.0	20.7	63.8	17.0
1982	20.0	43.5	17.3	20.4	50.9	17.8	22.1	66.4	18.1
1983	20.5	44.5	17.7	21.1	52.3	18.4	22.1	66.9	18.0
1984	21.0	45.5	18.0	21.7	53.8	18.8	22.3	65.7	18.1
1985	20.9	45.7	17.9	21.1	53.2	18.2	22.9	67.0	18.4
1986	20.7	44.6	17.5	21.1	53.7	18.3	22.0	63.9	17.7
1987	21.0	46.0	17.9	21.2	51.3	18.4	21.6	61.8	17.6
1988	20.7	44.2	17.7	21.2	51.7	18.4	21.9	63.5	17.8
1989	21.3	44.4	18.2	21.4	51.3	18.7	22.2	61.7	18.2
1990	21.7	43.9	18.3	21.8	51.7	18.7	22.3	61.3	18.1
1991	21.3	42.9	18.1	21.7	51.2	18.6	22.9	63.0	18.6
1992	21.5	43.1	18.0	21.9	51.1	18.6	23.0	60.7	18.4

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.19, and 4.23. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1972***, pp. 107, 108; ***1973***, pp. 109, 110; ***1974***, pp. 166, 167; ***1975***, pp. 166, 167; ***1976***, pp. 162, 163; ***1977***, pp. 162, 163; ***1978***, pp. 177, 178; ***1979***, pp. 179, 180; ***1980***, pp. 182, 183; ***1981***, pp. 153, 154; ***1982***, pp. 158, 159; ***1983***, pp. 161, 162; ***1984***, pp. 154, 155; ***1985***, pp. 156, 157; ***1986***, pp. 156, 157; ***1987***, pp. 155, 156; ***1988***, pp. 159, 160; ***1989***, pp. 163, 164; ***1990***, pp. 165, 166; ***1991***, pp. 204, 205; ***1992***, pp. 208, 209 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age[a]

By offense and size of place, 1992

(1992 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,352 agencies; population 219,045,000:										
Total clearances	2,710,120	732,422	1,977,698	12,603	46,635	132,555	540,629	349,609	1,428,900	199,189
Percent under 18	20.0 %	12.8	22.6	9.0	14.1	15.9	12.0	19.7	23.1	23.9
TOTAL CITIES										
8,835 cities; population 147,719,000:										
Total clearances	2,206,101	588,149	1,617,952	9,868	34,646	116,285	427,350	255,341	1,202,789	159,822
Percent under 18	19.9 %	12.6	22.6	9.3	12.3	15.5	11.8	19.0	23.1	24.2
Group I										
59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 37,320,000:										
Total clearances	704,336	254,929	449,407	5,175	13,669	60,547	175,538	79,984	303,792	65,631
Percent under 18	15.6 %	11.0	18.2	10.5	10.7	13.4	10.3	13.8	17.4	26.9
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 12,990,000:										
Total clearances	260,850	110,176	150,674	2,194	3,434	25,922	78,626	25,202	100,547	24,925
Percent under 18	12.3 %	9.0	14.7	11.2	8.2	12.4	7.8	11.7	13.5	22.3
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,981,000:										
Total clearances	177,673	54,574	123,099	1,238	4,407	14,410	34,519	21,663	83,553	17,883
Percent under 18	16.8 %	13.1	18.4	10.2	12.5	14.3	12.7	13.6	17.3	29.7
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,350,000:										
Total clearances	265,813	90,179	175,634	1,743	5,828	20,215	62,393	33,119	119,692	22,823
Percent under 18	18.0 %	12.3	20.9	9.7	10.8	14.2	12.0	15.4	20.8	29.6
Group II										
126 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,743,000:										
Total clearances	330,593	91,840	238,753	1,479	5,574	19,317	65,470	40,976	173,539	24,238
Percent under 18	18.2 %	12.0	20.6	8.7	11.4	16.2	10.8	16.5	21.4	22.4
Group III										
342 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,672,000:										
Total clearances	335,380	79,439	255,941	1,113	5,033	14,698	58,595	38,748	196,337	20,856
Percent under 18	22.1 %	13.8	24.8	7.3	12.3	18.4	12.8	20.7	25.7	23.6
Group IV										
661 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,000,000:										
Total clearances	303,818	62,013	241,805	772	4,077	10,275	46,889	34,916	189,312	17,577
Percent under 18	23.2 %	15.1	25.3	7.8	15.0	19.1	14.3	22.1	26.1	22.9
Group V										
1,519 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,964,000:										
Total clearances	296,571	53,858	242,713	739	3,507	7,104	42,508	32,970	192,381	17,362
Percent under 18	23.2 %	14.5	25.1	7.7	14.3	18.4	14.0	23.1	25.9	20.4
Group VI										
6,128 cities under 10,000; population 21,020,000:										
Total clearances	235,403	46,070	189,333	590	2,786	4,344	38,350	27,747	147,428	14,158
Percent under 18	23.7 %	14.5	26.0	8.1	15.5	19.3	14.0	26.1	26.3	21.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.26

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age[a]

By offense and size of place, 1992--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,201 agencies; population 47,624,000:										
Total clearances	389,460	114,551	274,909	1,861	8,888	14,740	89,062	66,676	177,757	30,476
Percent under 18	21.3 %	15.0	23.9	8.3	20.6	18.7	13.9	22.4	24.5	23.3
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,316 agencies; population 23,702,000:										
Total clearances	114,559	29,722	84,837	874	3,101	1,530	24,217	27,592	48,354	8,891
Percent under 18	16.6 %	9.6	19.1	7.2	16.4	13.2	8.6	20.6	17.9	20.7
SUBURBAN AREAS[d]										
6,233 agencies; population 96,037,000:										
Total clearances	932,508	220,741	711,767	3,091	15,453	30,213	171,984	128,437	519,070	64,260
Percent under 18	22.4 %	15.4	24.5	8.2	18.8	19.6	14.5	22.9	25.3	22.1

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.23. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a]Includes offenses cleared by exceptional means.
[b]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.
[d]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 214, 215. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.27

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of offense, United States, 1972-92

	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]
1972	27.3 %	13.2 %	33.8 %
1973	30.6	12.2	35.9
1974	31.3	12.5	36.3
1975	30.0	12.8	34.4
1976	28.6	12.2	32.7
1977	28.4	11.8	32.8
1978	28.1	11.7	32.6
1979	26.6	11.6	30.9
1980	24.4	11.2	28.2
1981	21.4	9.8	24.7
1982	20.6	9.5	23.8
1983	20.1	9.5	23.2
1984	20.1	9.8	23.3
1985	20.1	9.6	23.4
1986	19.1	9.0	22.6
1987	18.1	8.5	21.3
1988	18.1	8.9	20.9
1989	17.8	9.5	20.3
1990	19.2	11.2	22.0
1991	19.3	11.4	22.1
1992	20.0	12.8	22.6

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.23. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1972***, pp. 110, 111; ***1973***, pp. 112, 113; ***1974***, pp. 170, 171; ***1975***, pp. 170, 171; ***1976***, pp. 168, 169; ***1977***, pp. 167, 168; ***1978***, pp. 182, 183; ***1979***, pp. 184, 185; ***1980***, pp. 187, 188; ***1981***, pp. 158, 159; ***1982***, pp. 163, 164; ***1983***, pp. 166, 167; ***1984***, pp. 159, 160; ***1985***, pp. 161, 162; ***1986***, pp. 161, 162; ***1987***, pp. 161, 162; ***1988***, pp. 165, 166; ***1989***, p. 169; ***1990***, pp. 171, 172; ***1991***, pp. 210, 211; ***1992***, pp. 214, 215 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28

Arsons cleared by arrest and clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of target, United States, 1992

(11,798 agencies; 1992 estimated population 199,960,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	86,547	17.3 %	42.1 %
Total structure	46,615	21.2	40.2
Single occupancy residential	19,682	22.3	33.2
Other residential	7,894	23.1	33.2
Storage	4,016	16.2	55.1
Industrial/manufacturing	747	12.4	35.5
Other commercial	6,566	13.1	29.2
Community/public	4,685	33.3	65.4
Other structure	3,025	16.7	49.6
Total mobile	22,976	8.2	23.8
Motor vehicles	21,422	7.8	22.0
Other mobile	1,554	14.7	37.8
Other	16,956	19.0	58.6

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.23. In 1992, 11,798 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The above data are from these 11,798 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience and differ from those reported in other arrest tables displaying arson. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 55, Tables 2.34 and 2.35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.29

Juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition and size of place, 1992[a]

(1992 estimated population)

Population group	Total[b]	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES						
9,158 agencies; total population 185,129,000:						
Number	1,330,455	399,856	831,696	22,400	14,323	62,180
Percent	100.0 %	30.1	62.5	1.7	1.1	4.7
TOTAL CITIES						
6,558 cities; total population 128,524,000:						
Number	1,097,394	328,269	690,118	16,889	11,049	51,069
Percent	100.0 %	29.9	62.9	1.5	1.0	4.7
Group I						
52 cities, 250,000 and over; population 36,814,000:						
Number	237,739	75,439	156,444	1,424	2,151	2,281
Percent	100.0 %	31.7	65.8	0.6	0.9	1.0
Group II						
114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,853,000:						
Number	155,493	44,365	100,734	3,292	1,915	5,187
Percent	100.0 %	28.5	64.8	2.1	1.2	3.3
Group III						
289 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,928,000:						
Number	184,811	59,254	110,082	4,195	2,142	9,138
Percent	100.0 %	32.1	59.6	2.3	1.2	4.9
Group IV						
555 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 19,397,000:						
Number	176,806	55,897	108,611	2,344	2,245	7,709
Percent	100.0 %	31.6	61.4	1.3	1.3	4.4
Group V						
1,248 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 19,757,000:						
Number	186,505	51,551	117,716	2,882	1,302	13,054
Percent	100.0 %	27.6	63.1	1.5	0.7	7.0
Group VI						
4,300 cities under 10,000; population 15,776,000:						
Number	156,040	41,763	96,531	2,752	1,294	13,700
Percent	100.0 %	26.8	61.9	1.8	0.8	8.8
SUBURBAN COUNTIES						
938 agencies; population 38,769,000:						
Number	177,373	59,142	104,577	3,869	2,661	7,124
Percent	100.0 %	33.3	59.0	2.2	1.5	4.0
RURAL COUNTIES						
1,662 agencies; population 17,837,000:						
Number	55,688	12,445	37,701	1,642	613	3,987
Percent	100.0 %	22.3	66.4	2.9	1.1	7.2
SUBURBAN AREAS[c]						
4,948 agencies; population 91,095,000:						
Number	624,464	204,838	369,089	9,015	7,418	34,104
Percent	100.0 %	32.8	59.1	1.4	1.2	5.5

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.8. For definitions of suburban areas and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.
[c]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the Un 'ed States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 282.

Table 4.30

Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition, United States, 1972-92

	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Handled within department and released	Referred to criminal or adult court	Referred to other police agency	Referred to welfare agency
1972	50.8 %	45.0 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	1.3 %
1973	49.5	45.2	1.5	2.3	1.4
1974	47.0	44.4	3.7	2.4	2.5
1975	52.7	41.6	2.3	1.9	1.4
1976	53.4	39.0	4.4	1.7	1.6
1977	53.2	38.1	3.9	1.8	3.0
1978	55.9	36.6	3.8	1.8	1.9
1979	57.3	34.6	4.8	1.7	1.6
1980	58.1	33.8	4.8	1.7	1.6
1981	58.0	33.8	5.1	1.6	1.5
1982	58.9	32.5	5.4	1.5	1.6
1983	57.5	32.8	4.8	1.7	3.1
1984	60.0	31.5	5.2	1.3	2.0
1985	61.8	30.7	4.4	1.2	1.9
1986	61.7	29.9	5.5	1.1	1.8
1987	62.0	30.3	5.2	1.0	1.4
1988	63.1	29.1	4.7	1.1	1.9
1989	63.9	28.7	4.5	1.2	1.7
1990	64.5	28.3	4.5	1.1	1.6
1991	64.2	28.1	5.0	1.0	1.7
1992	62.5	30.1	4.7	1.1	1.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1972***, p. 116; ***1973***, p. 119; ***1974***, p. 177; ***1975***, p. 177; ***1976***, p. 220; ***1977***, p. 219; ***1978***, p. 228; ***1979***, p. 230; ***1980***, p. 258; ***1981***, p. 233; ***1982***, p. 242; ***1983***, p. 245; ***1984***, p. 238; ***1985***, p. 240; ***1986***, p. 240; ***1987***, p. 225; ***1988***, p. 229; ***1989***, p. 233; ***1990***, p. 235; ***1991***, p. 278; ***1992***, p. 282 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.31

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-92

(In thousands)

	Alcohol-related offenses	Driving under the influence
1972	2,835	604
1973	2,539	654
1974	2,297	617
1975	3,044	909
1976	2,790	838
1977	3,303	1,104
1978	3,406	1,205
1979	3,455	1,232
1980	3,535	1,304
1981	3,745	1,422
1982	3,640	1,405
1983	3,729	1,613
1984	3,153	1,347
1985	3,418	1,503
1986	3,325	1,459
1987	3,248	1,410
1988	2,995	1,294
1989	3,180	1,333
1990	3,270	1,391
1991	3,000	1,289
1992	3,061	1,320

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. Alcohol-related offenses include driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1972***, p. 126; ***1973***, p. 128; ***1974***, p. 186; ***1975***, p. 188; ***1976***, p. 181; ***1977***, p. 180; ***1978***, p. 194; ***1979***, p. 196; ***1980***, p. 200; ***1981***, p. 171; ***1982***, pp. 176, 177; ***1983***, pp. 179, 180; ***1984***, pp. 172, 173; ***1985***, pp. 174, 175; ***1986***, pp. 174, 175; ***1987***, pp. 174, 175; ***1988***, pp. 178, 179; ***1989***, pp. 182, 183; ***1990***, pp. 184, 185; ***1991***, pp. 223, 224; ***1992***, pp. 227, 228 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.32

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses

By offense and State, 1992

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Liquor law violations	Drunkenness	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy
Total	3,091,623	1,306,767	440,258	652,410	662,370	29,818
Alabama	49,731	19,524	8,225	16,452	5,428	102
Alaska	7,703	5,088	1,785	1	829	NA
Arizona	71,232	28,458	22,622	NA	19,229	923
Arkansas	53,489	20,424	4,107	21,478	6,929	551
California	435,208	255,856	18,857	140,285	15,378	4,832
Colorado	64,168	29,389	15,702	512	17,543	1,022
Connecticut	40,537	10,446	2,055	29	27,913	94
Delaware	1,405	1	664	212	511	17
District of Columbia	10,874	3,162	94	NA	7,618	NA
Florida	63,666	40,079	23,587	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	104,282	48,713	11,819	12,837	29,661	1,252
Hawaii	8,399	5,559	1,367	NA	1,473	NA
Idaho	17,023	10,774	4,209	154	1,847	39
Illinois	123,619	24,896	20,073	980	77,638	32
Indiana	47,878	16,498	8,529	16,650	6,180	21
Iowa	28,793	10,215	9,190	6,830	2,497	61
Kansas	31,687	19,696	6,700	49	5,179	63
Kentucky	113,500	40,875	4,087	46,899	21,581	58
Louisiana	32,637	11,747	854	8,808	10,806	422
Maine	11,860	7,857	2,113	12	1,878	NA
Maryland	36,873	25,583	5,308	9	5,704	269
Massachusetts	33,621	13,752	2,944	7,206	9,541	178
Michigan	93,813	49,957	19,061	312	24,079	404
Minnesota	50,812	26,036	15,513	NA	9,182	81
Mississippi	19,897	7,301	1,915	6,754	3,892	35
Missouri	33,872	17,893	5,136	1,350	9,005	488
Montana	12,396	4,837	5,308	NA	2,251	NA
Nebraska	20,182	10,304	6,920	1	2,949	8
Nevada	14,619	6,244	2,954	646	2,782	1,993
New Hampshire	11,588	5,792	2,748	1,761	1,139	148
New Jersey	75,167	26,580	9,652	3	38,750	182
New Mexico	21,170	12,128	5,219	904	2,901	18
New York	125,795	41,792	13,110	3	56,778	14,112
North Carolina	100,422	72,889	12,018	NA	15,334	181
North Dakota	6,540	2,295	3,084	215	943	3
Ohio	4,206	1,424	814	819	1,100	49
Oklahoma	61,275	22,384	5,708	30,210	2,973	NA
Oregon	43,675	23,653	15,319	NA	4,703	NA
Pennsylvania	143,179	32,478	23,531	24,343	62,412	415
Rhode Island	7,012	2,585	1,227	52	3,118	30
South Carolina	63,785	19,050	9,852	15,984	18,605	294
South Dakota	16,955	6,128	7,897	486	2,432	12
Tennessee	56,363	19,894	3,797	24,207	8,414	51
Texas	359,987	109,954	21,118	194,601	33,195	1,119
Utah	23,050	5,948	8,423	5,566	3,105	8
Vermont	1,965	1,625	161	NA	179	NA
Virginia	115,124	40,097	12,480	52,599	9,948	NA
Washington	58,205	39,719	13,931	57	4,458	40
West Virginia	22,326	9,089	891	10,152	2,175	19
Wisconsin	128,044	35,085	33,720	249	58,854	136
Wyoming	12,014	5,014	3,860	1,733	1,351	56

Note: These data are compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented in this table differ from those presented in the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). This is because this table includes data processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the cut off date for that publication. "In many States where drunkenness and/or vagrancy are not treated as criminal actions, these categories are not permissible causes of arrest. In one respect, these data may be considered conservative estimates of alcohol-related arrests. Arrests are classified by a single offense, using a hierarchical rule. Consequently, crimes committed while intoxicated are categorized under the primary offense. On the other hand, 'driving under the influence' includes impairment due to any type of drug; it is not limited to impairment due to alcohol" (Source).

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Table 4.33

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for drug abuse violations[a]

By age group and race, United States, 1965-92

Year	Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	Total[b]	White	Black	Total[b]	White	Black
1965	9.5	7.9	17.9	36.4	23.4	154.5
1966	16.1	13.5	30.1	49.6	33.9	193.6
1967	41.8	39.2	55.4	78.3	59.4	248.9
1968	88.1	89.1	80.4	120.2	99.0	310.5
1969	115.9	116.1	112.2	175.2	143.9	458.5
1970	156.4	161.2	121.3	258.0	217.6	628.7
1971	166.0	172.9	120.9	301.7	251.6	757.3
1972	195.0	204.6	139.7	315.3	265.0	767.0
1973	272.5	284.9	205.9	361.3	312.4	805.4
1974	317.3	328.7	255.4	406.8	349.5	906.8
1975	250.9	262.9	191.3	342.1	299.5	714.5
1976	246.6	252.1	219.5	342.7	283.0	854.1
1977	237.4	245.6	199.6	334.8	277.3	829.5
1978	241.7	249.5	203.5	318.9	264.2	765.6
1979	201.3	207.5	176.6	287.7	242.0	681.0
1980	183.6	188.3	179.2	308.6	256.1	780.3
1981	172.4	173.2	187.3	333.3	275.3	851.5
1982	148.6	145.0	185.2	358.6	288.7	974.8
1983	133.9	128.5	178.3	370.9	289.1	1,079.4
1984	137.8	130.9	192.5	381.3	294.8	1,129.2
1985	152.2	142.1	226.5	423.5	327.6	1,246.0
1986	134.4	115.6	256.2	440.6	328.9	1,393.6
1987	142.8	113.0	323.9	492.5	361.8	1,601.4
1988	157.2	109.6	433.9	552.5	383.8	1,959.7
1989	174.7	109.9	542.9	665.5	449.1	2,463.8
1990	129.1	80.0	413.4	549.8	378.9	1,992.7
1991	120.8	74.0	390.0	509.4	352.9	1,821.4
1992	147.3	88.5	483.9	554.7	381.3	1,999.9

Note: See Note, table 4.1.

[a]Includes State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

[b]Includes the racial categories of white, black, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992***, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 190, 202. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.34

Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations[a]

By type of drug and region, United States, 1981-92

	Total			Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	Total	Sale/manufacture	Possession	Total	Sale/manufacture	Possession	Total	Sale/manufacture	Possession	Total	Sale/manufacture	Possession	Total	Sale/manufacture	Possession
Total															
1981	100 %	22 %	78 %	100 %	22 %	78 %	100 %	33 %	67 %	100 %	20 %	80 %	100 %	16 %	84 %
1982	100	20	80	100	24	76	100	22	78	100	21	79	100	13	87
1983	100	22	78	100	27	73	100	24	76	100	24	76	100	16	84
1984	100	22	78	100	30	70	100	24	76	100	21	79	100	15	85
1985	100	24	76	100	30	70	100	26	74	100	24	76	100	18	82
1986	100	25	75	100	33	67	100	26	74	100	25	75	100	19	81
1987	100	26	74	100	34	66	100	28	72	100	24	76	100	20	80
1988	100	27	73	100	35	65	100	31	69	100	27	73	100	21	79
1989	100	32	68	100	37	63	100	46	54	100	29	71	100	26	74
1990	100	32	68	100	41	59	100	32	68	100	28	72	100	28	72
1991	100	33	67	100	45	55	100	30	70	100	31	69	100	28	72
1992	100	32	68	100	43	57	100	30	70	100	29	71	100	27	73
Heroin/cocaine															
1981	12	4	8	18	7	11	8	4	4	7	2	5	17	4	13
1982	13	4	9	22	9	13	8	3	5	8	2	6	16	4	12
1983	23	6	17	27	11	17	8	2	5	13	5	9	37	5	32
1984	26	7	19	30	12	18	8	3	4	17	6	11	40	5	35
1985	30	8	22	34	14	20	11	4	7	20	7	13	42	6	36
1986	41	13	28	49	21	28	16	6	10	30	1	20	52	11	41
1987	46	14	32	56	24	32	18	6	12	36	11	25	54	11	43
1988	52	17	35	65	28	37	24	8	16	39	14	25	61	14	47
1989	54	19	35	67	30	37	26	9	17	47	17	30	60	17	44
1990	54	21	33	69	34	34	31	12	20	50	19	31	57	17	40
1991	55	22	33	70	37	33	34	12	22	51	20	30	55	17	38
1992	53	21	32	68	36	32	35	11	24	49	18	31	53	16	37
Marijuana															
1981	69	11	58	71	11	59	74	18	56	73	10	63	60	7	52
1982	72	10	62	68	12	57	75	10	65	74	11	63	68	7	61
1983	61	10	50	60	12	48	69	10	59	70	12	57	49	7	41
1984	59	10	48	58	12	44	72	12	60	69	11	58	44	7	37
1985	55	10	45	55	12	43	68	10	58	66	11	55	41	9	32
1986	44	8	36	42	9	33	62	9	53	56	9	47	29	6	23
1987	40	7	33	36	7	29	58	8	49	51	8	43	29	6	23
1988	34	6	28	29	5	24	49	7	42	47	7	40	22	4	18
1989	29	6	23	27	5	22	39	11	28	39	6	33	20	6	14
1990	30	6	24	26	5	21	44	7	36	38	6	32	21	6	15
1991	28	6	22	24	5	18	41	7	34	35	6	28	22	6	16
1992	32	7	26	26	6	21	44	8	36	40	7	34	23	6	17
Synthetic drugs															
1981	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	6	2	4	1	(b)	1
1982	4	1	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	5	1	3	1	(b)	1
1983	3	1	2	4	2	3	4	2	3	5	2	3	1	(b)	(b)
1984	3	1	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	(b)	1
1985	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	(b)	(b)
1986	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
1987	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	5	2	3	1	(b)	1
1988	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	6	2	4	1	(b)	1
1989	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	(b)	(b)
1990	2	1	2	2	(b)	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
1991	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
1992	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	(b)	1
Other															
1981	15	6	9	6	2	4	15	11	4	14	7	8	22	4	18
1982	12	5	7	6	2	4	14	9	5	13	6	7	14	2	12
1983	13	4	8	9	3	5	19	10	9	12	5	8	14	3	11
1984	12	4	9	10	4	6	18	8	9	10	3	7	15	3	12
1985	12	4	8	7	3	4	19	11	8	11	5	6	16	3	13
1986	13	4	9	6	2	4	20	11	9	8	4	4	19	2	17
1987	12	4	8	5	2	3	22	13	9	8	4	4	16	2	14
1988	11	4	7	4	1	3	24	15	9	9	5	4	15	2	13
1989	15	6	8	4	1	3	33	25	8	9	4	4	19	4	16
1990	14	4	10	4	1	2	23	12	11	8	2	6	22	4	17
1991	14	4	10	4	1	2	23	11	12	11	3	8	21	4	17
1992	13	4	9	3	1	2	19	10	9	8	3	5	23	4	19

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. For definition of offenses included in drug law violations, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1981***, p. 160; ***1982***, p. 165; ***1983***, p. 168; ***1984***, p. 161; ***1985***, p. 163; ***1986***, p. 163; ***1987***, p. 163; ***1988***, p. 167; ***1989***, p. 171; ***1990***, p. 173; ***1991***, p. 212; ***1992***, p. 216 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.35

Drug use by arrestees in 24 U.S. cities

By type of drug and sex, 1992

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug[a]	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin
Male				
Atlanta, GA	69 %	22 %	58 %	4 %
Birmingham, AL	64	22	49	3
Chicago, IL	69	26	56	19
Cleveland, OH	64	17	53	3
Dallas, TX	59	28	41	4
Denver, CO	60	34	38	2
Detroit, MI	58	27	37	8
Fort Lauderdale, FL	64	32	46	1
Houston, TX	59	24	41	3
Indianapolis, IN	52	35	23	4
Kansas City, MO	60	28	41	2
Los Angeles, CA	67	23	52	10
Manhattan, NY	77	22	62	18
Miami, FL	68	30	56	2
New Orleans, LA	60	19	49	4
Omaha, NE	48	38	16	2
Philadelphia, PA	78	26	63	12
Phoenix, AZ	47	22	26	5
Portland, OR	60	28	35	11
St. Louis, MO	64	21	50	7
San Antonio, TX	54	28	32	15
San Diego, CA	77	35	45	16
San Jose, CA	50	24	28	4
Washington, DC	60	20	44	11
Female				
Atlanta, GA	65	13	58	5
Birmingham, AL	59	13	46	4
Cleveland, OH	74	11	66	5
Dallas, TX	66	24	48	8
Denver, CO	61	19	50	5
Detroit, MI	72	11	62	15
Fort Lauderdale, FL	62	21	47	3
Houston, TX	54	12	44	4
Indianapolis, IN	50	26	25	7
Kansas City, MO	73	18	62	3
Los Angeles, CA	72	13	58	13
Manhattan, NY	85	12	72	24
New Orleans, LA	52	8	44	6
Philadelphia, PA	78	15	67	11
Phoenix, AZ	63	15	49	15
Portland, OR	73	17	54	22
St. Louis, MO	70	11	62	7
San Antonio, TX	44	16	25	14
San Diego, CA	72	25	37	17
San Jose, CA	56	18	32	9
Washington, DC	72	8	64	19

Note: These data are from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. DUF data are collected in booking facilities in participating cities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of arrestees. Chicago, Miami, and Omaha did not test or interview female arrestees. (Source, pp. 2, 3.) For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 10.

[a]Includes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, ***Drug Use Forecasting 1992 Annual Report,*** NCJ-142973 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 6-29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.36

Drug use by arrestees in 24 U.S. cities

By type of drug, age, and sex, 1992

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug[a]					Marijuana					Cocaine				
	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older
Male															
Atlanta, GA	53 %	69 %	77 %	77 %	65 %	38 %	38 %	20 %	15 %	10 %	28 %	50 %	69 %	72 %	60 %
Birmingham, AL	48	59	67	74	70	30	22	29	18	11	25	44	50	63	57
Chicago, IL	53	64	81	80	76	30	28	27	21	22	35	52	73	69	61
Cleveland, OH	43	59	68	77	69	23	23	14	19	9	33	46	59	63	60
Dallas, TX	44	59	67	66	61	34	37	29	22	20	16	39	51	53	46
Denver, CO	60	62	65	63	54	49	42	32	33	19	27	33	47	42	38
Detroit, MI	49	47	60	67	36	43	33	26	25	12	13	23	39	52	55
Fort Lauderdale, FL	64	67	66	68	59	52	45	34	24	15	29	38	50	56	46
Houston, TX	40	55	70	70	57	27	27	24	24	18	18	36	52	54	42
Indianapolis, IN	40	51	62	57	47	35	43	43	36	18	12	23	28	28	23
Kansas City, MO	51	58	72	67	53	39	38	28	23	13	18	26	59	54	46
Los Angeles, CA	52	57	70	81	72	32	28	24	24	10	27	40	55	68	62
Manhattan, NY	54	72	86	87	80	41	28	22	16	12	22	58	76	77	69
Miami, FL	55	64	70	84	68	43	45	26	24	15	30	48	62	74	63
New Orleans, LA	47	59	71	65	63	23	27	19	12	14	34	45	61	57	52
Omaha, NE	44	53	54	54	40	42	47	42	37	24	11	14	20	20	17
Philadelphia, PA	67	74	79	87	79	43	36	28	18	13	32	54	68	79	72
Phoenix, AZ	48	46	49	52	40	35	29	23	18	12	16	22	25	42	25
Portland, OR	58	63	60	60	55	36	43	26	20	19	29	32	35	47	33
St. Louis, MO	52	62	77	73	64	28	29	20	9	9	34	46	66	66	53
San Antonio, TX	43	65	63	58	48	28	44	30	26	16	22	40	43	36	24
San Diego, CA	72	71	83	82	76	55	38	41	32	17	28	40	50	49	51
San Jose, CA	38	51	55	54	52	22	33	23	24	18	20	25	35	35	28
Washington, DC	46	51	69	65	65	38	29	18	10	8	17	27	60	58	53
Female															
Atlanta, GA	28	57	80	78	66	11	14	13	13	10	23	45	76	74	57
Birmingham, AL	41	50	72	63	64	16	17	13	9	10	25	34	59	51	51
Cleveland, OH	41	69	88	82	70	14	12	12	9	10	24	58	82	77	62
Dallas, TX	51	59	71	80	61	22	30	27	20	14	36	37	52	62	49
Denver, CO	53	55	76	59	52	21	28	20	14	14	38	40	69	54	40
Detroit, MI	48	63	78	76	76	18	17	10	11	4	39	51	69	69	63
Fort Lauderdale, FL	44	55	70	70	58	19	24	24	3	9	28	40	54	55	47
Houston, TX	26	45	65	63	59	7	12	13	16	6	20	40	54	52	45
Indianapolis, IN	30	52	54	52	51	24	32	28	27	19	11	30	31	27	21
Kansas City, MO	25	75	78	82	72	9	26	20	17	9	16	61	68	68	65
Los Angeles, CA	39	69	74	82	76	18	20	11	8	8	15	51	66	72	61
Manhattan, NY	41	69	87	80	76	19	10	17	6	6	19	61	71	78	60
New Orleans, LA	10	40	56	82	59	7	12	7	11	10	3	36	52	73	50
Philadelphia, PA	42	69	85	88	78	16	16	15	18	13	30	62	76	71	66
Phoenix, AZ	55	61	65	76	55	11	18	11	19	13	43	45	53	61	37
Portland, OR	62	65	82	78	74	14	21	18	12	16	48	50	54	65	54
St. Louis, MO	46	66	78	81	61	21	10	12	8	9	30	61	73	72	52
San Antonio, TX	23	34	59	67	50	11	19	26	7	13	16	12	41	37	27
San Diego, CA	68	64	75	85	69	27	24	28	27	20	29	38	36	42	31
San Jose, CA	32	56	62	62	57	20	23	17	19	14	10	24	36	43	33
Washington, DC	32	62	72	90	77	4	11	11	10	3	29	54	62	86	70

Note: See Note, table 4.35. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 10.

[a]Includes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, ***Drug Use Forecasting 1992 Annual Report***, NCJ-142973 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 6-29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Heroin				
15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older
3 %	3 %	2 %	5 %	5 %
1	2	4	4	3
12	17	19	26	26
1	2	1	4	7
1	1	3	5	10
1	0	1	1	4
1	2	6	6	22
0	1	0	2	3
1	2	2	6	4
2	3	2	6	8
0	1	1	4	1
2	5	11	12	18
6	16	19	18	25
1	1	2	2	3
3	2	3	4	8
0	1	2	3	4
7	5	8	15	21
0	3	6	9	7
7	3	8	16	17
6	7	6	6	12
4	12	19	23	21
4	9	17	21	24
1	2	4	6	9
1	2	7	14	27
0	4	6	6	9
3	1	7	4	7
3	1	3	8	10
2	6	6	16	12
0	3	6	4	7
6	8	8	16	29
0	1	4	6	1
3	1	4	2	8
0	7	6	4	15
3	4	3	5	2
2	8	10	17	22
16	18	22	20	19
0	0	2	6	16
3	6	10	8	22
9	12	13	20	20
28	19	22	35	16
2	2	2	15	10
6	6	11	37	20
9	10	17	21	22
2	4	8	12	17
0	5	19	30	36

Table 4.37

Drug use by arrestees in 24 U.S. cities

By type of drug, race, ethnicity, and sex, 1992

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug[a]				Marijuana				Cocaine				Heroin			
	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Male																
Atlanta, GA	69 %	66 %	(b)	(b)	20 %	44 %	(b)	(b)	59 %	40 %	(b)	(b)	4 %	9 %	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	64	62	(b)	(b)	19	31	(b)	(b)	53	31	(b)	(b)	2	5	(b)	(b)
Chicago, IL	70	66	66 %	(b)	28	18	25 %	(b)	57	54	53 %	(b)	21	14	11 %	(b)
Cleveland, OH	68	45	64	(b)	16	24	17	(b)	60	22	47	(b)	3	2	11	(b)
Dallas, TX	63	57	47	(b)	27	29	29	(b)	47	32	32	(b)	5	3	4	(b)
Denver, CO	68	52	58	24 %	30	32	42	14 %	52	27	28	10 %	1	2	2	0 %
Detroit, MI	58	50	60	(b)	28	19	25	(b)	38	24	40	(b)	8	9	5	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	69	62	44	(b)	30	34	24	(b)	55	37	32	(b)	1	1	5	(b)
Houston, TX	66	59	46	(b)	22	30	22	(b)	49	38	27	(b)	3	2	4	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	54	49	(b)	(b)	32	39	(b)	(b)	35	8	(b)	(b)	5	3	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	66	42	39	(b)	29	25	22	(b)	47	21	35	(b)	1	2	4	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	80	73	56	67	24	28	21	30	66	40	45	37	7	16	12	3
Manhattan, NY	82	75	70	(b)	23	17	22	(b)	71	57	51	(b)	12	24	26	(b)
Miami, FL	72	63	63	(b)	33	23	27	(b)	61	50	50	(b)	2	2	1	(b)
New Orleans, LA	63	49	(b)	(b)	18	26	(b)	(b)	54	23	(b)	(b)	4	7	(b)	(b)
Omaha, NE	52	46	40	31	37	41	29	31	28	5	15	4	2	2	0	0
Philadelphia, PA	80	74	74	(b)	25	26	35	(b)	67	50	57	(b)	7	24	23	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	63	44	45	22	23	22	20	18	49	19	28	11	3	4	8	4
Portland, OR	71	55	66	41	32	29	18	14	50	24	55	27	8	10	22	4
St. Louis, MO	63	66	(b)	(b)	18	40	(b)	(b)	52	36	(b)	(b)	8	5	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	70	51	50	(b)	33	33	26	(b)	52	19	31	(b)	11	12	17	(b)
San Diego, CA	82	78	75	51	35	38	36	15	64	21	53	7	10	13	23	2
San Jose, CA	57	58	49	20	28	34	22	10	38	20	31	10	4	5	4	1
Washington, DC	62	30	(b)	(b)	21	9	(b)	(b)	45	21	(b)	(b)	11	9	(b)	(b)
Female																
Atlanta, GA	62	79	(b)	(b)	12	18	(b)	(b)	58	59	(b)	(b)	4	10	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	59	62	(b)	(b)	12	14	(b)	(b)	52	32	(b)	(b)	2	10	(b)	(b)
Cleveland, OH	78	67	(b)	(b)	10	13	(b)	(b)	72	52	(b)	(b)	6	3	(b)	(b)
Dallas, TX	68	67	39	(b)	24	25	9	(b)	51	47	26	(b)	8	12	0	(b)
Denver, CO	71	53	57	(b)	15	18	27	(b)	66	39	42	(b)	3	6	7	(b)
Detroit, MI	72	74	(b)	(b)	11	11	(b)	(b)	61	67	(b)	(b)	15	15	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	57	65	(b)	(b)	18	23	(b)	(b)	48	48	(b)	(b)	3	3	(b)	(b)
Houston, TX	59	54	33	(b)	10	16	13	(b)	51	43	18	(b)	3	6	2	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	51	50	(b)	(b)	25	28	(b)	(b)	35	14	(b)	(b)	4	12	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	76	67	(b)	(b)	19	14	(b)	(b)	67	51	(b)	(b)	4	3	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	84	78	46	(b)	15	16	6	(b)	75	54	37	(b)	7	17	18	(b)
Manhattan, NY	87	77	84	(b)	14	17	8	(b)	76	60	72	(b)	14	36	39	(b)
New Orleans, LA	52	56	(b)	(b)	7	17	(b)	(b)	47	33	(b)	(b)	5	9	(b)	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	77	78	84	(b)	14	18	18	(b)	70	54	74	(b)	5	22	29	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	75	66	53	(b)	12	17	12	(b)	70	48	39	(b)	7	19	14	(b)
Portland, OR	74	74	(b)	(b)	15	20	(b)	(b)	64	51	(b)	(b)	9	28	(b)	(b)
St. Louis, MO	65	82	(b)	(b)	7	21	(b)	(b)	61	65	(b)	(b)	5	12	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	54	54	40	(b)	20	19	14	(b)	41	32	20	(b)	7	19	14	(b)
San Diego, CA	70	76	66	(b)	20	30	16	(b)	57	24	45	(b)	9	18	26	(b)
San Jose, CA	69	60	49	30	22	21	15	4	58	53	27	17	8	14	6	4
Washington, DC	72	73	(b)	(b)	9	6	(b)	(b)	65	64	(b)	(b)	18	33	(b)	(b)

Note: See Note, table 4.35. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 10.

[a]Includes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

[b]Less than 20 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, ***Drug Use Forecasting 1992 Annual Report***, NCJ-142973 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 6-29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.38

Drug seizures by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1989-93

	Pounds seized[a]				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993[b]
Total	1,343,204	737,318	926,635	1,093,196	1,019,591
Heroin	2,414	1,794	3,030	2,551	3,345
Cocaine	218,695	235,214	246,324	303,254	238,053
Marijuana	1,070,514	483,248	499,070	783,343	752,114
Hashish	51,581	17,062	178,211	4,048	26,080

Note: The Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) contains information about drug seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Customs Service, as well as maritime seizures made by the U.S. Coast Guard. Drug seizures made by other Federal agencies are included in the FDSS data base when custody of the drug evidence was transferred to one of these four agencies.

[a]Figures are rounded to the nearest pound.
[b]Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal-wide Drug Seizure System.

Table 4.39

Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1978-93

	Opium (lbs.)	Heroin (lbs.)	Cocaine (lbs.)	Marijuana (lbs.)	Hashish (lbs.)	Hallucinogens (d.u.)	Depressants (d.u.)	Stimulants (d.u.)	Methadone (d.u.)
1978	27	442	1,009	1,117,422	3,004	4,349,917	311,044	2,901,948	39
1979	4	160	1,139	887,302	43,261	6,439,136	5,671,379	7,711,628	14,998
1980	NA	201	2,590	994,468	5,993	7,522,905	8,337,806	6,434,742	NA
1981	NA	332	4,352	1,935,202	30,162	36,064,329	21,701,603	47,475,580	NA
1982	NA	608	12,493	2,814,787	3,086	1,978,617	5,739,423	4,482,404	NA
1983	263	662	19,625	1,795,875	31,339	58,542,610	2,535,040	11,345,783	NA
1984	18	850	25,344	2,909,393	2,059	596,999	688,491	16,500,791	3,218
1985	45	985	39,969	1,641,626	21,858	4,593,867	664,589	20,709,871	57,903
1986	6	801	59,699	1,819,764	577	16,748,616	1,627,315	27,846,419	70
1987	65	804	81,823	1,429,339	2,368	6,057,338	643,178	26,929,899	920
1988	73	1,841	127,967	1,241,630	83,542	17,530,667	182,215	95,972,547	375,009
1989	13	1,372	181,519	745,255	1,270	13,100,524	564,440	94,333,273	22,164
1990	30	1,405	162,386	310,610	16,878	3,212,636	335,974	143,824,926	23,022
1991	3	2,529	130,776	237,183	1,333	1,824,587	378,352	29,157,571	6,200
1992	54	1,533	173,727	445,920	4,328	3,681,815	917,020	43,744,833	3,580
1993	39	1,590	133,665	314,054	261	2,845,540	178,613	80,455,462	1,618

Note: The notation "d.u." refers to dosage unit. Data for 1987-92 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, ***Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994).

Table 4.40

Number of marijuana plants eradicated and seized, arrests, and weapons and assets seized

Under the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, by State, 1993

States	Outdoor operations		Indoor operations		Total plants eradicated	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized	Value of assets seized[b]
	Plots eradicated	Cultivated plants eradicated[a]	Grows seized	Plants eradicated				
United States, total	64,132	4,048,536	3,347	290,453	392,281,326	12,397	6,062	$52,038,163
Alabama	2,621	194,700	18	8,007	202,707	134	42	61,050
Alaska	1	98	87	8,421	8,519	73	61	98,165
Arizona	102	5,436	126	1,732	7,176	264	27	261,162
Arkansas	1,645	156,166	36	1,997	158,163	179	102	326,107
California	2,230	301,207	450	70,552	371,759	1,623	895	9,096,420
Colorado	100	27,913	121	8,873	83,130	179	705	4,939,358
Connecticut	62	1,531	22	832	2,363	41	7	147,845
Delaware	4	280	2	160	440	2	0	250
Florida	1,602	115,324	200	21,396	136,720	696	214	2,154,811
Georgia	1,757	67,413	61	6,406	73,819	163	30	199,800
Hawaii	19,963	777,937	9	1,683	779,620	452	71	3,411,460
Idaho	28	1,880	52	1,497	3,377	37	34	219,156
Illinois	1,746	242,167	132	5,087	30,538,849	270	206	1,151,196
Indiana	5,432	138,360	90	4,019	129,894,025	1,432	256	1,848,957
Iowa	138	13,518	14	664	590,257	12	12	52,394
Kansas	340	32,861	22	4,949	603,695	66	51	277,234
Kentucky	9,863	640,395	73	4,837	7,064,568	1,903	402	1,399,772
Louisiana	441	24,021	25	1,164	25,185	121	80	262,625
Maine	309	10,419	71	2,661	13,080	199	288	503,958
Maryland	500	6,550	54	2,103	8,653	180	73	2,084,968
Massachusetts	105	3,467	51	1,632	5,099	190	43	901,514
Michigan	1,404	171,094	109	8,669	183,818	246	183	1,508,300
Minnesota	826	17,084	45	5,624	1,597,770	84	14	1,693,640
Mississippi	1,602	70,765	27	522	71,287	86	46	131,570
Missouri	900	78,947	44	1,872	41,686,569	356	23	237,082
Montana	3	402	20	841	1,247	103	26	316,067
Nebraska	13	5,571	32	1,778	1,697,399	92	24	88,300
Nevada	9	337	10	968	1,305	23	36	700,150
New Hampshire	66	3,251	17	129	10,573	31	62	25,150
New Jersey	43	10,904	5	126	11,030	17	4	153,000
New Mexico	74	8,496	30	1,238	9,734	59	345	0
New York	262	45,728	91	8,745	54,473	302	153	3,241,590
North Carolina	1,944	80,195	30	16,032	96,227	174	28	1,315,634
North Dakota	52	2,621	8	95	4,002,716	16	8	4,200
Ohio	1,440	57,061	76	12,969	70,030	228	355	968,111
Oklahoma	1,046	33,297	3	119	3,527,044	62	43	1,014,589
Oregon	265	9,098	204	12,442	21,540	273	220	868,564
Pennsylvania	361	4,583	88	2,951	7,534	89	76	153,302
Rhode Island	25	1,725	3	1,405	3,130	15	0	165,000
South Carolina	824	17,048	19	2,248	19,296	104	38	222,461
South Dakota	133	0	5	168	144,137,498	9	2	600
Tennessee	1,669	510,997	63	3,791	514,788	446	88	554,197
Texas	216	22,801	15	3,011	7,434,779	91	60	1,364,422
Utah	35	10,937	43	608	11,545	94	70	438,962
Vermont	128	10,155	13	374	23,459	71	43	100,290
Virginia	688	22,189	66	3,476	25,665	145	26	96,520
Washington	122	7,110	345	30,749	37,859	430	285	5,932,534
West Virginia	511	41,270	17	2,719	2,592,739	105	43	11,750
Wisconsin	482	43,227	192	7,208	13,858,164	414	144	780,984
Wyoming	0	0	11	904	904	16	18	552,993

Note: These data were collected by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in conjunction with the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/ Suppression Program. This program is a joint Federal and State effort in which DEA contributes funding, training, equipment, investigative, and aircraft resources to the participating States in the effort to eradicate domestically-cultivated marijuana.

[a]Total may include tended ditchweed, a type of marijuana that grows wild.

[b]A provision of Federal law allows the government to seize profits of the illicit drug trade and allows participating law enforcement agencies to share a percentage of the assets forfeited to the government.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.41

Seizures of illegal drug laboratories

By type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-93

	Total illegal drug laboratories seized	PCP	Metham-phetamine	Amphet-amine	Metha-qualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallu-cinogens	Other controlled sub-stances[a]
Total	6,605	525	4,746	628	106	30	22	152	130	266
1975	32	15	11	2	1	0	0	3	0	X
1976	97	30	36	11	5	4	4	7	0	X
1977	148	66	46	10	10	6	1	2	7	X
1978	180	79	69	12	7	5	0	4	4	X
1979	235	53	137	10	9	4	2	5	15	X
1980	234	49	126	20	17	1	4	2	15	X
1981	182	35	87	14	13	2	4	5	10	12
1982	224	47	132	18	7	0	0	6	7	7
1983	226	39	119	25	10	4	0	11	11	7
1984	197	13	121	19	3	3	0	16	3	19
1985	419	23	257	67	5	0	1	29	2	35
1986	509	8	372	66	4	0	2	23	6	28
1987	682	13	561	68	1	1	1	17	2	18
1988	810	20	667	82	4	0	0	9	7	21
1989	852	13	683	101	5	0	0	1	0	49
1990	549	10	449	54	3	0	0	4	10	19
1991[b]	408	5	345	26	1	0	3	3	13	12
1992	335	4	291	15	1	0	0	5	6	13
1993	286	3	237	8	0	0	0	0	12	26

[a]This category includes other controlled substances such as phenal 2 propanone, a precursor used in making methamphetamine and amphetamine, and methadone, an opiate-type heroin substitute.
[b]Data for 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, ***Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs*** (Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981), p. 37; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.42

Arrests and convictions by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal year 1993

	Arrests		Convictions	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all cases	21,231	100 %	18,180	100 %
Heroin	2,139	10.1	2,206	12.1
Cocaine[a]	10,976	51.7	9,797	53.9
Cannabis[b]	5,142	24.2	3,746	20.6
Dangerous drugs[c]	2,974	14.0	2,431	13.4

Note: Arrest statistics for fiscal year 1993 are estimated from current activity and prior reporting patterns. The validity of the estimating procedure has been shown to be accurate in excess of 99 percent for previous reporting periods. Arrest and conviction totals (final, not estimates) for fiscal year 1991 are 23,272 and 15,923, respectively. For fiscal year 1992, the final arrest and conviction totals are 24,531 and 17,439, respectively. Arrest statistics are compiled by the date of arrest; conviction statistics are compiled according to the date the activity was reported to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

[a]Includes crack.
[b]Includes marijuana, hashish, and hashish oil.
[c]Includes stimulants (e.g., methamphetamine), depressants (e.g., barbiturates), and hallucinogens (e.g., LSD and PCP).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, ***Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 9, 20, 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff

Table 4.43

Asset seizures by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type and value of asset seized, fiscal years 1992 and 1993

	1992		1993	
Type of asset	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value
Total	19,868	$874,889,400	16,690	$679,549,522
Currency	8,344	267,820,145	6,992	249,240,113
Other financial instruments	741	154,834,673	578	49,468,389
Real property	1,712	320,631,938	1,543	248,870,632
Vehicles	5,948	57,065,862	4,686	48,679,590
Vessels	228	12,399,302	156	9,013,707
Aircraft	53	15,828,500	46	35,415,750
Other conveyance	278	2,146,124	311	2,793,404
Other	2,564	44,162,856	2,378	36,067,937

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Computerized Asset Program.

Table 4.44

Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-93

(Dollar values in thousands)

Type of drug seized	1975[a]	1976[a]	Transition quarter[a]	1977[b]	1978[b]	1979[b]	1980[b]	1981[b]	1982[b]
Heroin[e]									
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179	173	149	170	168
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5	268.7	234.7	289.9
Value	$39,367	$126,089	$15,534	$124,705	$86,823	$75,080	$166,150	$147,306	$174,170
Cocaine									
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	846	1,259	1,307	1,372	1,364
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1	4,742.9	3,741.1	11,149.5
Value	$155,392	$219,561	$50,333	$246,167	$380,013	$424,383	$1,528,826	$1,126,645	$3,462,205
Hashish									
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979	2,689	2,610
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8	58,276.6
Value	$17,185	$67,896	$2,373	$75,332	$95,664	$198,056	$26,717	$29,003	$126,111
Marijuana									
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,826	12,323	12,620	14,036	11,947
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7	3,583,555.5	2,361,141.5	5,109,792.5	3,958,870.9
Value	$143,685	$233,883	$35,523	$509,054	$1,426,617	$2,164,468	$1,661,535	$3,796,576	$3,115,631
Opium									
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41	33	52	265
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	26.1	49.9	9.5	197.0
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine									
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	21	15	75	165
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	--	1.4	1.8	8.8	50.7	6.2	17.8
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD									
Number of seizures	2,606	2,581	836	2,105	2,911	3,130	3,495	3,877	3,017
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,683,298	15,912,218	43,000,416	38,947,804	2,339,360
Value	$9,649	$17,777	$1,755	$4,376	$7,837	$44,236	$148,351	$137,096	$11,814

Note: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The Federal fiscal year is now Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

The drug value is computed using the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) retail value lists. The illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by DEA; other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices.

[a]Value data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.
[b]Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of the fiscal year.
[c]Value data were computed using the most recent retail values available at the time of publication. Values for heroin, cocaine, and marijuana have been recalculated to reflect updated retail price data from the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee and the DEA.
[d]Values for heroin, cocaine, and marijuana were estimated from the DEA national retail price data for the period July to September 1988. The value of hashish was estimated from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police retail price data for the month of August 1988. Values for opium, morphine, and other drugs cannot be estimated because of a lack of U.S. price data. Estimated values of "other drugs" for the years prior to fiscal year 1988 were based on an estimated mix of drugs that is no longer considered valid.

1983[c]	1984[c]	1985[c]	1986[c]	1987[c]	1988[d]	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
285	396	426	406	527	322	454	569	754	940	1,010
593.6	664.3	784.6	692.4	639.0	1,350.5	1,056.7	1,504.5	2,757.1	2,226.4	2,955.2
$347,334	$428,477	$491,124	$399,492	$391,289	$905,230	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,731	1,625	2,164	2,557	2,158	2,333	2,059	2,169	2,138	2,150	2,182
19,601.5	27,525.8	50,506.4	52,520.9	87,898.3	137,408.4	129,493.2	164,727.0	169,586.1	243,364.8	175,317.6
$2,431,590	$3,338,728	$3,544,053	$3,381,668	$5,659,517	$9,713,055	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,829	1,530	1,948	2,158	1,930	1,675	1,656	1,961	2,000	1,820	1,529
2,209.8	42,389.5	22,970.0	17,555.4	1,073.2	94,475.1	51,476.0	17,052.7	177,037.7	4,046.3	26,089.1
$4,033	$77,361	$41,920	$22,822	$1,717	$263,575	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12,101	12,304	12,002	10,377	14,569	11,226	10,183	7,522	8,688	12,081	10,961
2,732,974.5	3,274,927.2	2,389,704.1	2,211,068.1	1,701,149.6	969,966.7	645,858.2	222,313.8	287,519.5	462,328.9	507,248.7
$2,186,380	$3,143,930	$2,867,645	$2,918,610	$2,653,793	$1,764,391	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
103	429	1118	807	538	952	3,384	6,942	3,594	2,995	2,426
78.9	258.0	505.0	321.2	1,014.6	1,482.7	901.3	2,047.2	1,131.6	1,061.8	2,128.8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
199	156	10	8	8	12	26	12	6	3	11
60.0	12.6	3.3	0.6	4.2	20.1	10.3	8.4	0.3	0.4	19.8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,862	2,627	2,179	2,680	3,345	2,726	2,549	2,733	2,059	2,267	2,747
5,592,669	6,819,717	22,540,573	1,424,682	3,881,793	282,317	2,622,721	2,813,241	2,913,236	8,261,600	17,864,966
$23,657	$28,847	$95,347	$6,026	$16,420	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[e]For 1975 through 1982 heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity. In fiscal year 1983, DEA revised the method of calculating and reporting price values and no longer bases prices on the 60 percent purity factor.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, ***Prologue '76*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, ***Customs U.S.A., 1980***, p. 33; ***1985***, p. 41; ***1988***, p. 40; ***1989***, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, ***U.S. Customs Update 1992*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993), p. 22; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, ***U.S. Customs Service: Annual Report FY 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994), p. 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.45

Property seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1979-93

(Domestic value in thousands)

	Type of property seized															
	Vehicles		Aircraft		Vessels		Monetary instruments		General merchandise		Arms		Ammunition		Real estate	
	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value
1979	2,829	$9,060	135	$19,979	272	$74,529	1,328	$22,472	24,318	$41,639	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	3,039	12,269	195	11,584	1,319	91,269	1,257	31,382	19,789	39,606	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981	4,011	14,882	272	32,487	556	46,535	1,554	39,846	23,250	63,491	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1982	5,951	35,936	206	34,742	500	44,462	1,802	32,757	27,132	92,015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1983	9,481	63,912	203	19,104	405	33,209	2,066	50,174	36,972	142,824	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	9,347	62,954	157	50,327	558	49,256	2,088	67,734	33,334	348,796	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985	9,323	80,666	145	150,448	524	41,227	1,114	95,838	32,679	277,339	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986	8,911	74,597	123	17,414	292	14,424	1,370	121,536	30,489	237,850	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987	11,400	84,807	176	112,479	535	23,783	2,138	102,383	40,257	417,750	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988	12,073	97,570	129	204,643	374	122,585	3,064	165,296	23,966	477,938	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1989	12,444	100,729	182	204,000	333	58,139	4,102	225,028	22,416	509,601	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990	8,412	84,277	151	102,623	285	17,984	8,960	440,487	34,602	449,019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1991	7,945	62,652	103	43,801	257	30,261	8,555	271,315	26,908	377,105	1,353	$5,456	549	$307	154	$52,736
1992	8,910	61,021	91	41,933	193	15,293	3,510	219,439	15,064	178,588	1,333	9,282	666	1,051	215	167,244
1993	8,917	71,872	47	6,900	180	9,408	3,550	183,128	14,072	214,356	1,712	2,151	951	1,245	245	77,981

Note: "General merchandise" includes any other type of merchandise brought into the country in violation of the U.S. Customs laws. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, ***Customs U.S.A., 1980***, p. 32; ***1982***, p. 40; ***1989***, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, ***U.S. Customs Update 1992*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993), p. 22; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, ***U.S. Customs Service: Annual Report FY 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994), p. 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.46

Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-93

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Vessels seized	16	38	141	101	134	146	173	170	218	165
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	12	21	32	23	17	21	30	21	38	28
Marijuana seized (lbs.)	183,168	1,032,609	3,321,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,643,043	3,525,775	2,448,940	2,505,357	2,142,133
Marijuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	183,990	194,074	91,988	249,666	247,577
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	62	0	0	0	0	40	9.36	46.20	1,966.92	6,546.82
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.40	0.00	0.01	0.00	10.01	96.10	828.01	1,150.01	75.00	847.25
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580	0	29,962	1	2,099
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18	0	0	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	10	18	1
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	0	0	1	0
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0	0	16,000	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,584	5,961,009	61,628	100	0	1
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,081	895	1,054	794
Estimated street value of contraband seized (in millions)	$146.28	$435.13	$1,345.04	$1,916.23	$1,992.75	$1,802.25	$4,042.62	$2,124.42	$2,767.70	$3,196.29

Note: A "thai stick" is a Southeast Asian marijuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo. It may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Source. The figures for "arrests" and "estimated street value of contraband seized" include Coast Guard activities as well as arrest and seizure activities of other agencies with Coast Guard participation. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, ***Digest of Law Enforcement Statistics, Thru March 31, 1994*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 1994), p. 2; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
159	139	150	151	74	46	37	25
17	29	70	60	28	28	10	16
1,523,070	1,212,963	448,894	224,606	62,279	22,145	58,525	48,441
171,549	108,121	90,692	8,853	12,200	6,531	77,801	60,338
10,333.66	14,723.42	12,825.56	32,896.00	15,152.68	29,369.62	17,939.56	32,312.67
1,391.46	11,207.21	25,760.84	19,492.13	54,382.13	56,601.08	34,760.61	45,399.10
2	0	0	0	12,700	141,547	0	2
1	0	86,000	40,000	0	0	0	0
47	37	60	4	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
694	614	485	363	299	222	213	201
$2,774.84	$3,381.52	$2,669.33	$2,447.45	$3,532.23	$4,691.47	$3,047.38	$4,251.49

Table 4.47

Arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of offense, fiscal years 1988-93

Type of offense	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	7,168	7,592	6,881	6,982	6,490	7,490
Counterfeiting	1,597	1,809	1,837	1,845	1,743	1,899
Forged checks	2,670	2,847	2,200	1,885	1,485	1,556
Forged bonds	30	25	30	27	21	22
Financial crime/fraud	2,101	1,997	2,121	2,623	2,755	3,259
Protective intelligence	378	327	284	199	192	249
Other	392	587	409	403	294	505

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.48

Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation

Fiscal years 1972-93

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins[b]	Counterfeit notes							Value of counterfeit coins		
		Total value[b]	Passed on the public		Seized before circulation		Appearing abroad[a]		Total value	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation
			Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value			
1972	$27,752	$27,726	287	$4,816	1,097	$22,911	X	X	$26.0	$15.3	$10.7
1973	25,306	25,282	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	X	X	23.3	12.4	10.9
1974	21,402	21,382	121	2,431	660	18,951	X	X	19.7	7.9	11.7
1975	48,625	48,602	156	3,616	1,286	44,986	X	X	22.5	7.7	14.8
1976	35,089	35,080	135	3,375	673	31,706	X	X	8.8	5.4	3.3
Transition quarter	5,475	5,473	49	1,108	145	4,365	X	X	1.5	0.8	0.7
1977	44,039	44,030	255	4,872	1,178	39,158	X	X	8.5	7.1	1.3
1978	22,341	22,338	197	4,000	561	18,338	X	X	3.1	2.2	0.9
1979	50,770	50,764	188	4,515	1,240	46,249	X	X	5.4	1.8	3.6
1980	60,846	60,833	189	5,541	1,324	55,292	X	X	13.2	1.8	11.5
1981	58,554	58,547	228	6,906	1,390	51,642	X	X	6.5	4.8	1.7
1982	82,273	82,267	273	8,586	1,484	73,681	X	X	5.2	1.0	4.1
1983	71,790	71,763	215	7,803	1,518	63,960	X	X	27.2	2.3	24.8
1984	89,293	89,290	207	7,559	2,087	81,731	X	X	2.7	0.9	1.7
1985	68,659	68,658	183	6,926	1,335	61,732	X	X	1.8	1.1	0.7
1986	45,720	45,719	201	6,870	749	38,849	X	X	0.9	0.5	0.5
1987	89,776	89,775	294	9,322	1,382	62,261	283	$18,192	1.0	0.5	0.6
1988	136,072	136,071	284	11,563	2,311	110,076	235	14,432	1.1	0.6	0.6
1989	177,274	177,272	389	13,842	2,191	75,258	933	88,172	1.7	1.6	0.1
1990	113,145	113,144	370	14,021	1,643	66,338	536	32,786	0.2	(c)	0.1
1991	117,517	117,517	413	17,143	1,870	69,622	326	30,752	0.2	0.1	0.1
1992	109,875	109,875	467	19,145	1,842	60,731	596	29,999	0.1	(c)	(c)
1993	164,565	164,561	435	19,602	514	24,192	1,794	120,767	3.8	2.7	1.1

Note: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

[a]"Appearing abroad" figures not available prior to fiscal year 1987.
[b]Data for 1987-92 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.
[c]Rounds to less than 0.1.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.49

Counterfeit plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of operation, fiscal years 1980-93

Fiscal year	Total	Notes	Office machine copies	Food coupons	False identi-fication	Coin	Foreign country	All other[a]
1980	78	73	0	0	0	0	5	0
1981	84	76	1	0	0	1	6	0
1982	90	79	0	0	0	3	7	1
1983	119	104	0	0	0	1	11	3
1984	92	83	0	0	0	2	7	0
1985	109	92	7	0	1	1	5	3
1986	136	76	30	0	6	1	23	0
1987	182	103	41	3	6	10	18	1
1988	158	93	24	0	9	10	19	3
1989	123	71	21	1	6	0	20	4
1990	157	73	33	0	29	2	18	2
1991	148	66	52	1	12	0	16	1
1992	137	59	49	0	10	0	14	5
1993	162	62	48	2	13	4	22	11

[a]Includes all other U.S. obligations under U.S. Secret Service jurisdiction.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.50

Aliens deported from the United States

By reason for deportation, fiscal years 1981-93

		Reason for deportation					
	Total	Convictions for criminal or narcotic offenses	Related to criminal or narcotic laws	Entered without inspection	Violation of nonimmigrant status	Other	Unknown
1981-93	315,916	79,052	5,027	199,743	18,586	12,786	722
1981	16,720	310	54	13,601	1,959	776	20
1982	14,518	413	64	11,554	1,796	679	12
1983	18,232	863	93	14,318	1,958	994	6
1984	17,607	981	80	14,082	1,702	760	2
1985	21,334	1,544	150	16,943	1,916	775	6
1986	22,225	1,695	165	17,746	1,858	697	64
1987	22,233	4,091	265	15,759	1,268	848	2
1988	22,963	5,432	302	15,224	988	971	46
1989	30,346	7,003	341	20,588	1,236	1,101	77
1990	26,091	8,132	434	15,083	1,225	1,110	107
1991	28,759	12,502	715	13,199	1,040	1,164	139
1992	38,202	17,216	1,201	17,190	982	1,482	131
1993	36,686	18,870	1,163	14,456	658	1,429	110

Note: "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Other" includes persons who, at the time of their entry, were excludable as: polygamists, draft evaders, alien smugglers, illiterates over 16 years of age, children under 16 unaccompanied by a parent, and those unable to maintain employment, suffering from mental illness, or who have been previously excluded. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Section 5

Judicial processing of defendants

This section provides information on the judicial processing of adult and juvenile defendants in the United States. The data present information of Federal, State, and military courts.

The initial tables involve requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors and court orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communication. In addition, information concerning the activities of the U.S. attorneys' offices is presented.

The next segment presents data from the Federal Justice Statistics database. Tables provide information on pretrial release and detention of defendants in U.S. District Courts, criminal matters concluded in U.S. District Courts, suspects declined for prosecution and referred to U.S. magistrates, and defendants prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced in U.S. District Courts. Additional tables present data on cases filed, terminated, and pending, and the length of trials in U.S. District Courts. Featured this year are data on drug offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. District Courts and Federal racketeering and criminal enterprise cases processed by U.S. District Courts. Finally, a number of tables display information on defendants detained, disposed, and sentenced in U.S. District Courts.

Information pertaining to criminal sentencing under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines is provided. These tables include number of offenders sentenced, offense type, demographic characteristics of defendants, type and length of sentences imposed, and departures from the guidelines.

Information on case processing in State courts comprises the next section. These data are from a series of projects sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics: the National Judicial Reporting Program, the National Pretrial Reporting Program, and the National Prosecutor Survey Program. Information is provided on felony convictions and sentences in State courts, including offense type, demographic characteristics of defendants, method of conviction, and type and length of sentences imposed. Offenders sentenced to additional penalties (i.e., restitution, community service, etc.) and processing time from arrest to conviction are included. In addition, data on pretrial release status and case outcomes for a sample of felony cases from the 75 largest U.S. counties are presented. These tables include the number and characteristics of felony defendants, pretrial release status and bail amounts, adjudication outcomes, and sentences imposed. Several tables also present information on the characteristics of juvenile delinquency offenders and outcomes of juvenile court cases.

The next portion of the section includes information on petitions filed in U.S. District Courts, appeals to the U.S. Courts of Appeal, and activities of the U.S. Supreme Court. Data on requests for executive clemency, commutation of sentences, and pardons also are presented.

Information on criminal tax fraud cases, and arrests and convictions by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service is provided. Data pertaining to violations of immigration and nationality laws are included. Information on the activities of the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency also is provided.

The final segment of the section presents information on abuses of public office, and complaints and dispositions handled by judicial misconduct organizations. Military court-martial activities of the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard also are displayed.

Table 5.1

Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests

By origin of request, fiscal years 1973-93

Fiscal year	Requests			Witnesses		
	Total number	Criminal Division		Total number	Criminal Division	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1973	1,160	769	66 %	2,715	1,598	59 %
1974	1,410	1,121	80	3,655	2,055	56
1975	1,632	1,259	77	3,733	2,183	58
1976	1,789	1,361	76	3,923	2,366	60
1977	1,798	1,250	70	4,413	1,969	45
1978	1,445	959	66	2,997	1,403	47
1979	1,596	1,163	73	3,204	1,816	57
1980	1,653	1,207	73	3,530	1,892	54
1981	1,686	1,252	74	3,271	2,032	62
1982	1,836	1,394	76	3,810	2,233	59
1983	1,986	1,425	72	4,226	2,243	53
1984	2,378	1,838	77	4,784	2,858	60
1985	2,451	1,898	77	5,146	3,329	65
1986	2,550	1,948	76	5,013	3,267	65
1987	3,161	1,869	59	5,918	3,249	55
1988	3,125	1,821	58	5,961	3,205	54
1989	3,072	1,807	59	5,760	3,249	56
1990	2,845	1,694	60	5,062	2,905	57
1991	2,587	1,560	60	4,364	2,448	56
1992	2,333	1,416	61	4,130	2,308	56
1993	2,493	1,466	59	4,407	2,399	54

Note: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of use immunity. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires all Federal prosecuting attorneys to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or representative) before seeking a court order for witness immunity. It should be noted that in some cases in which the authorization is obtained, the prosecutor may decide not to seek the immunity order from the courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the table indicate. It should also be noted that data for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests and 27 witnesses, and 7 requests and 11 witnesses, respectively, falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" refers to the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. attorneys. Other requests, not pertaining to the Criminal Division, come from the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, Civil Division, Civil Rights, and Lands and Natural Resources), as well as from the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and from Congress, all of which may request immunity for witnesses. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.2

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1968-92

	State	Federal
1968[a]	174	0
1969	268	33
1970	414	182
1971	531	285
1972	649	206
1973	734	130
1974	607	121
1975	593	108
1976	549	137
1977	549	77
1978	489	81
1979	466	87
1980	483	81
1981	483	106
1982	448	130
1983	440	208
1984	512	289
1985	541	243
1986	504	250
1987	437	236
1988	445	293
1989	453	310
1990	548	324
1991	500	356
1992	579	340

Note: The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is required, in accordance with provisions of 18 U.S.C. 2519(1), to transmit to Congress a report regarding applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. This report is required to contain information about the number of such orders and any extensions granted. Every State and Federal judge is required to file a written report on each application made. This report is required to contain information on the grants and denials, name of applicant, offense involved, type and location of device, and duration of authorized intercept. Prosecuting officials who have applied for intercept orders are required to file reports containing information on the cost of the intercepts and the results of the intercepts in terms of arrests, trials, convictions, and the number of motions to suppress the use of the intercepts (Source, ***1993***, p. 1). A total of 41 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications during 1992. Eighteen of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1992 (Source, ***1993***, p. 2).

[a]For 1968, the reporting period was from June to December.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977*** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. xvi; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 19; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.3

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

By major offense under investigation, 1992

(This table shows the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception.)

Offense	Total	Federal	State
All offenses	919	340	579
Bribery	8	5	3
Gambling	66	7	59
Homicide and assault	35	6	29
Kidnaping	9	3	6
Larceny and theft	16	4	12
Loansharking, usury, and extortion	7	4	3
Narcotics	634	226	408
Racketeering	90	38	52
Other	54	47	7

Note: See Note, table 5.2.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 12-14.

Table 5.4

Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1975-92

Year arrests and convictions reported	Year installed																	
	1975 (N=676)	1976 (N=635)	1977 (N=601)	1978 (N=560)	1979 (N=533)	1980 (N=524)	1981 (N=562)	1982 (N=518)	1983 (N=602)	1984 (N=773)	1985 (N=722)	1986 (N=676)	1987 (N=634)	1988 (N=678)	1989 (N=720)[a]	1990 (N=812)	1991 (N=802)	1992 (N=846)
1975[b]																		
Arrests	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	336	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976[b]																		
Arrests	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	615	358	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977[b]																		
Arrests	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	412	772	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978[b]																		
Arrests	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	155	246	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979[b]																		
Arrests	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	22	75	198	303	368	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1980[b]																		
Arrests	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	2	19	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1981[b]																		
Arrests	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	9	36	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1982[b]																		
Arrests	0	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	1	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1983[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	8	159	122	325	473	776	521	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1984[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1985[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	5	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	0	2	2	18	22	93	98	320	958	660	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1986[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	3	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	1	2	0	62	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761	X	X	X	X	X	X
1987[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	77	42	225	419	759	2,226	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	1	0	7	54	45	80	265	552	830	506	X	X	X	X	X
1988[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	67	169	305	716	2,486	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	31	7	55	195	523	936	543	X	X	X	X
1989[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	59	9	138	186	969	2,804	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	11	72	39	163	341	1,192	706	X	X	X
1990[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	67	125	54	251	986	2,057	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	17	53	85	141	400	823	420	X	X
1991[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	5	106	289	897	1,388	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	82	23	203	490	550	1,358	X
1992[b]																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2	38	18	120	213	801	2,685
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	66	186	357	827	607

Note: See Note, table 5.2. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from the interceptions of wire, oral, and electronic communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrest and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

[a]Revised by the Source.
[b]Includes arrests and convictions that occurred prior to the year in which they were reported.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981*** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 20; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.5

Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys

By offense type, United States, 1993

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed[a]	Terminated[b]	Filed[c]	Terminated[d]	Guilty	Not guilty[e]	Dismissed[f]	Rule 20[g]	Other
Total	36,995	35,809	56,814	54,753	46,749	1,125	5,839	942	98
Assimilated crimes[h]	681	660	705	675	509	12	135	18	1
Civil rights prosecution	46	44	78	79	62	14	3	0	0
Government regulatory offense									
Copyright violations	46	64	64	81	63	0	13	5	0
Counterfeiting	372	378	611	571	518	11	33	9	0
Customs violations									
Duty	47	59	75	122	79	2	36	5	0
Currency	140	152	195	211	176	7	17	11	0
Energy pricing	8	9	10	11	9	0	1	0	1
Health and safety violations	110	114	155	187	164	2	20	0	1
Illegal discharge of waste	75	63	126	123	107	4	9	3	0
Trafficking in contraband cigarettes	10	2	10	3	2	0	0	1	0
Other regulatory offense	222	216	321	337	283	12	37	4	1
Immigration	2,574	2,497	2,994	2,965	2,555	15	381	9	5
Internal security offenses	24	23	33	30	21	1	6	2	0
Interstate theft	374	388	639	633	516	4	79	34	0
Labor management offense									
Corruption									
Bribery	5	3	7	3	3	0	0	0	0
Pension benefit	40	41	55	56	50	0	4	2	0
Labor racketeering	18	5	48	14	14	0	0	0	0
Other offenses	36	42	41	49	41	4	4	0	0
Narcotics and dangerous drugs/non-OCDETF[i]									
Dealing	7,843	7,273	14,629	13,563	11,607	301	1,499	128	28
Possession	481	418	693	669	565	6	91	7	0
Official corruption									
Federal procurement	44	52	62	79	68	1	9	1	0
Federal program	104	101	135	136	125	0	11	0	0
Federal law enforcement	33	28	42	31	28	0	2	1	0
Federal other	114	114	132	143	119	5	10	9	0
Local	52	54	69	77	60	8	9	0	0
State	35	16	52	24	21	0	2	0	1
Other official	37	47	49	54	48	2	3	1	0
Organized crime	182	131	502	365	325	6	27	4	3
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	1,909	1,822	5,631	5,359	4,492	103	666	80	18
Other Indian offenses	83	96	133	120	106	3	10	1	0
Theft									
Bank robbery	45	44	75	63	57	2	2	2	0
Checks/postal	1,309	1,372	1,630	1,735	1,537	18	144	35	1
Motor vehicle theft	178	169	310	276	231	4	22	19	0
Theft of government property	526	513	654	627	506	9	95	15	2
Violent crime									
Armed career criminal act	43	54	53	57	45	5	7	0	0
Project Triggerlock[j]	4,207	4,345	6,026	6,557	5,722	158	614	55	8
Violent Indian offenses	330	371	369	429	353	26	50	0	0
Other violent crime[k]	3,051	2,986	3,858	3,614	3,090	92	294	134	4

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.5

Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys

By offense type, United States, 1993--Continued

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed[a]	Terminated[b]	Filed[c]	Terminated[d]	Guilty	Not guilty[e]	Dismissed[f]	Rule 20[g]	Other
White collar crime									
Advance fee schemes	130	85	252	161	132	2	15	12	0
Against business institutions	473	475	676	669	588	8	41	31	1
Antitrust violations	57	54	78	90	65	5	13	7	0
Arson for profit fraud	49	40	89	72	66	2	4	0	0
Bank fraud and embezzlement	2,593	2,563	3,174	3,125	2,794	60	186	76	9
Bankruptcy fraud	183	126	227	148	126	4	14	4	0
Commodities fraud	17	8	29	21	20	0	1	0	0
Computer fraud	18	17	22	27	24	0	3	0	0
Consumer fraud	160	134	374	209	175	1	21	12	0
Federal procurement fraud	155	161	233	252	189	13	47	3	0
Federal program fraud	813	883	1,106	1,207	1,048	15	118	26	0
Health care fraud	105	78	157	125	96	2	26	1	0
Other insurance fraud	271	238	451	439	390	4	33	11	1
Other investment fraud	49	35	148	68	55	6	6	1	0
Security fraud	91	74	139	98	90	3	5	0	0
Tax fraud	1,040	988	1,354	1,261	1,135	24	84	18	0
Other fraud	967	962	1,313	1,351	1,142	19	137	50	3
All other	4,390	4,122	5,721	5,302	4,337	120	740	95	10

Note: The U.S. attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement representative in each of the Federal judicial districts. The attorney and staff members assist the U.S. Attorney General in the enforcement of Federal criminal laws, the investigation and prosecution of corrupt public officials and organized crime figures, and the initiation of environmental litigation. In addition, the U.S. attorney is responsible for the enforcement of laws pertaining to Federal programs. These include violations involving Medicaid and Medicare, U.S. Government contracts, the use of labor union funds, educational benefits for war veterans, and the food stamp program. U.S. attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, prejudgment claims, forfeitures, penalties, and other monies owed to the Federal Government.

[a]Includes 706 cases initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).
[b]Includes 683 cases terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g) and 1 case dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.
[c]Includes 755 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).
[d]Includes 942 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g) and 3 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.
[e]Includes 27 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 44 defendants.
[f]Includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, pretrial diversions, and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.
[g]Rule 20 of the Federal Criminal Rules permits the transfer of a case from one district to another for plea and sentencing. That is, if an offender is arrested in one district on an indictment or information originating in another district, the offender may plead guilty and be sentenced in the arresting district.
[h]Laws of States adopted for areas within a Federal jurisdiction (18 U.S.C. sec. 13), e.g., driving while intoxicated on a military base.
[i]Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces.
[j]An initiative focusing on repeat violent criminal offenders who possess firearms during the commission of a crime. These offenders are subject to a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 years imprisonment.
[k]Includes cases with lead charge of violent crime, which would otherwise fall into another offense category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, ***United States Attorneys' Offices Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1993*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 48. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.6

Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1990

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants who at any time after appearance were: Total	Released	Detained[c]	Percent of defendants who at any time after initial appearance were:[a] Released[b] Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions[d]	Detained[c] Without bail[e]	Financial conditions[d]
All offenses	48,585	30,326	27,079	14.8 %	30.0 %	15.1 %	36.5 %	19.2 %
Violent offenses	2,825	1,272	2,036	16.5	18.0	8.0	59.4	12.7
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	229	104	171	10.5	19.7	11.4	61.6	13.1
Negligent manslaughter	41	38	7	63.4	24.4	4.9	14.6	2.4
Assault	668	490	325	28.6	31.4	9.6	39.1	9.6
Robbery	1,362	300	1,254	4.8	8.9	7.0	75.8	16.3
Rape	242	179	129	45.5	15.7	5.8	47.1	6.2
Other sex offenses[f]	133	116	28	23.3	53.4	9.0	15.0	6.0
Kidnaping	116	34	91	14.7	5.2	7.8	65.5	12.9
Threats against the President	34	11	31	5.9	20.6	5.9	82.4	8.8
Property offenses	12,407	10,263	3,553	24.4	46.7	9.4	18.1	10.5
Fraudulent offenses	9,405	7,896	2,529	24.3	48.0	9.5	16.9	10.0
Embezzlement	1,742	1,702	105	34.8	58.4	3.7	3.9	2.1
Fraud[g]	6,218	5,003	1,947	22.2	44.6	10.8	20.1	11.2
Forgery	963	796	310	21.8	51.1	8.5	18.2	14.0
Counterfeiting	482	395	167	18.0	47.1	15.8	19.1	15.6
Other offenses	3,002	2,367	1,024	24.7	42.9	9.2	22.0	12.1
Burglary[h]	230	102	159	20.9	16.1	7.0	55.2	13.9
Larceny[h]	2,149	1,773	639	24.8	46.8	8.5	18.3	11.4
Motor vehicle theft	244	184	98	18.0	43.0	13.1	23.4	16.8
Arson	12	8	7	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Transportation of stolen property	268	222	77	25.4	41.8	15.3	16.8	11.9
Other property offenses[j]	99	78	44	41.4	27.3	4.0	34.3	10.1
Drug offenses	20,500	11,117	14,663	7.4	23.0	22.5	44.2	27.3
Trafficking	19,919	10,621	14,501	6.5	22.8	22.7	45.2	27.6
Possession and other	581	496	162	36.0	31.2	15.5	11.5	16.4
Public-order offenses	12,851	7,673	6,825	17.2	27.6	10.3	36.9	16.2
Regulatory offenses	1,831	1,560	546	23.1	44.7	15.2	17.3	12.6
Agriculture	198	195	21	44.4	49.0	4.5	8.6	2.0
Antitrust	24	24	0	29.2	62.5	8.3	0.0	0.0
Labor law	18	17	1	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Food and drug	62	61	1	41.9	48.4	4.8	0.0	1.6
Motor carrier	35	33	2	17.1	68.6	5.7	5.7	0.0
Other regulatory offenses	1,494	1,230	521	19.1	43.2	17.5	19.9	15.0
Other offenses	11,020	6,113	6,279	16.2	24.7	9.5	40.2	16.8
Weapons	2,629	1,674	1,457	11.8	35.2	15.0	38.6	16.8
Immigration offenses	4,804	1,455	3,914	5.8	9.1	5.7	57.7	23.8
Tax law violations including tax fraud	769	740	86	31.5	53.6	10.7	5.6	5.6
Bribery	246	218	74	19.5	40.2	28.0	8.1	22.0
Perjury	100	92	21	21.0	57.0	12.0	12.0	9.0
National defense	142	114	51	31.7	32.4	9.9	21.1	14.8
Escape	491	158	379	7.1	14.5	7.3	65.2	12.0
Racketeering and extortion	494	358	192	12.8	40.9	18.0	30.8	8.1
Gambling offenses	237	235	12	21.9	70.5	6.8	3.4	1.7
Liquor offenses	13	12	1	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Mail or transport of obscene material	40	37	3	27.5	52.5	12.5	5.0	2.5
Traffic offenses	808	783	64	61.4	29.2	5.0	5.2	2.7
Migratory birds	24	24	0	45.8	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	223	213	24	74.0	13.0	5.8	6.7	4.0

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA).

The data include both felony and misdemeanor cases. The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100 percent because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Data describe defendants scheduled to be interviewed by a pretrial services agency.

[b]In addition to the three types of release shown, 1,221 defendants were released subject to other conditions such as PSA supervision or third party custody.

[c]Initially held 2 or more days.

[d]Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

[e]Includes temporary detention and detention ordered after a pretrial detention hearing.

[f]May include some non-violent offenses.

[g]Excludes tax fraud.

[h]Excludes transportation of stolen property.

[i]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

[j]Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property, trespass.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 22.

Table 5.7

Federal pretrial detention hearings and defendants ordered detained in U.S. District Courts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Pretrial detention hearings held		Defendants ordered detained		Average days detained[a]
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All defendants[b]	48,585	17,387	35.8 %	12,805	26.4 %	88.3
Sex						
Male	40,924	15,707	38.4	11,721	28.6	89.0
Female	7,645	1,678	21.9	1,083	14.2	79.8
Race						
White	33,825	11,214	33.2	8,040	23.8	87.4
Black	12,421	5,204	41.9	4,070	32.8	93.4
Other	2,080	899	43.2	636	30.6	70.6
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	14,569	6,354	43.6	4,741	32.5	87.9
Non-Hispanic	33,757	10,963	32.5	8,005	23.7	88.5
Age						
16 to 18 years	867	291	33.6	195	22.5	77.2
19 to 20 years	2,424	825	34.0	607	25.0	79.2
21 to 30 years	17,938	6,918	38.6	5,165	28.8	85.4
31 to 40 years	15,364	5,908	38.5	4,340	28.2	91.3
Over 40 years	11,653	3,364	28.9	2,426	20.8	93.7
Education						
Less than high school graduate	15,912	6,634	41.7	4,924	30.9	88.2
High school graduate	14,122	4,757	33.7	3,430	24.3	93.0
Some college	8,741	2,830	32.4	1,889	21.6	88.1
College graduate	3,729	973	26.1	680	18.2	87.3
Marital status						
Never married	14,703	5,667	38.5	4,248	28.9	87.2
Divorced/separated	17,863	3,086	17.3	2,256	12.6	95.5
Married	8,746	5,309	60.7	3,686	42.1	88.8
Common law	3,277	1,640	50.0	1,179	36.0	88.4
Other	477	143	30.0	112	23.5	84.1
Employment status at arrest						
Unemployed	18,382	7,439	40.5	5,732	31.2	87.9
Employed	26,178	8,188	31.3	5,584	21.3	90.3
Criminal record						
No convictions	21,331	6,136	28.8	4,236	19.9	84.1
Prior conviction						
Misdemeanor only	7,090	2,318	32.7	1,577	22.2	85.7
Felony	12,524	6,064	48.4	4,967	39.7	90.4
Drug abuse						
No known abuse	31,461	10,379	33.0	7,388	23.5	88.8
Drug history	9,086	3,913	43.1	2,958	32.6	87.3

Note: See Note, table 5.6. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Based on defendants scheduled for interviews with a pretrial services agency Jan. 1, 1990 to Sept. 30, 1990 only. Not directly comparable to data from prior years.
[b]Includes defendants for whom these characteristics were unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 24.

Table 5.8

Pretrial release and detention status of Federal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Percent of defendants released at any time after initial bail hearing			Defendants detained 2 or more days		Average days detained[a]
		Total released	Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions	Percent of all defendants	
All defendants	48,585	62.4 %	14.8 %	30.0 %	15.1 %	55.7 %	59.9
Sex							
Male	40,924	58.9	13.0	27.8	15.5	59.5	61.1
Female	7,645	81.3	24.4	41.9	12.7	35.5	49.2
Race							
White	33,825	63.0	14.5	29.5	16.1	55.0	56.7
Black	12,421	59.4	13.3	32.2	12.5	58.4	69.9
Other	2,080	70.1	26.0	27.0	14.4	53.0	52.4
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	14,569	40.3	5.4	14.1	16.0	80.0	54.5
Non-Hispanic	33,757	71.9	18.7	37.0	14.7	45.3	64.1
Age							
16 to 18 years	867	61.1	20.2	24.9	10.7	61.5	44.1
19 to 20 years	2,424	57.9	15.1	27.0	11.7	60.9	48.2
21 to 30 years	17,938	56.5	12.8	26.3	14.3	62.6	56.6
31 to 40 years	15,364	61.9	13.8	29.7	16.3	57.2	64.4
Over 40 years	11,653	73.4	18.4	37.5	15.9	41.8	67.0
Education							
Less than high school graduate	15,912	55.9	11.2	26.6	16.2	65.6	61.9
High school graduate	14,122	70.2	17.2	35.3	16.3	48.8	65.2
Some college	8,741	74.8	18.5	37.9	17.1	43.7	61.5
College graduate	3,729	79.5	19.9	41.2	17.0	34.7	60.7
Marital status							
Never married	14,703	58.0	13.0	29.0	13.7	60.9	58.4
Divorced/separated	8,746	67.0	15.0	35.1	15.5	52.2	66.3
Married	17,863	69.9	16.7	33.8	17.7	47.6	56.4
Common law	3,277	51.6	9.6	22.6	17.4	72.9	63.6
Other	477	71.7	20.3	39.2	10.9	39.4	63.5
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	18,382	52.5	11.8	26.9	12.1	65.8	57.9
Employed	26,178	72.5	17.3	35.3	18.4	46.3	60.8
Criminal record							
No convictions[b]	21,331	69.0	19.6	33.3	13.9	46.5	50.2
Prior conviction							
Misdemeanor only	7,090	70.0	15.5	33.6	18.9	52.9	57.3
Felony	12,524	47.3	8.5	22.7	13.6	70.9	71.0
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	31,461	68.5	15.9	34.6	16.5	49.4	61.0
Drug history	9,086	59.8	12.0	30.8	15.6	63.2	65.1

Note: See Note, table 5.6. Data describe defendants scheduled to be interviewed during 1990 by the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA). The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100 percent because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Based on defendants scheduled for interviews with a pretrial services agency Jan. 1, 1990 to Sept. 30, 1990 only. Not directly comparable to data from prior years.

[b]Includes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990,*** NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 26.

Table 5.9

Behavior of Federal defendants released prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of release, United States, 1990.

Most serious offense charged and type of release	Number of released defendants[a]	Percent of released defendants who had:						
		No violation	Violations while on release					
			Total	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked
					Felony	Misdemeanor		
All defendants	22,977	87.7 %	12.3 %	2.5 %	1.8 %	1.1 %	7.9 %	4.5 %
Offense charged								
Violent offenses	878	82.7	17.3	1.8	2.4	3.5	10.8	9.7
Property offenses	7,782	90.5	9.5	1.7	1.5	1.0	6.2	3.2
Fraudulent offenses[b]	5,973	92.1	7.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	5.1	2.6
Other offenses	1,809	84.9	15.1	2.2	2.9	1.9	9.8	5.5
Drug offenses	8,533	82.2	17.8	3.6	2.3	1.3	11.9	6.6
Public-order offenses	5,784	93.0	7.0	1.9	1.1	0.7	3.9	2.5
Regulatory offenses	1,326	94.0	6.0	1.9	1.1	0.3	3.2	1.9
Other offenses[c]	4,458	92.7	7.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	4.0	2.7
Type of release								
Personal recognizance	5,766	90.6	9.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	5.9	3.7
Unsecured bond	11,290	88.8	11.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	7.9	4.4
Financial release	5,921	82.9	17.1	4.5	2.8	1.2	9.9	5.7

Note: See Note, table 5.6. Data were derived from the Pretrial Services Agency data files. Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1990. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Excludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.
[b]Excludes tax fraud.
[c]Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990,*** NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 25, Tables 2.4 and 2.5.

Table 5.10

Federal felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition

By type of release and most serious arrest charge, United States, 1990[a]

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of Federal felony defendants							
		Released before case disposition					Detained until case disposition		
		Total	Financial[b]	Unsecured bond	Recog-nizance	Con-ditional	Total	Held on bail	Denied bail
All offenses	44,113	62 %	16 %	31 %	13 %	2 %	38 %	9 %	29 %
Violent offenses	2,689	43	8	17	15	2	57	7	50
Murder[c]	229	45	11	20	10	4	55	6	48
Robbery	1,363	22	7	9	5	1	78	10	68
Assault	551	70	11	31	25	4	30	4	26
Other violent	547	66	7	22	33	3	34	3	31
Property offenses	11,568	82	10	47	23	2	18	5	13
Fraud	5,958	80	11	45	22	2	20	6	14
Larceny/theft	1,801	81	10	49	20	2	19	7	12
Embezzlement	1,600	98	4	59	34	1	2	2	1
Forgery	913	83	9	51	22	1	17	6	11
Counterfeiting	479	82	16	47	18	1	18	6	13
Other property	817	69	11	34	23	1	31	7	24
Drug offenses	20,091	54	23	23	7	1	46	10	37
Sales/trafficking	19,906	53	23	23	7	1	47	10	37
Other drug	185	81	19	44	18	0	19	10	9
Public-order offenses	9,765	60	12	30	13	4	40	11	29
Tax-related	3,504	37	7	12	8	10	63	23	40
Immigration	2,586	63	15	35	12	2	37	6	30
Weapons	1,216	80	20	43	15	2	20	5	16
Racketeering	434	30	7	12	7	3	70	7	63
Regulatory	179	98	6	46	44	2	2	1	1
Other public-order	1,846	88	15	51	21	1	12	2	10

Note: These data are from the pretrial segment of the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP). The data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and describe 44,113 felony defendants scheduled for interview by a Federal pretrial services agency during 1990. While these data are derived from the FJSP database, these tables are designed to be comparable to State felony court data collected through BJS' National Pretrial Reporting Program. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and property bond.
[c]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter and attempted murder.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Pretrial Release of Federal Felony Defendants***, Special Report NCJ-145322 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1994), p. 2.

Table 5.11

Federal felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition

By type of release and prior conviction record, United States, 1990[a]

Prior conviction record	Number of defendants	Percent of Federal felony defendants							
		Released before case disposition					Detained until case disposition		
		Total	Financial[b]	Unsecured bond	Recog-nizance	Con-ditional	Total	Held on bail	Denied bail
Number of prior convictions									
5 or more	3,768	39 %	11 %	20 %	7 %	2 %	61 %	9 %	52 %
2 to 4	7,664	53	16	25	9	2	47	9	39
1	6,988	63	19	32	11	2	37	9	28
None	25,693	67	16	33	15	2	33	9	24
Most serious prior conviction									
Felony	10,054	49	15	24	8	2	51	9	43
Violent	2,438	43	13	22	7	2	57	8	49
Nonviolent	7,616	51	15	25	9	2	49	9	41
Misdemeanor	6,408	68	20	34	12	2	32	9	23

Note: See Note, table 5.10. Data on number of prior convictions and detention/release outcome were available for all defendants. Data on seriousness of prior offense were available for 89 percent of defendants with a prior conviction. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and property bond.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Pretrial Release of Federal Felony Defendants***, Special Report NCJ-145322 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1994), p. 5.

Table 5.12

Characteristics of Federal felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition

By type of release, United States, 1990[a]

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Percent of Federal felony defendants							
		Released before case disposition					Detained until case disposition		
		Total	Financial[b]	Unsecured bond	Recognizance	Conditional	Total	Held on bail	Denied bail
Sex									
Male	37,248	58 %	17 %	28 %	11 %	2 %	42 %	9 %	32 %
Female	6,849	80	14	43	21	2	20	6	14
Race									
Black	11,491	57	13	32	10	1	43	7	36
White	30,555	63	17	30	13	2	37	10	27
Other	1,910	69	15	26	25	2	31	3	28
Age									
Under 21 years	3,574	58	13	28	13	4	43	12	32
21 to 34 years	22,686	58	16	28	11	2	43	10	33
35 years and older	16,404	70	17	36	15	1	31	7	24
Marital status									
Married	16,322	70	19	34	15	2	30	8	22
Divorced/separated	8,147	65	16	35	13	1	35	8	27
Single	13,278	58	15	30	12	2	42	9	33
Educational level									
College graduate	3,447	78	18	41	18	1	21	4	17
Some college	8,156	73	18	38	17	1	27	5	22
High school graduate	12,422	68	17	36	14	1	31	6	25
Less than high school graduate	15,712	55	17	26	10	2	45	12	33
Employment status									
Employed	24,264	71	19	35	15	1	29	8	21
Unemployed	16,513	54	13	28	11	2	46	9	37
History of drug use									
Yes	8,609	59	16	31	11	1	42	8	34
No	29,385	67	17	34	14	1	33	8	25

Note: See Note, table 5.10. Data for each characteristic were available for the following percentages of defendants: sex, 99.9 percent; race, 99.6 percent; age, 97 percent; marital status, 93 percent; education, 90 percent; employment status, 93 percent; and drug use, 87 percent. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and property bond.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Pretrial Release of Federal Felony Defendants***, Special Report NCJ-145322 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1994), p. 6.

Table 5.13

Behavior of Federal felony defendants while on pretrial release

By selected defendant characteristics, United States, 1990[a]

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants[b]	Percent of Federal felony defendants				
		No known misconduct	Committing misconduct			
			Total	Failed to appear	Re-arrested for new offense	Committed a technical violation[c]
All released defendants	20,352	87 %	13 %	3 %	3 %	8 %
Most serious arrest charge						
Violent offenses	855	82	18	2	6	10
Property offenses	7,178	90	10	2	2	6
Drug offenses	8,086	82	18	4	4	11
Public-order offenses	4,427	92	8	2	2	4
Type of release						
Financial	5,637	83	17	5	4	9
Unsecured bond	10,249	88	12	2	3	7
Recognizance	4,466	90	10	2	3	6
Sex						
Male	16,233	86	14	3	3	8
Female	4,109	89	11	2	2	7
Race						
Black	4,909	80	20	3	5	13
White	14,462	90	10	2	2	6
Other	905	85	15	2	5	8
Age						
Under 21 years	1,252	80	20	3	6	11
21 to 34 years	9,587	84	16	3	3	10
35 years and older	8,843	91	9	2	2	5
Court appearance history on previous arrests						
Failed to appear	976	69	31	5	8	18
Made all appearances	8,810	83	17	2	4	10
Had no prior arrests	10,556	92	8	2	1	5
Number of prior convictions						
5 or more	1,142	74	26	3	8	15
2 to 4	2,985	81	19	3	5	12
1	3,414	85	15	3	4	9
None	12,811	90	10	2	2	6

Note: See Note, table 5.10. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 11.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding or because a defendant may have committed more than one type of misconduct.
[b]Includes only cases terminated by a pretrial services agency during 1990.
[c]Includes violations of reporting requirements or conditions involving the use of illegal drugs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Pretrial Release of Federal Felony Defendants***, Special Report NCJ-145322 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1994), p. 9.

Table 5.14

Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys

By type of offense, 1982, 1986-91

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in criminal matters concluded						
	1982	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991[a]
All offenses[b]	77,794	86,995	91,310	94,548	104,248	109,948	113,940
Violent offenses	4,674	4,040	4,460	4,480	5,074	5,076	5,693
Murder	294	211	258	336	462	254	319
Assault	941	982	1,071	1,008	1,090	1,023	1,113
Robbery	2,966	2,120	2,257	2,257	2,636	2,722	3,104
Rape	28	83	161	247	222	367	407
Other sex offenses	66	338	456	355	374	392	394
Kidnaping	191	185	137	169	172	216	226
Threats against the President	188	121	120	108	118	102	130
Property offenses	27,148	26,081	28,900	27,468	31,844	32,441	33,975
Fraudulent offenses	22,086	22,076	24,765	23,675	28,384	28,765	30,470
Embezzlement	5,195	5,020	5,472	5,339	5,575	5,516	5,703
Fraud[c]	12,974	13,643	15,859	15,633	19,930	20,850	22,190
Forgery	3,893	3,372	3,392	2,631	2,742	2,254	2,391
Counterfeiting	24	41	42	72	137	145	186
Other offenses	5,062	4,005	4,135	3,793	3,460	3,676	3,505
Burglary	112	98	115	99	89	81	75
Larceny	2,829	2,349	2,575	2,442	2,240	2,408	2,154
Motor vehicle theft	952	783	938	810	684	679	711
Arson	24	14	25	16	18	29	21
Transportation of stolen property	151	98	118	71	147	153	160
Other	994	663	364	355	282	326	384
Drug offenses	12,186	18,633	22,729	25,801	31,954	33,265	35,108
Public-order offenses	31,799	36,099	33,606	35,783	34,068	37,392	37,100
Regulatory offenses	5,888	7,039	7,488	7,824	8,073	8,556	8,184
Agriculture	459	411	497	615	588	612	478
Antitrust	133	73	144	122	97	103	108
Fair labor standards	27	41	41	40	34	39	40
Food and drug	441	554	630	624	531	303	226
Motor carrier	136	133	144	190	137	98	102
Other regulatory offenses	4,692	5,827	6,032	6,233	6,686	7,401	7,230
Other offenses	25,911	29,060	26,118	27,959	25,995	28,836	28,916
Weapons offenses	2,729	3,086	3,190	3,627	4,455	5,446	6,917
Immigration offenses	5,943	8,416	6,888	7,058	7,779	8,596	6,992
Tax law violations[d]	1,817	2,052	2,256	2,098	1,882	1,901	1,865
Bribery	443	508	543	567	674	712	779
Perjury	236	295	266	255	303	282	322
National defense	579	640	576	620	700	720	543
Escape	3,269	2,814	2,873	3,466	3,858	3,774	3,931
Racketeering and extortion	1,631	1,745	1,971	1,896	2,041	2,766	3,055
Gambling offenses	149	338	299	330	282	463	379
Liquor offenses	40	13	5	34	15	25	25
Mail or transport of obscene materials	44	69	83	134	159	138	134
Migratory birds	1,133	670	775	950	909	751	462
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	7,737	7,971	5,875	6,108	2,143	2,455	2,579
Other	161	443	518	816	795	807	933

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Pretrial Services Agency, and other Federal agencies. Suspects are persons under investigation or interrogation as likely perpetrators of a criminal offense. Matters are potential cases under review by U.S. attorneys on which more than 1 hour is expended. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Data for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.
[b]Total may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.
[c]Excludes tax fraud.
[d]Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 1.

Table 5.15

Suspects declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys

By type of offense, 1982, 1986-91

Most serious offense investigated	1982		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991[a]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses[b]	20,912	26.9 %	24,422	28.1 %	26,171	28.7 %	28,825	30.5 %	32,855	31.5 %	35,239	32.1 %	40,288	35.4 %
Violent offenses	929	19.9	1,018	25.2	1,088	24.4	1,206	26.9	1,436	28.3	1,409	27.8	1,680	29.5
Murder	36	12.2	65	30.8	51	19.8	118	35.1	204	44.2	78	30.7	107	33.5
Assault	227	24.1	313	31.9	290	27.1	291	28.9	352	32.3	344	33.6	456	41.0
Robbery	491	16.6	391	18.4	455	20.2	433	19.2	484	18.4	502	18.4	551	17.8
Rape	5	17.9	26	31.3	38	23.6	94	38.1	64	28.8	142	38.7	162	17.8
Other sex offenses	40	60.6	127	37.6	142	31.1	151	42.5	191	51.1	194	49.5	223	56.6
Kidnaping	58	30.4	52	28.1	58	42.3	72	42.6	83	48.3	98	45.4	101	44.7
Threats against the President	72	38.3	44	36.4	54	45.0	47	43.5	58	49.2	51	50.0	80	61.5
Property offenses	10,015	36.9	10,333	39.6	10,963	37.9	11,277	41.1	13,875	43.6	14,237	43.9	16,494	48.5
Fraudulent offenses	8,772	39.5	9,194	41.6	9,760	39.4	10,090	42.6	12,674	44.7	12,891	44.8	15,106	49.6
Embezzlement	1,691	32.6	1,831	36.5	1,842	33.7	1,805	33.8	2,333	41.8	2,299	41.7	2,494	43.7
Fraud[c]	5,955	45.9	6,290	46.1	6,784	42.8	7,379	47.2	9,328	46.8	9,711	46.6	11,623	52.4
Forgery	1,071	27.5	1,054	31.3	1,117	32.9	896	34.1	971	35.4	824	36.6	932	39.0
Counterfeiting	5	20.8	19	46.3	17	40.5	10	13.9	42	30.7	57	39.3	57	30.6
Other offenses	1,293	25.5	1,139	28.4	1,203	29.1	1,187	31.3	1,201	34.7	1,346	36.6	1,388	39.6
Burglary	22	19.6	24	24.5	25	21.7	25	25.3	23	25.8	25	30.9	23	30.7
Larceny	744	26.3	684	29.1	685	26.6	724	29.6	747	33.3	850	35.3	786	36.5
Motor vehicle theft	342	35.9	256	32.7	360	38.4	309	38.1	285	41.7	309	45.5	352	49.5
Arson	9	37.5	9	B	13	52.0	8	B	10	B	14	48.3	14	66.7
Transportation of stolen property	55	36.4	38	38.8	50	42.4	45	63.4	67	45.6	57	37.3	68	42.5
Other	121	12.2	128	19.3	70	19.2	76	21.4	69	24.5	91	27.9	145	37.8
Drug offenses	1,520	12.5	3,050	16.4	3,752	16.5	4,705	18.2	5,974	18.7	6,413	19.3	7,814	22.3
Public-order offenses	7,954	25.0	9,351	25.9	9,768	29.1	11,146	31.1	10,870	31.9	12,374	33.1	13,341	36.0
Regulatory offenses	2,562	43.5	3,935	55.9	4,207	56.2	4,301	55.0	4,419	54.7	5,184	60.6	5,037	61.5
Agriculture	76	16.6	92	22.4	144	29.0	167	27.2	200	34.0	219	35.8	156	32.6
Antitrust	12	9.0	8	11.0	29	20.1	22	18.0	14	14.4	47	45.6	35	32.4
Fair labor standards	11	40.7	14	34.1	22	53.7	21	52.5	22	64.7	17	43.6	21	52.5
Food and drug	110	24.9	103	18.6	115	18.3	59	9.5	110	20.7	95	31.4	82	36.3
Motor carrier	54	39.7	57	42.9	67	46.5	102	53.7	85	62.0	39	39.8	56	54.9
Other regulatory offenses	2,299	49.0	3,661	62.8	3,830	63.5	3,930	63.1	3,988	59.6	4,767	64.4	4,687	64.8
Other offenses	5,392	20.8	5,416	18.6	5,561	21.3	6,845	24.5	6,451	24.8	7,190	24.9	8,304	28.7
Weapons offenses	650	23.8	805	26.1	894	28.0	1,069	29.5	1,427	32.0	1,630	29.9	1,891	27.3
Immigration offenses	442	7.4	179	2.1	211	3.1	240	3.4	286	3.7	283	3.3	360	5.1
Tax law violations[d]	401	22.1	447	21.8	581	25.8	649	30.9	543	28.9	611	32.1	687	36.8
Bribery	245	55.3	312	61.4	269	49.5	325	57.3	387	57.4	404	56.7	434	55.7
Perjury	88	37.3	116	39.3	90	33.8	110	43.1	140	46.2	122	43.3	163	50.6
National defense	188	32.5	332	51.9	198	34.4	307	49.5	214	30.6	227	31.5	228	42.0
Escape	995	30.4	796	28.3	898	31.3	1,160	33.5	1,254	32.5	1,209	32.0	1,387	35.3
Racketeering and extortion	795	48.7	742	42.5	817	41.5	941	49.6	1,123	55.0	1,487	53.8	1,773	58.0
Gambling offenses	58	38.9	75	22.2	92	30.8	82	24.8	79	28.0	166	35.9	175	46.2
Liquor offenses	14	35.0	0	X	1	B	13	38.2	2	B	8	32.0	11	44.0
Mail or transport of obscene materials	27	61.4	33	47.8	29	34.9	54	40.3	80	50.3	67	48.6	81	60.4
Migratory birds	84	7.4	49	7.3	60	7.7	67	7.1	85	9.4	120	16.0	119	25.8
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	1,324	17.1	1,349	16.9	1,225	20.9	1,587	26.0	587	27.4	649	26.4	776	30.1
Other	81	50.3	181	40.9	196	37.8	241	29.5	244	30.7	207	25.7	219	23.5

Note: See Note, table 5.14. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Data for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

[b]Totals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

[c]Excludes tax fraud.

[d]Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.16

Suspects referred to U.S. magistrates

By type of offense, 1982, 1986-91

Most serious offense investigated	1982		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991[a]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses[b]	12,738	16.4 %	12,652	14.5 %	10,747	11.8 %	10,959	11.6 %	13,233	12.7 %	14,188	12.9 %	11,540	10.1 %
Violent offenses	389	8.3	201	5.0	265	5.9	210	4.7	280	5.5	242	4.8	252	4.4
Murder	16	5.4	8	3.8	11	4.3	5	1.5	8	1.7	10	3.9	12	3.8
Assault	174	18.5	88	9.0	147	13.7	117	11.6	143	13.1	106	10.4	103	9.3
Robbery	144	4.9	68	3.2	70	3.1	59	2.6	91	3.5	86	3.2	93	3.0
Rape	1	3.6	3	3.6	5	3.1	1	0.4	7	3.2	9	2.5	19	4.7
Other sex offenses	0	X	4	1.2	6	1.3	7	2.0	9	2.4	6	1.5	0	X
Kidnaping	20	10.5	13	7.0	12	8.8	6	3.6	13	7.6	13	6.0	14	6.2
Threats against the President	34	18.1	17	14.0	14	11.7	15	13.9	9	7.6	12	11.8	11	8.5
Property offenses	2,505	9.2	1,613	6.2	1,948	6.7	1,579	5.7	1,755	5.5	1,915	5.9	1,528	4.5
Fraudulent offenses	1,452	6.6	1,083	4.9	1,590	6.4	1,312	5.5	1,459	5.1	1,608	5.6	1,268	4.2
Embezzlement	528	10.2	270	5.4	273	5.0	343	6.4	429	7.7	503	9.1	369	6.5
Fraud[c]	561	4.3	595	4.4	1,099	6.9	773	4.9	857	4.3	909	4.4	700	3.2
Forgery	355	9.1	213	6.3	218	6.4	187	7.1	163	5.9	188	8.3	179	7.5
Counterfeiting	8	33.3	5	12.2	0	X	9	12.5	10	7.3	8	5.5	20	10.8
Other offenses	1,053	20.8	530	13.2	358	8.7	267	7.0	296	8.6	307	8.4	260	7.4
Burglary	5	4.5	3	3.1	0	X	3	3.0	4	4.5	3	3.7	1	1.3
Larceny	305	10.8	140	6.0	187	7.3	173	7.1	177	7.9	160	6.6	143	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	46	4.8	17	2.2	27	2.9	8	1.0	23	3.4	27	4.0	18	2.5
Arson	2	8.3	0	X	1	4.0	0	X	1	B	3	10.3	0	X
Transportation of stolen property	7	4.6	7	7.1	5	4.2	1	1.4	3	2.0	13	8.5	6	3.8
Other	688	69.2	363	54.8	138	37.9	82	23.1	88	31.2	101	31.0	92	24.0
Drug offenses	760	6.2	631	3.4	1,248	5.5	1,371	5.3	1,702	5.3	1,758	5.3	1,631	4.6
Public-order offenses	8,678	27.3	9,984	27.7	7,165	21.3	7,716	21.6	9,365	27.5	10,082	27.0	7,887	21.3
Regulatory offenses	909	15.4	584	8.3	414	5.5	459	5.9	689	8.5	604	7.1	414	5.1
Agriculture	150	32.7	136	33.1	13	2.6	30	4.9	110	18.7	160	26.1	47	9.8
Antitrust	0	X	0	X	1	0.7	0	X	0	X	6	5.8	0	X
Fair labor standards	2	7.4	1	2.4	0	X	0	X	0	X	1	2.6	0	X
Food and drug	38	8.6	49	8.8	40	6.3	71	11.4	26	4.9	36	11.9	19	8.4
Motor carrier	12	8.8	0	X	2	1.4	2	1.1	7	5.1	5	5.1	3	2.9
Other regulatory offenses	707	15.1	398	6.8	358	5.9	356	5.7	546	8.2	396	5.4	345	4.8
Other offenses	8,678	30.0	9,984	32.3	7,165	25.8	7,257	26.0	8,676	33.4	9,478	32.9	7,473	25.8
Weapons offenses	109	4.0	63	2.0	85	2.7	79	2.2	136	3.1	189	3.5	188	2.7
Immigration offenses	3,317	55.8	6,058	72.0	4,373	63.5	4,529	64.2	5,064	65.1	5,637	65.6	4,196	60.0
Tax law violations[d]	78	4.3	40	1.9	27	1.2	13	0.6	35	1.9	42	2.2	39	2.1
Bribery	14	3.2	11	2.2	9	1.7	33	5.8	22	3.3	18	2.5	22	2.8
Perjury	7	3.0	5	1.7	6	2.3	1	0.4	4	1.3	2	0.7	4	1.2
National defense	146	25.2	100	15.6	97	16.8	115	18.5	186	26.6	212	29.4	104	19.2
Escape	1,355	41.4	1,120	39.8	1,046	36.4	1,304	37.6	1,596	41.4	1,671	44.3	1,737	44.2
Racketeering and extortion	50	3.1	34	1.9	25	1.3	29	1.5	26	1.3	47	1.7	45	1.5
Gambling offenses	8	5.4	1	0.3	2	0.7	2	0.6	0	X	6	1.3	3	0.8
Liquor offenses	1	2.5	1	B	2	B	0	X	1	B	1	4.0	0	X
Mail or transport of obscene materials	3	6.8	1	1.4	1	1.2	2	1.5	0	X	6	4.3	0	X
Migratory birds	912	80.5	421	62.8	152	19.6	216	22.7	714	78.5	576	76.7	300	64.9
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	1,704	22.0	1,474	18.5	853	14.5	775	12.7	779	36.4	946	38.5	717	27.8
Other	85	40.4	71	16.0	73	14.1	159	19.5	113	14.2	125	15.5	118	12.6

Note: See Note, table 5.14. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Data for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

[b]Totals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

[c]Excludes tax fraud.

[d]Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.17

Defendants prosecuted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1982, 1986-91

Most serious offense investigated	1982		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991[a]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses[b]	44,144	56.7 %	49,921	57.4 %	54,392	59.6 %	54,764	57.9 %	58,160	55.8 %	60,521	55.0 %	62,112	54.5 %
Violent offenses	3,356	71.8	2,821	69.8	3,107	69.7	3,064	68.4	3,358	66.2	3,425	67.5	3,761	66.1
Murder	242	82.3	138	65.4	196	76.0	213	63.4	250	54.1	166	65.4	200	62.7
Assault	540	57.4	581	59.2	634	59.2	600	59.5	595	54.6	573	56.0	554	49.8
Robbery	2,331	78.6	1,661	78.3	1,732	76.7	1,765	78.2	2,061	78.2	2,134	78.4	2,460	79.3
Rape	22	78.6	54	65.1	118	73.3	152	61.5	151	68.0	216	58.9	226	55.5
Other sex offenses	26	39.4	207	61.2	308	67.5	197	55.5	174	46.5	192	49.0	171	43.4
Kidnaping	113	59.2	120	64.9	67	48.9	91	53.8	76	44.2	105	48.6	111	49.1
Threats against the President	82	43.6	60	49.6	52	43.3	46	42.6	51	43.2	39	38.2	39	30.0
Property offenses	14,628	53.9	14,135	54.2	15,989	55.3	14,612	53.2	16,214	50.9	16,289	50.2	15,953	47.0
Fraudulent offenses	11,912	53.9	11,799	53.4	13,415	54.2	12,273	51.8	14,251	50.2	14,266	49.6	14,096	46.3
Embezzlement	2,976	57.3	2,919	58.1	3,357	61.3	3,191	59.8	2,813	50.5	2,714	49.2	2,840	49.8
Fraud[c]	6,458	49.8	6,758	49.5	7,976	50.3	7,481	47.9	9,745	48.9	10,230	49.1	9,867	44.5
Forgery	2,467	63.4	2,105	62.4	2,057	60.6	1,548	58.8	1,608	58.6	1,242	55.1	1,280	53.5
Counterfeiting	11	45.8	17	41.5	25	59.5	53	73.6	85	62.0	80	55.2	109	58.6
Other offenses	2,716	53.7	2,336	58.3	2,574	62.2	2,339	61.7	1,963	56.7	2,023	55.0	1,857	53.0
Burglary	85	75.9	71	72.4	90	78.3	71	71.7	62	69.7	53	65.4	51	68.0
Larceny	1,780	62.9	1,525	64.9	1,703	66.1	1,545	63.3	1,316	58.8	1,398	58.1	1,225	56.9
Motor vehicle theft	564	59.2	510	65.1	551	58.7	493	60.9	376	55.0	343	50.5	341	48.0
Arson	13	54.2	5	B	11	44.0	8	B	7	B	12	41.4	7	33.3
Transportation of stolen property	89	58.9	53	54.1	63	53.4	25	35.2	77	52.4	83	54.2	86	53.8
Other	185	18.6	172	25.9	156	42.9	197	55.5	125	44.3	134	41.0	147	38.3
Drug offenses	9,906	81.3	14,952	80.2	17,729	78.0	19,725	76.5	24,278	76.0	25,094	75.4	25,663	73.1
Public-order offenses	15,167	47.7	16,764	46.4	16,673	49.6	16,921	47.3	13,833	40.6	14,936	39.9	15,872	42.8
Regulatory offenses	2,417	41.0	2,520	35.8	2,867	38.3	3,064	39.2	2,965	36.7	2,768	32.4	2,733	33.4
Agriculture	233	50.8	183	44.5	340	68.4	418	68.0	278	47.3	233	38.1	275	57.5
Antitrust	121	91.0	65	89.0	114	79.2	100	82.0	83	85.6	50	48.5	73	67.6
Fair labor standards	14	51.9	26	63.4	19	46.3	19	47.5	12	35.3	21	53.8	19	47.5
Food and drug	293	66.4	402	72.6	475	75.4	494	79.2	395	74.4	172	56.8	125	55.3
Motor carrier	70	51.5	76	57.1	75	52.1	86	45.3	45	32.8	54	55.1	43	42.2
Other regulatory offenses	1,686	35.9	1,768	30.3	1,844	30.6	1,947	31.2	2,152	32.2	2,238	30.2	2,198	30.4
Other offenses	12,750	49.2	14,244	49.0	13,806	52.9	13,857	49.6	10,868	41.8	12,168	42.2	13,139	45.4
Weapons offenses	1,970	72.2	2,218	71.9	2,211	69.3	2,479	68.3	2,892	64.9	3,627	66.6	4,838	69.9
Immigration offenses	2,184	36.7	2,179	25.9	2,304	33.4	2,289	32.4	2,429	31.2	2,676	31.1	2,436	34.8
Tax law violations[d]	1,338	73.6	1,565	76.3	1,648	73.0	1,436	68.4	1,304	69.3	1,248	65.6	1,139	61.1
Bribery	184	41.5	185	36.4	265	48.8	209	36.9	265	39.3	290	40.7	323	41.5
Perjury	141	59.7	174	59.0	170	63.9	144	56.5	159	52.5	158	56.0	155	48.1
National defense	245	42.3	208	32.5	281	48.8	198	31.9	300	42.9	281	39.0	211	38.9
Escape	919	28.1	898	31.9	929	32.3	1,002	28.9	1,008	26.1	894	23.7	807	20.5
Racketeering and extortion	786	48.2	969	55.5	1,129	57.3	926	48.8	892	43.7	1,232	44.5	1,237	40.5
Gambling offenses	83	55.7	262	77.5	205	68.6	246	74.5	203	72.0	291	62.9	201	53.0
Liquor offenses	25	62.5	12	B	2	B	21	61.8	12	B	16	64.0	14	56.0
Mail or transport of obscene materials	14	31.8	35	50.7	53	63.9	78	58.2	79	49.7	65	47.1	53	39.6
Migratory birds	137	12.1	200	29.9	563	72.6	667	70.2	110	12.1	55	7.3	43	9.3
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	4,709	60.9	5,148	64.6	3,797	64.6	3,746	61.3	777	36.3	860	35.0	1,086	42.1
Other	15	9.3	191	43.1	249	48.1	416	51.0	438	55.1	475	58.9	596	63.9

Note: See Note, table 5.14. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Data for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

[b]Totals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

[c]Excludes tax fraud.

[d]Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.18

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1982, 1986-92

Most serious conviction offense	1982	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
All offenses[a]	34,193	43,920	44,518	43,550	46,805	47,494	48,946	51,936
Violent offenses	2,354	2,192	2,241	2,139	2,180	2,331	2,513	2,919
Murder	110	93	109	93	102	133	123	124
Negligent manslaughter	10	29	21	27	48	23	31	28
Assault	435	489	499	448	398	455	420	434
Robbery	1,564	1,258	1,233	1,127	1,266	1,337	1,527	1,903
Rape	48	80	95	116	130	149	192	200
Other sex offenses	59	167	213	252	145	159	137	149
Kidnaping	66	48	46	48	58	53	67	63
Threats against the President	62	28	25	28	33	22	16	18
Property offenses	12,781	14,546	14,349	13,436	13,552	13,593	13,178	14,217
Fraudulent offenses	8,792	10,520	10,443	9,583	9,918	10,127	9,473	10,253
Embezzlement	1,971	1,986	1,918	1,775	1,796	1,833	1,759	1,743
Fraud[b]	4,515	6,139	6,588	6,193	6,533	6,881	6,412	7,215
Forgery	1,470	1,906	1,348	1,007	1,019	907	749	726
Counterfeiting	836	489	589	608	570	506	553	569
Other offenses	3,989	4,026	3,906	3,853	3,634	3,466	3,705	3,964
Burglary	149	93	103	100	113	99	142	125
Larceny	2,800	3,023	3,057	2,964	2,810	2,709	2,917	3,086
Motor vehicle theft	481	425	323	409	335	275	250	334
Arson	4	10	21	7	14	1	4	9
Transportation of stolen property	397	324	246	213	232	234	241	270
Other	158	151	156	160	130	148	151	140
Drug offenses[c]	6,979	11,984	13,423	13,376	15,799	16,311	17,349	18,698
Trafficking	5,377	10,336	11,224	11,561	14,023	15,010	16,186	17,578
Possession and other	1,602	1,648	2,199	1,815	1,776	1,301	1,163	1,120
Public-order offenses	12,079	15,193	14,500	14,593	15,246	15,259	15,906	16,101
Regulatory offenses	1,813	2,010	1,847	1,965	2,024	2,054	2,337	2,179
Agriculture	202	174	167	261	244	259	290	268
Antitrust	163	74	110	178	112	83	92	69
Fair labor standards	26	42	60	34	29	34	41	55
Food and drug	99	85	72	50	120	97	61	82
Motor carrier	64	82	52	66	59	51	60	36
Other regulatory offenses	1,259	1,553	1,386	1,376	1,460	1,530	1,793	1,669
Other offenses	10,266	13,183	12,653	12,628	13,222	13,205	13,569	13,922
Weapons offenses	1,606	1,802	1,730	1,803	2,151	2,440	3,136	3,985
Immigration offenses	2,101	2,464	2,138	1,851	2,446	2,569	2,306	2,364
Tax law violations[d]	1,110	1,459	1,374	1,429	1,160	1,165	1,048	1,062
Bribery	156	200	182	184	238	220	242	302
Perjury	96	132	116	104	108	87	107	87
National defense	132	339	243	203	204	141	135	151
Escape	662	622	670	651	648	612	525	523
Racketeering and extortion	437	591	495	561	588	518	518	622
Gambling offenses	123	204	150	164	171	211	262	219
Liquor offenses	27	14	8	10	13	22	4	21
Mail or transport of obscene materials	20	32	35	56	54	72	45	40
Traffic offenses	3,661	5,091	5,328	5,479	5,234	4,985	5,024	4,398
Migratory birds	59	40	36	33	70	57	30	25
Other	76	193	148	100	137	106	187	123

Note: See Note, table 5.14. Data for 1990 through 1992 reflect a change in the Administrative Office of the United State Courts' file closeout procedures and are not exactly comparable to data for earlier years (Source, p. 19). For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Totals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.
[b]Excludes tax fraud.
[c]Data have been revised by the Source.
[d]Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.19

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Defendant characteristics[a]	Total number of defendants	Percent of offenders convicted of: All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other
Sex								
Male	19,218	84.5 %	94.4 %	69.5 %	75.7 %	87.5 %	85.9 %	92.9 %
Female	3,534	15.5	5.6	30.5	24.3	12.5	14.1	7.1
Race								
White	14,978	66.1	62.1	65.7	60.7	63.3	80.7	74.5
Black	6,656	29.4	27.1	30.8	34.2	33.2	13.3	20.1
Other	1,025	4.5	10.8	3.5	5.1	3.5	6.0	5.4
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	4,817	21.0	6.9	10.1	5.9	26.4	14.1	32.0
Non-Hispanic	18,106	79.0	93.1	89.9	94.1	73.6	85.9	68.0
Age								
19 to 20 years	430	2.1	2.6	1.4	3.6	2.1	1.5	2.0
21 to 30 years	7,800	37.6	35.8	32.6	37.2	41.3	25.9	36.9
31 to 40 years	6,777	32.7	36.0	31.4	28.6	34.5	32.0	30.2
Over 40 years	5,725	27.6	25.4	34.5	30.7	22.0	40.6	30.9
Education								
Less than high school graduate	9,366	42.8	42.9	26.0	35.8	47.9	27.6	53.9
High school graduate	7,141	32.6	34.3	34.5	40.1	31.4	37.5	26.8
Some college	3,939	18.0	18.1	26.9	18.2	16.3	20.9	12.0
College graduate	1,452	6.6	4.7	12.6	5.9	4.4	14.0	5.3
Criminal record								
None	7,439	32.9	15.0	44.7	34.8	32.5	47.6	23.7
Prior adult conviction								
Never incarcerated	7,696	34.1	28.4	32.7	34.3	37.4	33.4	29.1
Incarcerated								
1 year or less	5,362	23.7	38.3	17.1	22.5	21.5	14.7	33.9
More than 1 year	2,090	9.3	18.3	5.5	8.3	8.6	4.3	13.3

Note: See Note, table 5.6. This table was created by matching the Administrative Office master data files with the United States Sentencing Commission monitoring system files, which include records for sentences imposed under the guidelines only. Previous years also included information about characteristics of offenders who were not sentenced under the guidelines, but during calendar year 1990, Federal agencies other than the Sentencing Commission discontinued recording of data about convicted offender characteristics. Since the sentencing guidelines are effective for offenses committed after Nov. 1, 1987, the offenders whose characteristics are included in these tables for 1990 are disproportionately offenders whose court cases were completed rapidly. Juvenile offenders are not subject to guidelines and are no longer included in tables showing offender characteristics.

Records were included in the tables if the relevant information was available from either source. Administrative Office master data file records that did not contain the relevant information and did not correspond to a Sentencing Commission record were excluded from the tabulated items. Tables indicate the number of records for which relevant data were available. (Source, pp. 59, 60.) For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Defendant characteristics are not directly comparable with prior years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 33.

Table 5.20

Sentences imposed in cases terminated in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1990

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to: Incarceration[a]	Probation[b]	Split or mixed sentence[c]	Fine	Average sentence length (in months) Incarceration[d]	Probation[b]
All offenses	47,486	60.4 %	39.5 %	9.3 %	8.5 %	57.2	35.0
Violent offenses	2,331	87.2	22.2	11.2	1.0	89.2	38.7
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	133	93.2	12.8	7.5	0.0	134.7	(e)
Negligent manslaughter	23	87.0	26.1	13.0	0.0	19.9	(e)
Assault	455	62.0	37.6	7.0	4.2	34.8	27.5
Robbery	1,337	98.2	14.6	12.9	0.0	100.7	43.7
Rape	149	80.5	30.2	10.7	0.0	78.9	46.4
Other sex offenses[f]	159	66.7	44.7	13.8	2.5	33.1	41.7
Kidnaping	53	90.6	15.1	7.5	0.0	178.5	(e)
Threats against the President	22	86.4	22.7	9.1	0.0	(e)	(e)
Property offenses	13,592	43.3	63.0	11.0	3.6	22.0	36.9
Fraudulent offenses	10,126	44.1	64.5	12.0	2.3	21.9	39.1
Embezzlement	1,833	28.4	79.2	9.1	1.1	17.5	37.4
Fraud[g]	6,880	46.9	62.1	13.4	2.8	23.4	40.2
Forgery	907	43.8	63.4	8.8	1.0	16.9	36.3
Counterfeiting	506	62.6	45.1	9.5	1.4	19.4	38.2
Other offenses	3,466	41.0	58.6	8.0	7.5	22.4	29.9
Burglary	99	83.8	28.3	12.1	0.0	34.4	40.1
Larceny[h]	2,709	34.7	63.3	7.4	8.3	18.8	28.7
Motor vehicle theft	275	72.7	34.2	8.7	1.1	27.6	38.6
Arson	1	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(i)
Transportation of stolen property	234	73.1	41.0	14.5	0.0	31.8	47.7
Other property offenses[j]	148	17.6	65.5	5.4	20.9	11.5	22.3
Drug offenses	16,307	86.4	21.6	8.9	0.4	80.9	41.1
Trafficking	15,006	90.9	17.7	9.2	0.1	83.1	47.5
Possession and other	1,301	34.7	66.1	6.0	4.2	14.9	21.2
Public-order offenses	15,256	43.6	40.3	7.8	22.7	28.3	28.5
Regulatory offenses	2,054	38.9	59.3	9.2	9.9	26.7	31.4
Agriculture	259	18.9	66.4	7.7	22.4	9.1	27.1
Antitrust	83	26.5	41.0	18.1	42.2	12.9	41.2
Labor law	34	8.8	(e)	5.9	8.8	(e)	32.4
Food and drug	97	16.5	(e)	8.2	21.6	(e)	32.5
Motor carrier	51	37.3	76.5	15.7	2.0	(e)	30.5
Other regulatory offenses	1,530	45.1	57.2	8.8	5.6	29.1	31.8
Other offenses	13,202	44.3	37.3	7.6	24.7	28.5	27.7
Weapons	2,438	77.7	28.2	7.9	1.3	47.3	36.5
Immigration offenses	2,569	73.0	31.0	8.6	1.5	10.5	31.0
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,165	43.5	76.1	23.2	3.1	24.3	42.6
Bribery	220	50.5	56.8	12.3	5.0	24.8	36.4
Perjury	87	71.3	39.1	11.5	1.1	22.5	39.7
National defense	141	43.3	51.8	8.5	7.8	15.9	21.6
Escape	612	89.1	19.3	10.5	0.5	22.2	30.1
Racketeering and extortion	518	78.0	31.7	13.5	2.3	61.4	42.5
Gambling offenses	211	53.6	51.7	6.2	0.9	13.6	37.1
Liquor offenses	22	50.0	(e)	4.5	18.2	(e)	(e)
Mail or transport of obscene material	72	26.4	52.8	0.0	20.8	(e)	34.6
Traffic offenses	4,984	4.7	36.4	2.3	60.5	4.5	13.6
Migratory birds	57	3.5	(e)	1.8	52.6	(e)	12.1
Other	106	12.3	(e)	2.8	44.3	(e)	14.8

Note: See Note, table 5.6. Total excludes eight convicted defendants whose sentence could not be determined. The sum of the defendants exceeds 100 percent because split and mixed sentences are counted in both incarceration and probation. Data are derived from records of cases terminated in 1990. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.
[b]Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.
[c]Sentences to probation combined with incarceration.
[d]Excludes life and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. These excluded cases represent 0.03 percent of all incarcerations.
[e]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.
[f]May include some non-violent offenses.
[g]Excludes tax fraud.
[h]Excludes transportation of stolen property.
[i]No cases of this type occured in the data.
[j]Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property, trespass.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 39, 40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.21

Offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Offender characteristics[a]	Total number of offenders	Of all offenders convicted in cases terminated in 1990, the percent who were incarcerated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All offenders[b]	47,543	60.4 %	87.2 %	44.1 %	41.0 %	86.4 %	38.9 %	44.3 %
Sex								
Male	19,218	81.5	94.4	58.5	56.1	93.9	53.5	79.7
Female	3,534	54.1	85.2	35.4	23.9	79.4	50.0	63.8
Race								
White	14,978	76.6	92.6	53.6	48.7	91.1	52.3	77.1
Black	6,656	79.3	97.2	48.1	49.1	94.1	54.1	85.4
Other	1,025	74.8	92.9	40.1	44.8	90.9	61.2	74.4
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	4,817	86.0	95.0	52.3	54.9	94.6	63.2	83.2
Non-Hispanic	18,106	74.7	93.7	50.9	47.9	91.1	51.0	76.4
Age								
19 to 20 years	430	74.4	97.1	36.8	25.0	92.9	(c)	81.3
21 to 30 years	7,800	78.6	95.0	47.7	47.2	91.9	61.0	81.6
31 to 40 years	6,777	79.2	95.5	54.1	58.7	92.0	52.3	78.3
Over 40 years	5,725	72.0	88.0	51.3	43.5	92.4	46.2	74.7
Education								
Less than high school graduate	9,366	83.9	95.7	53.9	58.9	93.7	62.7	83.1
High school graduate	7,141	73.9	95.2	47.8	45.0	91.2	52.4	73.6
Some college	3,939	69.9	91.3	50.1	39.7	89.1	42.1	69.2
College graduate	1,452	68.4	75.8	58.9	35.4	89.8	53.6	68.6
Criminal record								
None	7,439	63.8	79.4	37.7	22.9	88.9	39.6	60.1
Prior adult conviction								
Never incarcerated	7,696	76.7	92.6	51.4	43.3	91.2	60.5	74.7
Incarcerated								
1 year or less	5,362	90.6	98.4	76.4	82.3	96.1	72.3	90.1
More than 1 year	2,090	93.5	98.1	85.3	87.3	97.7	82.9	90.4

Note: See Notes, tables 5.6 and 5.19. Data exclude corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Offender characteristics are not directly comparable with prior years.

[b]Includes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

[c]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 42.

Table 5.22

Offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts[a]

By type of offense, 1982, 1986-92

Most serious conviction offense	1982		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses[b]	17,481	51.1 %	23,058	52.5 %	23,579	53.0 %	23,450	53.8 %	27,377	58.5 %	28,659	60.3 %	30,555	62.4 %
Violent offenses	2,027	86.1	1,813	82.7	1,837	82.0	1,733	81.0	1,892	86.8	2,032	87.2	2,260	89.9
Murder	100	90.9	87	93.5	105	96.3	88	94.6	92	90.2	124	93.2	111	90.2
Negligent manslaughter	8	B	25	86.2	16	76.2	25	92.6	43	89.6	20	87.0	29	93.5
Assault	275	63.2	296	60.5	292	58.5	286	63.8	257	64.6	282	62.0	283	67.4
Robbery	1,453	92.9	1,186	94.3	1,164	94.4	1,059	94.0	1,237	97.7	1,313	98.2	1,504	98.5
Rape	44	91.7	65	81.3	83	87.4	97	83.6	101	77.7	120	80.5	161	83.9
Other sex offenses	37	62.7	88	52.7	113	53.1	112	44.4	75	51.7	106	66.7	93	67.9
Kidnaping	64	97.0	45	93.8	45	97.8	44	91.7	56	96.6	48	90.6	66	98.5
Threats against the President	46	74.2	21	75.0	19	76.0	22	78.6	31	93.9	19	86.4	13	B
Property offenses	5,834	45.6	6,291	43.2	6,234	43.4	5,723	42.6	5,974	44.1	5,885	43.3	6,033	45.8
Fraudulent offenses	3,873	44.1	4,416	42.0	4,610	44.1	4,182	43.6	4,400	44.4	4,464	44.1	4,542	47.9
Embezzlement	592	30.0	533	26.8	551	28.7	490	27.6	510	28.4	520	28.4	614	34.9
Fraud[c]	1,976	43.8	2,732	44.5	3,097	47.0	2,915	47.1	3,028	46.3	3,230	46.9	3,251	50.7
Forgery	806	54.8	872	45.8	606	45.0	459	45.6	518	50.8	397	43.8	361	48.2
Counterfeiting	499	59.7	279	57.1	356	60.4	318	52.3	344	60.4	317	62.6	316	57.1
Other offenses	1,961	49.2	1,875	46.6	1,624	41.6	1,541	40.0	1,574	43.3	1,421	41.0	1,491	40.2
Burglary	96	64.4	69	74.2	78	75.7	84	84.0	93	82.3	83	83.8	119	83.8
Larceny	1,223	43.7	1,196	39.6	1,125	36.8	978	33.0	1,036	36.9	940	34.7	951	32.6
Motor vehicle theft	338	70.3	325	76.5	220	68.1	293	71.6	239	71.3	200	72.7	170	68.0
Arson	0	X	8	B	19	90.5	2	B	11	B	1	B	2	B
Transportation of stolen property	268	67.5	229	70.7	148	60.2	132	62.0	161	69.4	171	73.1	191	79.3
Other	36	22.8	48	31.8	34	21.8	52	32.5	34	26.2	26	17.6	58	38.4
Drug offenses[d]	5,138	73.6	9,272	77.3	10,196	75.9	10,599	79.2	13,306	84.2	14,092	86.4	15,012	86.5
Trafficking	4,417	82.1	8,588	83.1	9,584	85.4	10,197	88.2	12,832	91.5	13,640	90.9	14,558	89.9
Possession and other	721	44.9	684	41.5	612	27.8	402	22.1	474	26.7	452	34.7	454	39.0
Public-order offenses	1,516	37.1	5,682	37.4	5,312	36.6	5,395	37.0	6,194	40.6	6,650	43.6	7,250	45.6
Regulatory offenses	516	28.5	688	34.2	601	32.5	640	32.6	746	36.9	799	38.9	884	37.8
Agriculture	31	15.3	24	13.8	16	9.6	52	19.9	37	15.2	49	18.9	40	13.8
Antitrust	54	33.1	7	9.5	11	10.0	43	24.2	22	19.6	22	26.5	25	27.2
Fair labor standards	4	15.4	2	4.8	3	5.0	6	17.6	2	6.9	3	8.8	8	19.5
Food and drug	4	4.0	13	15.3	19	26.4	8	16.0	24	20.0	16	16.5	7	11.5
Motor carrier	7	10.9	18	22.0	15	28.8	27	40.9	21	35.6	19	37.3	24	40.0
Other regulatory offenses	416	33.0	624	40.2	537	38.7	504	36.6	640	43.8	690	45.1	780	43.5
Other offenses	3,966	38.6	4,994	37.9	4,711	37.2	4,755	37.7	5,448	41.2	5,851	44.3	6,366	46.9
Weapons offenses	1,000	62.3	1,174	65.1	1,188	68.7	1,262	70.0	1,647	76.6	1,894	77.6	2,632	83.9
Immigration offenses	1,117	53.2	1,443	58.6	1,355	63.4	1,287	69.5	1,658	67.8	1,876	73.0	1,742	75.5
Tax law violations[e]	508	45.8	637	43.7	640	46.6	629	44.0	543	46.8	507	43.5	434	41.4
Bribery	74	47.4	107	53.5	83	45.6	81	44.0	103	43.3	111	50.5	122	50.4
Perjury	67	69.8	74	56.1	80	69.0	73	70.2	65	60.2	62	71.3	75	70.1
National defense	31	23.5	61	18.0	55	22.6	49	24.1	88	43.1	61	43.3	53	39.3
Escape	577	87.2	532	85.5	582	86.9	566	86.9	580	89.5	545	89.1	470	89.5
Racketeering and extortion	316	72.3	462	78.2	372	75.2	418	74.5	459	78.1	404	78.0	437	84.4
Gambling offenses	50	40.7	86	42.2	39	26.0	67	40.9	69	40.4	113	53.6	83	31.7
Liquor offenses	9	33.3	5	B	3	B	3	B	3	B	11	50.0	0	X
Mail or transport of obscene materials	10	50.0	6	18.8	12	34.3	14	25.0	9	16.7	19	26.4	17	37.8
Traffic offenses	185	5.1	385	7.6	282	5.3	279	5.1	207	4.0	233	4.7	275	5.5
Migratory birds	0	X	1	2.5	1	2.8	8	24.2	9	12.9	2	3.5	3	10.0
Other	22	28.9	21	10.9	19	12.8	19	19.0	8	5.8	13	12.3	23	12.3

Note: See Note, table 5.14. Data for 1990 through 1992 reflect a change in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts file closeout procedures and are not exactly comparable to data for earlier years (Source, p. 19). These data include all sentences to incarceration longer than 4 days regardless of whether the term was concurrent or consecutive with a period of probation, a fine, or other condition. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Includes sentences to prison with or without probation.
[b]Totals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined, but excludes cases for which sentence category could not be determined.
[c]Excludes tax fraud.
[d]Data have been revised by the Source.
[e]Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 15, 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1992	
Number	Percent
33,622	64.7 %
2,618	89.7
115	92.7
20	71.4
282	65.0
1,860	97.7
175	87.5
96	64.4
55	87.3
15	B
6,557	46.1
5,039	49.1
718	41.2
3,669	50.9
336	46.3
316	55.5
1,518	38.3
106	84.8
901	29.2
251	75.1
6	B
210	77.8
44	31.4
16,401	87.7
15,987	90.9
414	37.0
8,045	50.0
856	39.3
46	17.2
14	20.3
14	25.5
13	15.9
12	33.3
757	45.4
7,189	51.6
3,426	86.0
1,741	73.6
436	41.1
132	43.7
54	62.1
59	39.1
475	90.8
524	84.2
83	37.9
1	4.8
10	25.0
232	5.3
0	X
16	13.0

Table 5.23

Average length of prison sentences imposed for offenders convicted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1982, 1986-91, preliminary 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Average sentence length imposed for convicted offenders sentenced to prison (in months)							
	1982	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991[a]	1992
All offenses[b]	47.8	52.7	55.2	55.1	54.5	57.2	61.9	62.2
Violent offenses	133.3	132.0	126.2	110.7	90.6	89.2	90.7	88.5
Murder	161.9	196.3	154.6	162.7	180.1	134.7	172.3	141.6
Negligent manslaughter	B	40.2	25.9	29.2	23.3	19.9	21.8	15.7
Assault	43.1	44.6	48.4	39.7	34.4	34.8	37.8	36.5
Robbery	153.1	153.2	148.1	131.4	100.4	100.7	98.6	96.0
Rape	113.2	143.8	114.4	95.8	90.1	78.9	72.3	76.3
Other sex offenses	73.5	68.2	59.5	75.1	44.7	33.1	31.7	49.6
Kidnaping	147.1	242.9	293.9	190.5	147.9	178.5	189.9	151.0
Threats against the President	42.4	26.2	45.0	44.1	35.9	B	B	B
Property offenses	31.1	34.3	32.5	31.5	26.0	22.0	21.2	19.9
Fraudulent offenses	28.3	32.8	31.1	31.0	26.1	21.9	20.1	19.4
Embezzlement	20.2	21.9	22.1	19.6	16.5	17.5	15.5	15.2
Fraud[c]	27.9	33.8	32.1	32.9	29.8	23.4	21.6	20.3
Forgery	33.0	32.8	30.6	32.1	18.3	16.9	16.6	18.2
Counterfeiting	31.6	43.3	37.2	29.1	20.1	19.4	18.5	19.5
Other offenses	36.5	37.9	36.5	32.7	25.7	22.4	24.6	21.8
Burglary	74.5	41.9	59.0	55.6	41.7	34.4	59.5	54.1
Larceny	32.0	33.6	33.8	27.5	22.7	18.8	17.5	17.0
Motor vehicle theft	42.3	42.4	44.3	38.0	28.6	27.6	29.8	20.4
Arson	(d)	24.8	51.7	19.0	45.3	B	B	B
Transportation of stolen property	40.0	56.0	37.3	51.1	33.3	31.8	38.6	27.6
Other	10.7	24.1	11.7	17.7	12.2	11.5	8.8	18.9
Drug offenses[e]	54.6	62.2	67.8	71.3	74.9	80.9	85.7	82.2
Trafficking	59.3	63.9	69.1	73.6	77.3	83.1	87.4	83.8
Possession and other	26.2	41.0	48.0	13.6	8.1	14.9	21.7	21.8
Public-order offenses	25.6	36.9	35.5	30.7	27.6	28.3	37.8	47.6
Regulatory offenses	25.7	47.2	42.1	30.4	24.0	26.7	26.5	35.5
Agriculture	12.0	6.2	11.7	7.4	7.9	9.1	6.9	7.4
Antitrust	6.9	10.7	3.6	8.3	13.5	12.9	17.2	B
Fair labor standards	B	36.0	2.0	8.7	5.0	B	B	B
Food and drug	B	24.9	17.1	12.6	11.3	B	B	B
Motor carrier	B	6.9	10.2	23.6	13.0	B	11.8	B
Other regulatory offenses	29.5	50.9	45.8	35.6	26.2	29.1	28.6	38.8
Other offenses	25.6	30.8	32.2	30.7	28.1	28.5	39.3	49.1
Weapons offenses	34.3	45.4	53.3	52.3	47.1	47.3	63.0	76.9
Immigration offenses	16.4	15.1	15.2	11.7	9.3	10.5	12.5	15.1
Tax law violations[f]	15.1	20.6	21.1	22.8	25.2	24.3	24.9	19.0
Bribery	26.7	41.9	29.9	27.0	21.0	24.8	23.9	30.0
Perjury	22.5	20.2	31.8	18.9	17.2	22.5	32.2	21.8
National defense	19.0	42.9	26.3	14.3	13.8	15.9	16.1	20.5
Escape	21.6	23.3	22.7	23.9	23.6	22.2	21.8	19.8
Racketeering and extortion	70.7	89.6	84.4	72.3	57.4	61.4	63.0	68.5
Gambling offenses	25.1	18.5	20.3	12.6	12.0	13.6	20.1	19.4
Liquor offenses	B	16.0	12.0	4.7	3.7	B	0.0	B
Mail or transport of obscene materials	B	36.0	31.2	44.3	22.2	B	B	B
Traffic offenses	2.5	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.2	4.5	5.3	5.3
Migratory birds	(d)	1.0	1.0	5.1	11.3	B	B	0.0
Other	14.8	2.8	15.6	9.0	3.4	B	B	B

Note: See Note, table 5.14. Data for 1990 through 1992 reflect a change in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts file closeout procedures and are not exactly comparable to data for earlier years (Source, p. 19). For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a] 1,688 offenders were excluded from the 1991 data because of unclear sentencing information.
[b] Totals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.
[c] Excludes tax fraud.
[d] No cases of this type occurred in the data.
[e] Data have been revised by the Source.
[f] Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.24

Average sentence length imposed on offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

(In months)

Offender characteristics[a]	Average sentence length for offenders convicted of: All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other
All offenders[b]	57.2	89.2	21.9	22.4	80.9	26.7	28.5
Sex							
Male	63.2	93.4	18.6	19.5	84.5	30.2	31.5
Female	42.5	58.4	13.6	15.9	62.7	16.8	20.1
Race							
White	53.9	84.9	19.2	20.4	73.7	28.9	26.3
Black	77.4	115.5	14.3	17.3	98.2	28.1	48.0
Other	53.8	64.9	10.6	15.0	80.1	22.2	22.1
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	53.1	105.8	15.1	19.6	71.4	42.1	15.6
Non-Hispanic	63.2	90.5	17.8	18.9	86.1	25.6	38.4
Age							
19 to 20 years	52.8	49.5	11.3	(c)	72.7	(c)	23.7
21 to 30 years	59.4	87.7	15.2	18.9	78.2	22.3	27.5
31 to 40 years	62.9	107.1	18.3	19.4	80.3	26.8	35.0
Over 40 years	61.4	85.2	20.0	19.8	93.8	33.2	31.2
Education							
Less than high school graduate	61.9	92.7	15.8	18.2	81.9	29.6	27.2
High school graduate	63.3	93.0	17.5	20.6	82.8	25.4	40.7
Some college	59.0	91.7	17.8	18.7	80.4	32.6	33.0
College graduate	43.5	53.5	20.9	16.4	70.5	29.7	26.9
Criminal record							
None	50.5	56.2	14.7	13.3	68.4	18.5	18.6
Prior adult conviction							
Never incarcerated	56.6	62.6	16.1	14.9	76.7	34.7	22.7
Incarcerated							
1 year or less	65.3	99.9	20.8	20.5	93.8	27.8	35.0
More than 1 year	88.0	137.1	23.9	29.8	120.8	41.9	48.0

Note: See Notes, tables 5.6 and 5.19 . Data exclude corporations, offenders sentenced to life sentences, and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders; and include prison portion of split or mixed sentences. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Offender characteristics are not directly comparable to prior years.

[b]Includes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

[c]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 43.

Table 5.25

Average time served until first release for offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1986-92

Most serious conviction offense[a]	Average time served until first release (in months)						
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
All offenses[b]	14.9	16.3	18.7	18.7	19.2	21.7	23.6
Violent offenses	49.6	48.8	54.2	52.6	54.2	56.6	56.4
Murder/manslaughter	51.4	49.0	65.5	53.3	64.9	56.1	54.4
Assault	43.8	43.9	43.8	41.9	45.0	51.4	49.2
Robbery	52.8	51.2	59.5	58.6	58.4	60.2	62.0
Rape	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other sex offenses	27.2	26.0	32.4	36.2	34.0	29.0	24.7
Kidnaping	82.0	79.8	103.5	97.2	106.3	102.9	96.7
Threats against the President	B	B	30.3	B	25.8	B	B
Property offenses	15.6	15.1	16.7	16.4	16.3	16.8	16.7
Fraudulent offenses	13.5	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.8
Embezzlement	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.3	11.6	11.0	10.0
Fraud[c]	13.3	12.9	14.5	15.6	15.2	15.6	16.2
Forgery	15.2	15.2	16.9	16.5	14.6	17.6	15.8
Counterfeiting	187.4	18.0	19.8	19.8	19.0	20.3	21.5
Other offenses	19.3	18.8	21.0	18.4	19.6	20.1	19.3
Burglary	18.4	20.4	24.9	26.0	27.2	26.0	26.0
Larceny	17.7	15.9	17.6	16.3	16.8	15.2	15.9
Motor vehicle theft	23.3	23.8	28.2	21.3	22.6	31.6	25.8
Arson	27.5	30.2	28.2	35.3	38.8	42.4	37.6
Transportation of stolen property	23.3	26.8	28.6	24.8	28.3	23.9	25.7
Other	9.9	9.1	9.6	6.5	8.5	9.5	8.3
Drug offenses	22.1	23.0	25.2	27.7	29.7	31.3	32.7
Trafficking	22.7	23.6	26.0	28.9	30.7	32.9	34.7
Possession and other	8.5	9.1	10.4	9.8	10.3	9.7	8.2
Public-order offenses	6.5	7.5	9.1	8.5	8.6	10.2	12.4
Regulatory offenses	15.9	16.3	18.3	17.7	18.2	19.1	18.1
Other offenses	6.0	7.1	8.5	8.0	8.1	9.7	12.1
Weapons offenses	19.1	19.7	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.3	23.1
Immigration offenses	3.6	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.8	6.1
Tax law violations[d]	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.6	14.2
Bribery	11.6	14.4	12.6	13.9	11.5	11.8	12.8
Perjury	10.9	13.1	11.5	16.6	13.2	14.5	17.4
National defense	B	B	16.6	B	20.7	B	27.4
Escape	19.2	15.3	16.0	17.0	18.4	20.0	19.1
Racketeering and extortion	23.3	23.6	28.3	30.3	31.2	33.7	39.2
Gambling offenses	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Liquor offenses	B	NA	B	B	B	B	B
Mail or transport of obscene materials	B	10.0	13.2	19.6	24.8	18.7	15.8
Traffic offenses	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.5
Migratory birds	5.4	B	4.7	6.0	7.3	8.6	7.4
Other	15.7	17.8	17.2	12.5	13.9	16.9	17.5

Note: See Note, table 5.14. These data include only prisoners serving U.S. District Court sentences first released in the indicated calendar year, regardless of sentence length. The data exclude subsequent releases (e.g., parole violators) and prisoners received from other sources (e.g., courts martial and probation violators). For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Prisoners are classified according to the offense associated with the longest sentence actually imposed. Offense categories are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other tables, but may not be directly comparable.
[b]Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined.
[c]Excludes tax fraud.
[d]Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 18.

Table 5.26

Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts

1982-93

	Judgeships authorized	Cases commenced[a]			Terminated	Pending
		Number	Cases per judgeships	Drug cases		
1982	515	32,682	63	4,359	31,889	16,659
1983	515	35,872	70	5,254	33,985	18,546
1984	515	36,845	72	5,769	35,494	19,938
1985	575	39,500	69	6,849	37,139	22,299
1986	575	41,490	72	8,059	39,328	24,453
1987	575	43,292	75	9,088	42,287	25,263
1988	575	43,607	76	10,603	41,878	28,776
1989	575	45,792	80	12,342	42,933	32,666
1990	575	46,568	81	11,547	43,296	35,308
1991	649	47,123	73	11,954	43,073	39,562
1992	649	48,366	75	12,833	44,147	34,078
1993	649	46,786	72	12,239	44,800	36,064
Percent change 1993 over 1992	0.0 %	-3.3 %	-3.3 %	-4.6 %	1.4 %	5.8 %

Note: Data for 1982-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[a]Data for criminal cases commenced include transfers with the exception of drug cases which exclude transfers.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1991***, p. 90; ***1993***, p. 11, Table 8 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.27

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

1955-93

	Pending at beginning of reporting period	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending at end of reporting period
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,911	43,675	19,794
1977	19,794	40,000	1,589	44,233	17,150
1978	17,150	34,624	1,359	37,286	15,847
1979	15,847	31,536	1,152	33,411	15,124
1980	15,124	27,910	1,022	29,297	14,759
1981	14,759	30,353	975	30,221	15,866
1982	15,866	31,765	917	31,889	16,659
1983	16,659	34,928	985	33,985	18,587
1984	18,587	35,911	934	35,494	19,938
1985	19,938	38,546	954	37,139	22,299
1986	22,299	40,427	1,063	39,333	24,456
1987	24,453	41,794 [a]	1,136	42,287	25,458
1988	25,263	43,116	1,082	42,115	27,733
1989	27,722	44,467	1,104	42,810	30,907
1990	30,910	47,565	942	44,295	35,519
1991	35,021	44,799	680	42,788	37,968
1992	39,562	47,298	894	44,147	43,781
1993	34,078	45,682	883	44,800	36,064

Note: There are two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than $1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than $500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates and, in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury, and an information is the charging document of the U.S. attorney.) Data for 1955-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, ***Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure***, which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was issued and (2) state in writing that they wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which they are arrested or are held, subject to the approval of the U.S. attorney for both districts.

[a]Does not include 362 cases that were reopened during the reporting period.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1981***, p. 94; ***1985***, p. 170; ***1986***, pp. 232, 233 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1987***, pp. 238, 239; ***1988***, pp. 241, 242; ***1989***, pp. 239, 240; ***1990***, pp. 176, 177; ***1991***, pp. 230, 231; ***1992***, pp. 232, 233; ***1993***, pp. A39-A44 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.28

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By offense, fiscal years 1991 and 1992

Nature of offense	1991 offenses	1992 offenses	Percent change[a]
Total	46,337	47,472	2.4 %
Miscellaneous general offenses	12,948	12,617	-2.6
Drunk driving and traffic	7,120	6,836	-4.0
Weapons and firearms	3,854	3,917	1.6
Other miscellaneous general offenses	1,183	1,163	-1.7
Escape[b]	727	626	-13.9
Kidnaping	64	75	17.2
Fraud	7,049	7,374	4.6
Drug laws[c]	11,954	12,833	7.4
Narcotics	7,299	6,936	-5.0
Marijuana	3,488	4,073	16.8
Controlled substances	1,053	1,728	64.1
Other drug statutes	114	96	-15.8
Larceny and theft	3,420	3,594	5.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,213	1,196	-1.4
Embezzlement	1,929	1,882	-2.4
Immigration laws	2,167	2,090	-3.6
Federal statutes	2,513	2,432	-3.2
Agricultural/conservation acts	354	341	-3.7
Migratory bird laws	57	23	-59.7
Civil rights[d]	90	69	-23.3
Motor Carrier Act	43	25	-41.9
Antitrust violations	70	63	-10.0
Food and Drug Act	57	86	50.9
Contempt	95	52	-45.3
National defense laws	100	209	109.0
Customs laws	104	97	-6.7
Postal laws	198	206	4.0
Other	1,345	1,261	-6.3
Robbery	1,573	1,925	22.4
Bank	1,528	1,857	21.5
Postal	23	40	73.9
Other	22	28	27.3
Assault	553	618	11.8
Auto theft	212	210	-1.0
Burglary	134	119	-11.2
Homicide	208	177	-14.9
Sex offenses	460	388	-15.7
Liquor, Internal Revenue	4	17	325.0

Note: See Note, table 5.27. Data for 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[a]Percent change computed on a difference of 10 or more.
[b]Includes escape from custody, aiding or abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.
[c]The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513) became effective May 1, 1971.
[d]These include cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 248-250. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.29

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1992

Circuit and district	Pending Oct. 1, 1991				Filed						
						Original proceedings					
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Total commenced	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Reopens[b]	Transfers
Total	39,562	33,993	5,277	292	48,366	47,298	34,119	12,758	421	174	894
District of Columbia	643	605	38	0	541	531	483	48	0	3	7
First Circuit	892	856	29	7	1,047	1,022	991	27	4	6	19
Maine	129	119	10	0	148	147	135	10	2	1	0
Massachusetts	357	342	8	7	325	307	293	13	1	2	16
New Hampshire	66	64	2	0	79	78	76	2	0	1	0
Rhode Island	104	96	8	0	149	149	149	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	236	235	1	0	346	341	338	2	1	2	3
Second Circuit	4,804	4,326	438	40	3,654	3,581	2,947	609	25	12	61
Connecticut	279	274	5	0	237	227	206	20	1	1	9
New York:											
Northern	307	219	85	3	545	537	231	306	0	3	5
Eastern	1,846	1,734	107	5	1,317	1,300	1,217	81	2	2	15
Southern	1,913	1,678	205	30	1,065	1,032	899	111	22	5	28
Western	291	259	30	2	384	382	303	79	0	0	2
Vermont	168	162	6	0	106	103	91	12	0	1	2
Third Circuit	2,104	1,951	150	3	2,393	2,332	2,083	245	4	2	59
Delaware	60	53	6	1	117	110	92	18	0	1	6
New Jersey	710	596	112	2	804	787	614	171	2	1	16
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	662	656	6	0	644	627	614	11	2	0	17
Middle	182	166	16	0	289	276	254	22	0	0	13
Western	175	173	2	0	284	277	273	4	0	0	7
Virgin Islands	315	307	8	0	255	255	236	19	0	0	0
Fourth Circuit	3,701	2,632	1,052	17	6,519	6,420	3,561	2,832	27	16	83
Maryland	512	384	119	9	650	641	347	285	9	3	6
North Carolina:											
Eastern	253	237	16	0	1,161	1,156	303	852	1	2	3
Middle	213	211	2	0	307	291	282	9	0	2	14
Western	347	332	14	1	517	507	401	105	1	1	9
South Carolina	469	429	40	0	648	631	572	54	5	3	14
Virginia:											
Eastern	1,317	463	850	4	2,348	2,341	831	1,501	9	3	4
Western	243	239	2	2	303	271	256	14	1	1	31
West Virginia:											
Northern	135	132	3	0	233	231	230	1	0	0	2
Southern	212	205	6	1	352	351	339	11	1	1	0
Fifth Circuit	5,532	4,803	654	75	5,647	5,527	4,703	690	134	21	99
Louisiana:											
Eastern	350	334	12	4	451	438	409	24	5	6	7
Middle	30	28	1	1	52	51	50	1	0	0	1
Western	226	170	33	23	226	223	171	45	7	0	3
Mississippi:											
Northern	46	44	1	1	136	135	130	5	0	0	1
Southern	189	180	9	0	267	261	223	36	2	4	2
Texas:											
Northern	643	601	15	27	1,010	982	864	24	94	2	26
Eastern	175	167	8	0	326	319	301	17	1	2	5
Southern	2,678	2,306	362	10	1,577	1,542	1,348	183	11	4	31
Western	1,195	973	213	9	1,602	1,576	1,207	355	14	3	23
Sixth Circuit	2,758	2,478	274	6	3,883	3,790	3,164	609	17	10	83
Kentucky:											
Eastern	179	177	2	0	257	240	232	7	1	2	15
Western	279	137	141	1	479	475	185	288	2	0	0
Michigan:											
Eastern	660	618	40	2	740	727	667	56	4	4	9
Western	134	129	5	0	185	181	168	11	2	0	4
Ohio:											
Northern	330	319	10	1	486	474	468	4	2	1	11
Southern	346	320	26	0	502	484	412	69	3	0	18
Tennessee:											
Eastern	233	225	8	0	501	489	434	54	1	0	12
Middle	232	194	36	2	291	283	176	106	1	3	5
Western	365	359	6	0	442	437	422	14	1	0	5

See notes at end of table.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending Sept. 30, 1992			
	Original proceedings									
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Reopens[b]	Transfers	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]
44,147	43,079	30,396	12,239	444	299	769	43,781	37,366	6,076	339
538	530	473	57	0	5	3	646	604	42	0
925	903	861	36	6	13	9	1,014	984	25	5
151	145	132	11	2	3	3	126	117	9	0
229	222	207	13	2	3	4	453	440	8	5
77	74	69	4	1	1	2	68	68	0	0
128	128	128	0	0	0	0	125	117	8	0
340	334	325	8	1	6	0	242	242	0	0
3,140	3,097	2,481	591	25	10	33	5,318	4,808	469	41
260	255	243	11	1	2	3	256	243	13	0
557	546	221	324	1	3	8	295	223	70	2
1,174	1,168	1,082	81	5	2	4	1,989	1,875	110	4
718	699	610	71	18	3	16	2,260	1,980	247	33
313	312	223	89	0	0	1	362	335	25	2
118	117	102	15	0	0	1	156	152	4	0
2,215	2,175	1,940	231	4	2	38	2,282	2,112	167	3
117	113	88	24	1	0	4	60	58	2	0
720	706	556	149	1	1	13	794	659	132	3
599	589	582	5	2	0	10	707	695	12	0
259	253	220	33	0	0	6	212	206	6	0
260	255	249	6	0	1	4	199	197	2	0
260	259	245	14	0	0	1	310	297	13	0
6,279	6,106	3,270	2,794	42	50	123	3,941	2,801	1,125	15
665	645	350	284	11	10	10	497	371	117	9
1,169	1,153	296	854	3	6	10	245	228	17	0
297	271	262	9	0	20	6	223	219	4	0
443	427	331	95	1	1	15	421	396	24	1
539	512	434	74	4	5	22	578	536	41	1
2,285	2,262	810	1,435	17	3	20	1,380	466	911	3
323	320	297	21	2	1	2	223	218	4	1
185	183	181	2	0	2	0	183	180	3	0
373	333	309	20	4	2	38	191	187	4	0
5,508	5,381	4,392	878	111	31	96	5,671	5,026	536	109
479	461	419	34	8	11	7	322	311	8	3
51	51	50	1	0	0	0	31	29	1	1
264	261	189	46	26	1	2	188	151	33	4
115	111	106	4	1	0	4	67	66	1	0
234	224	195	26	3	4	6	222	203	19	0
854	817	738	39	40	6	31	799	708	7	84
277	268	246	21	1	3	6	224	216	7	1
1,648	1,626	1,263	346	17	4	18	2,607	2,354	245	8
1,586	1,562	1,186	361	15	2	22	1,211	988	215	8
3,700	3,590	2,864	704	22	38	72	2,941	2,705	225	11
256	244	238	5	1	8	4	180	175	5	0
495	491	163	326	2	1	3	263	157	103	3
607	590	521	63	6	8	9	793	756	35	2
182	177	159	16	2	1	4	137	132	4	1
457	447	426	16	5	3	7	359	352	5	2
529	515	441	72	2	3	11	319	291	27	1
434	421	343	77	1	0	13	300	295	5	0
346	322	203	117	2	14	10	177	145	30	2
394	383	370	12	1	0	11	413	402	11	0

Table 5.29

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1992--Continued

Circuit and district	Pending Oct. 1, 1991				Filed						
						Original proceedings					
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Total commenced	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Reopens[b]	Transfers
Seventh Circuit	1,939	1,776	159	4	2,274	2,232	1,827	400	5	7	35
Illinois:											
Northern	1,070	986	83	1	720	706	630	76	0	2	12
Central	209	191	17	1	323	319	251	68	0	0	4
Southern	134	123	11	0	256	249	198	51	0	0	7
Indiana:											
Northern	167	154	13	0	245	239	200	38	1	1	5
Southern	122	98	23	1	344	341	193	145	3	0	3
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	187	181	5	1	258	250	239	16	1	0	2
Western	50	43	7	0	128	122	116	6	0	4	2
Eighth Circuit	1,392	1,264	117	11	2,424	2,359	1,962	360	37	8	57
Arkansas:											
Eastern	133	127	5	1	270	258	243	12	3	1	11
Western	61	47	9	5	170	168	127	40	1	1	1
Iowa:											
Northern	87	80	7	0	123	118	110	7	1	1	4
Southern	84	84	0	0	114	113	110	2	1	0	1
Minnesota	199	194	3	2	296	289	264	23	2	0	7
Missouri:											
Eastern	192	186	6	0	326	17	308	8	1	4	5
Western	274	192	79	3	553	543	288	239	16	0	10
Nebraska	155	151	4	0	221	206	183	17	6	0	15
North Dakota	70	70	0	0	158	155	147	5	3	1	2
South Dakota	137	133	4	0	193	192	182	7	3	0	1
Ninth Circuit	9,450	7,358	2,004	88	10,940	10,724	6,712	3,870	142	36	180
Alaska	123	52	69	2	290	286	157	126	3	1	3
Arizona	906	844	61	1	1,556	1,518	1,107	406	5	2	36
California:											
Northern	840	569	269	2	630	615	381	231	3	3	12
Eastern	518	379	133	6	757	751	421	302	28	0	6
Central	2,067	1,956	100	11	1,194	1,139	1,094	38	7	1	54
Southern	2,053	1,838	163	52	1,735	1,715	1,369	275	71	2	18
Hawaii	1,176	158	1,018	0	1,658	1,656	147	1,509	0	2	0
Idaho	65	56	8	1	108	108	85	19	4	0	0
Montana	142	135	5	2	243	229	213	14	2	7	7
Nevada	368	355	11	2	432	420	396	20	4	3	9
Oregon	467	448	14	5	543	538	520	15	3	0	5
Washington:											
Eastern	245	239	5	1	450	432	416	9	7	13	5
Western	394	248	144	2	1,201	1,178	280	893	5	0	23
Guam	77	72	4	1	125	123	111	12	0	2	0
Northern Marianas	9	9	0	0	18	16	15	1	0	0	2
Tenth Circuit	1,571	1,397	161	13	2,586	2,501	1,917	576	8	24	61
Colorado	255	234	21	0	495	476	330	144	2	0	19
Kansas	220	196	22	2	324	307	234	73	0	7	10
New Mexico	522	508	9	5	639	628	593	33	2	9	2
Oklahoma:											
Northern	115	113	2	0	159	150	149	1	0	4	5
Eastern	41	39	2	0	59	57	55	2	0	2	0
Western	161	90	71	0	464	453	195	258	0	0	11
Utah	192	157	32	3	339	328	276	49	3	2	9
Wyoming	65	60	2	3	107	102	85	16	1	0	5
Eleventh Circuit	4,776	4,547	201	28	6,458	6,279	3,769	2,492	18	29	150
Alabama:											
Northern	102	95	7	0	373	362	295	64	3	1	10
Middle	154	124	30	0	402	393	190	203	0	4	5
Southern	204	202	2	0	258	242	241	1	0	6	10
Florida:											
Northern	232	218	12	2	282	275	247	27	1	0	7
Middle	719	701	15	3	941	891	851	37	3	7	43
Southern	2,575	2,514	46	15	1,186	1,143	1,120	22	1	7	36
Georgia:											
Northern	435	411	17	7	536	502	432	61	9	4	30
Middle	202	169	32	1	2,047	2,044	230	1,813	1	0	3
Southern	153	113	40	0	433	427	163	264	0	0	6

[a]Primarily petty offenses assigned to a district judge.
[b]Includes appeals from magistrates, reopens, and remands.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 232-239.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending Sept. 30, 1992			
	Original proceedings									
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Reopens[b]	Transfers	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]
2,042	1,991	1,586	395	10	6	45	2,171	1,992	174	5
605	589	512	77	0	2	14	1,185	1,101	83	1
312	298	244	52	2	0	14	220	191	29	0
217	215	162	48	5	0	2	173	161	12	0
219	214	179	34	1	1	4	193	175	18	0
331	325	171	152	2	0	6	135	115	18	2
249	246	220	26	0	0	3	196	189	5	2
109	104	98	6	0	3	2	69	60	9	0
2,257	2,180	1,758	379	43	26	51	1,559	1,427	120	12
247	240	226	11	3	0	7	156	144	10	2
160	152	109	39	4	7	1	71	60	10	1
101	97	88	9	0	3	1	109	104	4	1
112	106	103	2	1	3	3	86	86	0	0
284	277	258	17	2	2	5	211	197	12	2
303	290	275	13	2	8	5	215	210	5	0
500	493	214	260	19	0	7	327	267	60	0
185	177	162	13	2	0	8	191	176	11	4
152	142	134	4	4	3	7	76	71	3	2
213	206	189	11	6	0	7	117	112	5	0
9,092	8,918	5,565	3,217	136	47	127	11,298	8,514	2,677	107
293	280	135	140	5	2	11	120	68	50	2
1,298	1,286	885	394	7	1	11	1,164	1,080	82	2
577	556	332	221	3	7	14	893	611	280	2
609	607	351	234	22	0	2	666	452	201	13
991	965	913	45	7	5	21	2,270	2,164	94	12
1,212	1,195	939	188	68	2	15	2,576	2,265	257	54
1,359	1,352	148	1,203	1	2	5	1,475	151	1,324	0
104	100	80	16	4	0	4	69	61	7	1
219	213	193	17	3	5	1	166	155	10	1
333	324	302	22	0	7	2	467	449	13	5
531	526	503	16	7	0	5	479	464	14	1
449	415	402	11	2	12	22	246	231	9	6
985	970	264	700	6	1	14	610	276	327	7
113	110	101	8	1	3	0	89	80	8	1
19	19	17	2	0	0	0	8	7	1	0
2,414	2,329	1,741	569	19	27	58	1,743	1,536	198	9
399	388	302	86	0	0	11	351	267	82	2
316	298	207	89	2	8	10	228	220	7	1
595	576	518	49	9	12	7	566	551	14	1
166	161	160	1	0	1	4	108	106	2	0
67	62	57	4	1	3	2	33	33	0	0
476	465	189	275	1	1	10	149	91	58	0
296	282	226	51	5	2	12	235	202	31	2
99	97	82	14	1	0	2	73	66	4	3
6,037	5,879	3,465	2,388	26	44	114	5,197	4,857	318	22
347	343	276	65	2	1	3	128	120	7	1
381	362	190	172	0	6	13	175	115	60	0
238	224	218	6	0	9	5	224	223	1	0
253	243	214	29	0	0	10	261	246	12	3
855	808	763	41	4	11	36	805	790	13	2
1,163	1,127	1,110	15	2	11	25	2,598	2,531	53	14
474	458	388	55	15	5	11	497	471	24	2
1,946	1,939	139	1,797	3	1	6	303	253	50	0
380	375	167	208	0	0	5	206	108	98	0

Table 5.30

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1992

Circuit and district	Total number of trials	Civil trials							Criminal trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Total	20,460	10,756	4,704	1,898	1,321	2,413	328	92	9,704	3,991	1,887	1,345	2,061	316	104
District of Columbia	612	227	118	34	28	43	3	1	385	121	80	68	105	7	4
First Circuit	735	451	174	60	62	128	21	6	284	105	42	42	78	11	6
Maine	78	41	16	7	3	11	3	1	37	11	11	5	10	0	0
Massachusetts	300	203	69	23	31	70	8	2	97	32	5	11	36	8	5
New Hampshire	50	31	14	7	3	7	0	0	19	13	1	3	2	0	0
Rhode Island	151	94	40	13	10	24	6	1	57	16	17	11	12	0	1
Puerto Rico	156	82	35	10	15	16	4	2	74	33	8	12	18	3	0
Second Circuit	1,696	940	344	167	115	257	43	14	756	260	107	95	229	48	27
Connecticut	213	138	58	28	19	29	4	0	75	37	13	3	15	4	3
New York:															
Northern	99	59	16	7	11	21	3	1	40	14	6	8	10	2	0
Eastern	499	218	94	40	18	54	6	6	281	90	50	32	88	10	11
Southern	675	433	142	81	59	125	22	4	242	68	20	27	90	27	10
Western	135	59	19	6	6	18	7	3	76	28	10	10	21	4	3
Vermont	75	33	15	5	2	10	1	0	42	23	8	5	5	1	0
Third Circuit	1,603	1,126	384	211	178	314	32	7	477	158	82	75	124	30	8
Delaware	70	39	11	5	9	11	2	1	31	23	4	0	2	2	0
New Jersey	331	227	75	41	28	70	9	4	104	35	9	5	37	12	6
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	640	507	156	108	94	133	14	2	133	19	29	33	44	6	2
Middle	215	149	68	22	26	32	1	0	66	34	7	7	17	1	0
Western	252	168	59	25	18	61	5	0	84	29	13	12	21	9	0
Virgin Islands	95	36	15	10	3	7	1	0	59	18	20	18	3	0	0
Fourth Circuit	1,944	1,045	552	188	118	171	13	3	899	469	175	101	133	14	7
Maryland	256	141	44	27	21	44	4	1	115	40	12	17	35	6	5
North Carolina:															
Eastern	151	82	55	14	4	7	2	0	69	37	10	10	10	2	0
Middle	138	32	18	8	3	1	1	1	106	38	32	15	19	1	1
Western	159	79	58	7	5	8	0	0	80	34	22	10	13	0	1
South Carolina	308	215	56	47	41	67	3	1	93	38	19	15	18	3	0
Virginia:															
Eastern	556	308	206	54	29	18	1	0	248	176	35	14	22	1	0
Western	166	73	47	15	7	3	1	0	93	66	14	8	4	1	0
West Virginia:															
Northern	76	41	22	4	4	11	0	0	35	11	16	4	4	0	0
Southern	134	74	46	12	3	12	1	0	60	29	15	8	8	0	0
Fifth Circuit	2,904	1,683	891	317	177	264	30	4	1,221	587	283	140	181	25	5
Louisiana:															
Eastern	334	247	98	69	35	43	1	1	87	39	26	10	12	0	0
Middle	36	29	15	6	5	2	1	0	7	3	2	0	2	0	0
Western	210	148	63	32	22	29	1	1	62	13	33	7	7	1	1
Mississippi:															
Northern	141	79	43	15	11	9	1	0	62	23	21	10	8	0	0
Southern	209	140	66	32	16	24	2	0	69	31	10	9	17	1	1
Texas:															
Northern	432	255	136	51	20	38	9	1	177	98	27	17	29	5	1
Eastern	254	139	55	30	30	22	2	0	115	50	27	14	20	4	0
Southern	701	407	251	45	24	75	11	1	294	135	63	36	52	8	0
Western	587	239	164	37	14	22	2	0	348	195	74	37	34	6	2
Sixth Circuit	1,586	852	356	151	105	199	31	10	734	258	172	114	159	24	7
Kentucky:															
Eastern	154	70	35	18	7	10	0	0	84	23	27	19	14	1	0
Western	104	41	17	6	8	8	2	0	63	32	12	4	13	2	0
Michigan:															
Eastern	318	182	44	26	23	71	14	4	136	21	17	27	55	11	5
Western	79	36	9	5	4	16	1	1	43	19	6	6	10	2	0
Ohio:															
Northern	190	130	52	21	18	31	6	2	60	14	14	10	18	3	1
Southern	235	147	84	16	11	29	5	2	88	41	14	12	18	3	0
Tennessee:															
Eastern	137	83	43	17	15	7	1	0	54	24	19	3	7	1	0
Middle	133	77	33	20	8	14	1	1	56	21	16	5	13	0	1
Western	236	86	39	22	11	13	1	0	150	63	47	28	11	1	0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.30

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1992--Continued

Circuit and district	Total number of trials	Civil trials							Criminal trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Seventh Circuit	1,318	745	326	120	95	171	31	2	573	209	94	87	155	21	7
Illinois:															
Northern	540	317	112	46	37	93	27	2	223	67	34	33	72	11	6
Central	151	88	55	19	6	7	1	0	63	24	9	11	18	1	0
Southern	135	53	23	8	14	8	0	0	82	45	14	7	12	4	0
Indiana:															
Northern	158	83	43	12	9	18	1	0	75	40	14	8	11	1	1
Southern	131	88	49	11	12	14	2	0	43	27	4	5	5	2	0
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	133	61	21	10	9	21	0	0	72	4	14	19	33	2	0
Western	70	55	23	14	8	10	0	0	15	2	5	4	4	0	0
Eighth Circuit	1,352	770	320	141	109	171	22	7	582	263	117	76	107	17	2
Arkansas:															
Eastern	215	152	60	43	18	29	2	0	63	41	15	2	4	1	0
Western	85	56	19	17	8	12	0	0	29	19	8	1	1	0	0
Iowa:															
Northern	61	22	5	4	3	10	0	0	39	17	3	7	9	3	0
Southern	125	55	33	5	8	7	2	0	70	38	13	7	11	1	0
Minnesota	140	73	22	2	10	26	10	3	67	9	13	16	25	4	0
Missouri:															
Eastern	246	167	86	29	24	28	0	0	79	35	20	13	9	2	0
Western	208	126	56	21	19	27	3	0	82	34	17	10	18	2	1
Nebraska	113	64	21	12	11	15	3	2	49	24	6	6	8	4	1
North Dakota	62	20	4	5	1	6	2	2	42	19	8	8	7	0	0
South Dakota	97	35	14	3	7	11	0	0	62	27	14	6	15	0	0
Ninth Circuit	2,962	1,089	380	184	108	322	65	30	1,873	797	317	270	396	76	17
Alaska	56	19	5	3	3	6	2	0	37	3	6	11	16	0	1
Arizona	453	113	46	29	6	26	3	3	340	186	53	42	51	4	4
California:															
Northern	222	119	22	23	9	47	10	8	103	30	14	20	33	6	0
Eastern	125	54	4	8	11	24	6	1	71	18	9	10	21	9	4
Central	663	329	114	58	38	86	24	9	334	101	45	60	95	27	6
Southern	448	59	13	10	3	23	6	4	389	203	74	46	59	7	0
Hawaii	120	34	13	3	3	10	5	0	86	36	11	13	23	3	0
Idaho	66	22	11	3	2	4	1	1	44	6	12	5	16	5	0
Montana	64	32	10	3	4	15	0	0	32	7	13	6	5	1	0
Nevada	180	88	46	14	9	17	1	1	92	20	23	19	20	8	2
Oregon	278	91	51	11	6	22	1	0	187	133	31	10	11	2	0
Washington:															
Eastern	116	40	17	6	4	10	2	1	76	29	19	13	15	0	0
Western	149	80	25	12	9	29	4	1	69	20	5	14	26	4	0
Guam	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	2	1	3	0	0
Northern Marianas	12	8	2	1	1	3	0	1	4	2	0	0	2	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,336	650	258	103	90	175	21	3	686	382	113	68	107	13	3
Colorado	276	171	87	24	18	37	4	1	105	60	17	7	17	2	2
Kansas	228	119	39	15	17	40	7	1	109	50	11	13	31	3	1
New Mexico	330	88	45	18	10	15	0	0	242	172	35	19	15	1	0
Oklahoma:															
Northern	133	65	21	13	10	19	2	0	68	31	14	11	11	1	0
Eastern	42	18	2	4	4	8	0	0	24	8	5	5	6	0	0
Western	140	97	34	15	21	26	1	0	43	18	3	6	14	2	0
Utah	125	58	23	10	5	17	2	1	67	31	23	4	8	1	0
Wyoming	62	34	7	4	5	13	5	0	28	12	5	3	5	3	0
Eleventh Circuit	2,412	1,178	601	222	136	198	16	5	1,234	382	305	219	287	30	11
Alabama:															
Northern	294	184	82	50	26	25	1	0	110	56	21	16	14	3	0
Middle	168	89	53	9	13	13	1	0	79	27	25	13	14	0	0
Southern	124	59	30	13	9	6	0	1	65	15	25	14	11	0	0
Florida:															
Northern	177	75	44	16	2	12	1	0	102	32	31	17	17	3	2
Middle	347	158	71	22	21	36	7	1	189	49	48	30	53	7	2
Southern	624	206	111	32	20	41	1	1	418	79	101	93	128	11	6
Georgia:															
Northern	408	231	121	31	25	47	5	2	177	78	27	27	39	5	1
Middle	135	80	39	21	10	10	0	0	55	31	17	5	2	0	0
Southern	135	96	50	28	10	8	0	0	39	15	10	4	9	1	0

Note: This table includes trials conducted by district and appellate judges only. Trials conducted by magistrates are excluded. Includes trials of miscellaneous cases, hearings on temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, hearings on contested motions, and other contested proceedings in which evidence is introduced.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 217-219.

Table 5.31

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By method of disposition, and circuit and district, fiscal year 1992

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)
Total	59,644	5.0	7,769	3.8	44,630	4.9	1,138	0.3	6,107	7.6
District of Columbia	757	5.4	153	4.6	426	5.1	12	4.1	166	6.8
First Circuit	1,492	6.8	176	9.8	1,104	6.3	12	6.5	200	9.5
Maine	189	6.0	21	5.5	137	5.9	3	B	28	6.4
Massachusetts	419	9.8	42	15.7	321	9.0	7	B	49	10.5
New Hampshire	114	7.1	16	3.3	74	6.6	0	X	24	14.1
Rhode Island	196	5.4	4	B	140	4.8	1	B	51	7.2
Puerto Rico	574	6.5	93	12.3	432	5.8	1	B	48	11.6
Second Circuit	4,371	6.8	396	6.1	3,627	6.5	30	8.8	318	12.2
Connecticut	350	5.9	42	9.4	267	5.2	0	X	41	9.9
New York:										
Northern	680	2.5	183	0.7	471	2.5	0	X	26	9.1
Eastern	1,628	7.5	44	9.2	1,438	7.3	22	7.0	124	13.0
Southern	1,164	7.4	102	7.4	966	7.3	7	B	89	10.9
Western	396	5.8	19	9.8	355	4.7	1	B	21	15.9
Vermont	153	11.3	6	B	130	10.8	0	X	17	15.3
Third Circuit	3,227	6.1	335	5.3	2,501	6.0	15	4.9	376	9.2
Delaware	158	4.8	16	2.5	126	4.8	1	B	15	5.2
New Jersey	996	7.0	111	10.1	794	6.5	5	B	86	10.3
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	1,074	7.1	47	2.6	874	6.9	4	B	149	10.9
Middle	367	5.5	38	3.8	297	5.5	1	B	31	10.5
Western	338	5.1	46	2.9	235	5.0	0	X	57	6.9
Virgin Islands	294	4.7	77	6.3	175	4.1	4	B	38	5.8
Fourth Circuit	7,987	4.2	1,476	1.7	5,680	4.4	196	0.2	635	6.8
Maryland	808	5.1	126	6.3	603	4.5	8	B	71	9.3
North Carolina:										
Eastern	1,266	0.1	351	0.1	851	0.1	7	B	57	7.5
Middle	442	5.3	84	5.0	243	5.0	3	B	112	6.1
Western	735	7.6	75	4.9	602	7.6	3	B	55	9.6
South Carolina	804	8.4	157	4.8	578	8.7	0	X	69	10.2
Virginia:										
Eastern	2,708	2.2	583	0.9	1,805	2.4	172	0.2	148	4.8
Western	509	6.7	25	3.4	424	6.5	2	B	58	8.0
West Virginia:										
Northern	246	5.8	30	3.9	188	5.7	0	X	28	8.7
Southern	469	5.0	45	3.4	386	5.1	1	B	37	6.2
Fifth Circuit	7,929	4.5	1,096	5.1	5,992	4.3	114	4.9	727	6.6
Louisiana:										
Eastern	715	5.4	45	8.6	598	5.1	5	B	67	6.8
Middle	51	3.0	6	B	43	3.1	0	X	2	B
Western	335	5.5	58	5.3	237	5.0	17	7.2	23	9.8
Mississippi:										
Northern	177	5.8	13	4.7	124	5.5	0	X	40	6.3
Southern	352	5.5	70	4.6	239	5.3	0	X	43	8.6
Texas:										
Northern	1,211	4.9	146	5.1	937	4.6	4	B	124	8.0
Eastern	394	5.0	56	4.9	256	4.6	3	B	79	6.4
Southern	2,520	3.9	510	4.7	1,827	3.7	24	3.1	159	5.2
Western	2,174	4.3	192	5.5	1,731	4.0	61	4.5	190	6.3
Sixth Circuit	5,074	6.0	489	6.2	3,968	5.7	56	4.6	563	8.4
Kentucky:										
Eastern	435	6.0	61	8.2	290	5.5	0	X	84	6.8
Western	572	4.6	84	10.4	432	4.3	16	1.9	40	9.5
Michigan:										
Eastern	938	6.9	65	5.7	721	6.5	9	B	143	9.7
Western	253	5.7	28	10.8	192	5.3	3	B	30	6.8
Ohio:										
Northern	685	6.1	30	9.4	602	5.6	2	B	51	9.0
Southern	671	6.4	40	5.2	556	6.0	3	B	72	8.7
Tennessee:										
Eastern	497	4.5	48	4.0	401	4.4	1	B	47	6.8
Middle	419	5.9	67	4.6	290	6.0	19	2.8	43	7.3
Western	604	6.8	66	6.5	482	6.8	3	B	53	8.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.31

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By method of disposition, and circuit and district, fiscal year 1992--Continued

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)
Seventh Circuit	2,841	5.9	271	4.3	2,192	5.7	29	11.5	349	8.5
Illinois:										
Northern	992	7.7	55	9.3	812	7.1	17	15.6	108	10.9
Central	385	5.9	34	6.8	297	5.5	4	B	50	7.9
Southern	311	5.5	40	5.4	215	4.6	2	B	54	7.6
Indiana:										
Northern	262	6.1	14	10.2	219	5.7	0	X	29	8.6
Southern	367	3.4	84	0.1	264	3.6	2	B	17	6.6
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	382	5.7	22	4.5	273	5.7	4	B	83	6.1
Western	142	4.2	22	3.2	112	4.2	0	X	8	B
Eighth Circuit	2,869	5.5	426	3.4	2,052	5.4	24	6.0	367	7.1
Arkansas:										
Eastern	331	5.4	42	4.1	245	5.4	4	B	40	5.9
Western	183	3.9	34	3.0	139	3.9	0	X	10	4.6
Iowa:										
Northern	148	8.4	14	8.5	106	8.3	3	B	25	10.5
Southern	166	4.8	24	3.4	113	4.7	1	B	28	5.6
Minnesota	430	5.9	28	5.8	317	5.7	5	B	80	7.4
Missouri:										
Eastern	376	5.7	52	3.9	262	5.6	3	B	59	7.3
Western	564	4.2	161	1.7	365	5.3	3	B	35	8.3
Nebraska	254	7.8	32	32.9	192	7.0	1	B	29	11.6
North Dakota	162	3.9	12	3.3	121	3.7	1	B	28	4.6
South Dakota	255	5.4	27	4.5	192	5.2	3	B	33	8.3
Ninth Circuit	11,740	4.6	1,807	3.4	8,989	4.5	116	4.3	828	7.9
Alaska	347	4.3	74	3.5	243	4.4	4	B	26	6.6
Arizona	1,779	5.0	219	13.4	1,459	4.6	9	B	92	10.9
California:										
Northern	722	8.0	94	14.2	567	6.8	10	9.4	51	12.9
Eastern	793	4.7	93	2.8	652	4.7	8	B	40	12.1
Central	1,406	3.9	104	3.5	1,077	3.7	22	4.6	203	5.6
Southern	1,770	5.4	93	4.7	1,642	5.4	3	B	32	9.8
Hawaii	1,407	2.2	545	2.7	801	1.5	10	4.4	51	7.8
Idaho	124	5.6	18	4.0	63	5.5	5	B	38	7.0
Montana	335	5.1	54	3.1	236	5.1	4	B	41	6.3
Nevada	526	7.9	60	15.5	380	6.6	2	B	84	10.8
Oregon	693	6.3	48	6.2	587	6.1	6	B	52	7.9
Washington:										
Eastern	418	4.0	107	2.7	250	4.0	7	B	54	6.0
Western	1,255	1.7	250	1.1	930	1.7	26	1.1	49	9.3
Guam	138	3.2	43	1.5	83	3.8	0	X	12	3.4
Northern Marianas	27	3.0	5	B	19	2.9	0	X	3	B
Tenth Circuit	3,033	4.8	470	4.5	2,209	4.6	31	4.8	323	7.0
Colorado	564	3.9	80	1.9	445	3.9	3	B	36	10.7
Kansas	363	5.1	65	3.4	224	4.8	7	B	67	8.0
New Mexico	793	6.2	137	5.7	585	6.1	0	X	71	8.0
Oklahoma:										
Northern	228	5.2	31	5.6	155	5.0	0	X	42	6.4
Eastern	97	3.3	20	1.4	60	3.3	1	B	16	3.9
Western	528	2.3	81	5.9	394	1.9	13	2.5	40	4.8
Utah	343	5.2	47	5.6	249	5.0	7	B	40	7.5
Wyoming	117	5.3	9	B	97	5.2	0	X	11	7.4
Eleventh Circuit	8,324	4.6	674	5.6	5,892	4.3	503	0.1	1,255	6.9
Alabama:										
Northern	482	2.0	33	2.0	382	1.8	5	B	62	3.6
Middle	488	4.2	79	2.5	304	4.1	8	B	97	4.9
Southern	381	5.0	31	4.8	247	4.7	0	X	103	5.6
Florida:										
Northern	431	5.3	31	4.3	283	4.8	4	B	113	6.2
Middle	1,376	5.8	88	8.7	1,089	5.5	3	B	196	7.0
Southern	1,976	7.9	188	11.1	1,330	7.1	19	5.8	439	10.0
Georgia:										
Northern	698	6.4	99	8.4	496	5.9	17	4.5	86	9.4
Middle	1,978	0.1	66	6.3	1,383	0.1	442	0.1	87	4.8
Southern	514	4.1	59	4.1	378	3.0	5	B	72	7.4

Note: Defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once. The median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 273-275.

[a]Computed on 10 or more defendants only.

Table 5.32

Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts[a]

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1992

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Total	50,198	$162,525,444	19,009	47,531	$2,403,468	27,080	2,306,836	$100,840,815	13,097	1,444,791	$59,281,161
First Circuit	1,628	6,629,687	316	638	30,769	1,015	114,531	4,664,014	449	48,360	1,934,904
Maine	183	326,901	30	53	6,045	81	3,344	120,768	38	5,849	200,088
Massachusetts	573	2,889,126	114	263	14,941	310	42,249	2,331,535	88	10,363	542,650
New Hampshire	118	227,217	5	9	347	41	2,505	90,460	27	3,795	136,410
Rhode Island	223	1,944,949	37	63	4,790	141	16,042	1,220,164	119	9,664	719,995
Puerto Rico	531	1,241,494	130	250	4,646	442	50,391	901,087	177	18,689	335,761
Second Circuit	3,181	14,986,034	1,362	2,813	152,975	1,649	157,332	7,854,951	993	162,211	6,978,108
Connecticut	323	1,120,965	46	344	33,178	125	11,472	731,971	59	5,403	355,816
New York:											
Northern	431	847,640	153	352	16,715	192	10,125	507,815	78	8,258	323,110
Eastern	333	2,801,923	229	434	21,320	252	24,465	1,076,781	209	51,909	1,703,822
Southern	1,527	7,149,308	720	1,168	52,524	817	81,706	3,695,616	508	75,037	3,401,168
Western	403	2,239,910	98	216	15,514	184	24,101	1,591,494	79	9,389	632,902
Vermont	164	826,288	116	299	13,724	79	5,463	251,274	60	12,215	561,290
Third Circuit	2,694	11,033,038	554	2,328	85,960	1,205	127,112	6,503,916	583	89,295	4,443,162
Delaware	148	578,180	21	79	3,250	90	6,594	307,830	50	5,489	267,100
New Jersey	840	2,563,961	245	723	30,741	362	31,925	1,409,760	182	25,156	1,123,460
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	846	5,689,588	49	322	4,193	420	61,288	3,425,633	166	40,601	2,259,762
Middle	341	532,428	41	95	3,847	83	5,265	236,712	57	6,643	291,869
Western	281	749,143	25	80	3,816	93	9,536	445,728	83	7,236	299,599
Virgin Islands	238	919,738	173	1,029	40,113	157	12,504	678,253	45	4,170	201,372
Fourth Circuit	5,158	10,215,937	935	2,790	136,502	2,082	161,676	6,443,692	902	82,669	3,635,743
Maryland	651	1,107,104	87	460	26,621	221	17,536	706,118	100	9,557	374,365
North Carolina:											
Eastern	1,005	748,594	38	72	2,396	178	19,215	529,808	66	7,213	216,390
Middle	334	1,002,133	38	74	2,469	208	12,993	443,144	152	16,198	556,520
Western	634	1,815,313	65	141	4,096	322	47,638	1,789,813	8	896	21,404
South Carolina	341	402,722	38	147	4,031	133	10,843	282,634	25	4,324	116,057
Virginia:											
Eastern	1,243	3,791,872	352	812	59,608	672	28,367	1,878,163	381	27,423	1,854,101
Western	416	705,229	123	350	8,817	177	12,352	371,433	94	12,141	324,979
West Virginia:											
Northern	114	192,723	8	112	12,281	12	718	136,921	4	320	43,521
Southern	420	450,247	186	622	16,183	159	12,014	305,658	72	4,597	128,406
Fifth Circuit	7,573	18,931,966	3,803	7,703	327,620	5,168	302,002	11,661,207	2,316	188,183	6,943,139
Louisiana:											
Eastern	638	1,511,507	183	279	10,247	331	25,560	771,960	205	19,052	729,300
Middle	47	50,586	12	92	3,827	16	608	16,832	13	935	29,927
Western	258	248,099	61	118	2,679	96	8,345	187,130	23	2,583	58,290
Mississippi:											
Northern	150	159,178	37	100	1,837	53	4,229	108,169	33	3,748	49,172
Southern	137	95,917	20	137	7,120	41	2,567	50,050	25	2,210	38,747
Texas:											
Northern	948	2,970,873	376	1,095	69,269	571	42,069	2,099,913	185	16,017	801,691
Eastern	348	1,020,982	86	287	10,503	176	12,574	532,612	128	11,288	477,867
Southern	2,336	6,059,714	1,456	2,457	102,620	1,761	103,849	3,562,690	930	69,014	2,394,404
Western	2,711	6,815,110	1,572	3,138	119,518	2,123	102,201	4,331,851	774	63,336	2,363,741
Sixth Circuit	4,846	10,077,286	970	4,263	202,718	1,689	145,787	6,019,592	834	84,628	3,854,976
Kentucky:											
Eastern	367	570,157	83	231	8,324	125	8,469	310,117	84	6,666	251,716
Western	417	625,912	66	793	43,286	107	22,074	491,752	29	2,604	90,874
Michigan:											
Eastern	1,525	3,155,121	112	669	48,160	418	30,282	1,664,876	245	24,376	1,442,085
Western	269	376,970	68	256	5,547	66	5,641	204,357	50	4,436	167,066
Ohio:											
Northern	668	1,925,622	116	293	19,624	195	21,274	1,226,418	119	10,784	679,580
Southern	671	1,652,830	155	382	14,183	286	18,992	644,985	226	29,426	993,662
Tennessee:											
Eastern	297	585,160	121	653	26,952	155	10,362	384,550	68	4,657	173,658
Middle	159	721,845	100	380	17,100	96	15,626	686,790	4	399	17,955
Western	473	463,669	149	606	19,542	241	13,431	405,747	9	1,280	38,380

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.32

Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts[a]

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1992--Continued

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Seventh Circuit	2,404	$9,901,222	666	1,387	$52,320	1,178	136,047	$5,945,085	711	83,058	$3,903,817
Illinois:											
Northern	777	4,956,308	330	402	19,261	466	62,559	3,015,486	320	40,346	1,921,561
Central	303	1,309,303	127	223	11,446	157	15,679	786,832	80	9,804	511,025
Southern	228	858,453	61	407	5,668	117	10,095	465,430	91	8,474	387,355
Indiana:											
Northern	271	758,655	36	70	3,167	77	9,632	459,356	39	5,889	296,132
Southern	263	367,657	38	70	2,251	107	22,653	365,406	0	0	0
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	410	1,171,569	18	59	2,850	190	10,586	568,895	131	15,507	599,824
Western	152	479,277	56	156	7,677	64	4,843	283,680	50	3,038	187,920
Eighth Circuit	2,445	6,687,368	445	1,217	55,109	1,049	82,880	3,848,144	659	58,704	2,786,115
Arkansas:											
Eastern	306	262,724	12	31	972	103	6,694	184,867	30	2,691	76,885
Western	95	89,299	26	100	2,843	35	2,866	79,053	5	193	7,403
Iowa:											
Northern	113	515,168	33	40	1,880	43	4,606	223,119	49	6,285	290,169
Southern	161	653,256	49	86	4,384	88	4,463	235,390	86	7,727	413,482
Minnesota	437	1,770,884	89	345	20,976	212	13,907	903,180	155	12,744	846,728
Missouri:											
Eastern	400	1,494,744	7	90	4,055	190	23,518	1,082,054	90	8,742	408,635
Western	320	655,937	54	119	3,495	132	8,113	279,626	87	10,818	372,816
Nebraska	154	446,126	31	75	3,554	39	6,843	326,338	41	2,399	116,234
North Dakota	205	246,849	71	193	8,169	96	4,393	193,164	26	1,056	45,516
South Dakota	254	552,381	73	138	4,781	111	7,477	339,353	90	6,049	208,247
Ninth Circuit	10,956	44,891,346	6,558	15,553	814,865	7,117	584,666	28,515,068	3,162	393,899	15,561,413
Alaska	245	1,045,381	99	183	15,536	99	6,657	572,669	62	5,318	457,176
Arizona	2,649	5,998,913	1,882	2,679	118,464	1,679	92,809	3,720,447	699	52,099	2,160,002
California:											
Northern	721	5,302,508	515	1,354	86,097	550	90,415	3,671,655	200	50,776	1,544,756
Eastern	585	2,515,119	283	683	46,460	333	23,324	1,444,146	161	24,462	1,024,513
Central	1,596	4,992,039	463	885	29,702	1,063	91,678	2,716,662	726	72,431	2,245,675
Southern	2,265	10,905,667	1,969	5,892	287,603	1,806	152,336	8,392,378	370	51,782	2,225,686
Hawaii	184	1,626,767	118	192	12,875	149	14,360	929,353	108	12,561	684,539
Idaho	121	272,340	33	240	12,196	46	3,724	174,638	20	1,884	85,506
Montana	248	380,238	101	577	22,588	101	6,075	220,989	52	3,983	136,661
Nevada	702	2,834,280	359	905	49,510	294	30,435	1,719,854	188	18,831	1,064,916
Oregon	727	4,610,495	348	747	61,279	439	41,849	2,945,336	297	45,615	1,603,880
Washington:											
Eastern	276	442,460	147	502	26,798	171	5,534	281,612	37	2,581	134,050
Western	557	3,052,817	194	404	33,728	335	23,872	1,661,889	217	19,629	1,357,200
Guam	75	809,689	44	305	11,789	47	1,569	62,120	21	29,834	735,780
Northern Marianas	5	102,633	3	6	240	5	29	1,320	4	2,113	101,073
Tenth Circuit	2,932	7,547,364	1,123	3,109	144,869	1,495	125,384	5,462,889	605	45,651	1,939,606
Colorado	615	1,401,631	194	412	24,958	321	28,033	1,222,653	84	3,636	154,020
Kansas	265	632,234	60	226	11,088	102	6,782	322,918	61	5,847	298,228
New Mexico	1,022	4,026,301	584	1,615	68,426	628	51,470	3,024,437	233	18,380	933,438
Oklahoma:											
Northern	222	221,595	27	90	2,310	80	5,006	128,885	40	4,363	90,400
Eastern	90	82,523	15	109	4,462	27	700	28,902	13	1,177	49,159
Western	400	362,814	69	170	17,617	132	17,719	244,990	62	3,573	100,207
Utah	225	606,587	122	333	11,199	163	12,829	375,919	87	6,363	219,469
Wyoming	93	213,679	52	154	4,809	42	2,845	114,185	25	2,312	94,685
Eleventh Circuit	6,381	21,624,196	2,277	5,730	399,761	3,433	369,419	13,924,257	1,883	208,133	7,300,178
Alabama:											
Northern	335	155,754	34	46	1,661	67	3,810	125,686	25	828	28,407
Middle	355	289,020	24	225	4,562	95	17,314	211,418	44	3,652	73,040
Southern	387	666,202	81	183	4,600	194	16,387	292,222	168	19,871	369,380
Florida:											
Northern	352	1,252,071	93	353	12,762	209	22,732	961,178	78	7,573	278,131
Middle	1,416	4,718,822	348	618	29,390	776	69,677	3,028,094	399	41,135	1,661,338
Southern	2,132	11,601,291	1,290	3,170	310,115	1,550	173,909	7,394,272	930	93,303	3,896,904
Georgia:											
Northern	560	1,496,757	293	524	17,493	297	32,426	997,424	107	24,967	481,840
Middle	476	451,619	45	111	3,700	68	11,663	383,590	23	3,383	64,329
Southern	368	992,660	69	500	15,478	177	21,501	530,373	109	13,421	446,809

[a]Excludes the District of Columbia.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 345-347.

Table 5.33

Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-93

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted		Acquitted by		Convicted and sentenced		Convicted by		
		Total	Dismissed[b]	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury	Total
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88	861
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83	949
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96	1,128
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110	1,048
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135	1,187
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168	1,654
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178	1,659
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237	1,551
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293	1,586
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312	1,483
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322	1,457
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260	1,258
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299	1,432
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374	1,351
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261	1,151
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258	1,232
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270	1,258
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	1,022	113	268	1,173
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254	1,085
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257	1,076
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239	1,257
1966	2,223	349	280	36	33	1,874	1,469	119	286	1,272
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279	1,180
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327	1,368
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347	1,581
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334	1,283
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386	1,834
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629	3,050
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124	5,097
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,666	437	1,142	5,125
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227	4,887
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271	5,039
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278	5,223
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087	4,119
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,662	240	1,165	3,641
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,063	3,479
1981	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	3,757	308	1,281	3,856
1982	7,981	1,645	1,360	51	234	6,336	4,798	342	1,196	4,586
1983	9,164	1,674	1,393	36	245	7,490	5,774	363	1,353	5,449
1984	9,191	1,732	1,421	28	283	7,459	5,793	218	1,448	5,756
1985	11,208	1,977	1,609	56	312	9,231	7,511	223	1,497	6,914
1986	12,934	2,170	1,811	63	296	10,764	8,888	159	1,717	8,152
1987	15,130	2,431	2,047	49	335	12,699	10,655	203	1,841	9,907
1988	15,750	2,588	2,168	45	375	13,162	11,044	170	1,948	9,983
1989	16,834	2,695	2,299	49	347	14,139	11,686	161	2,292	11,626
1990	19,271	3,083	2,610	53	420	16,188	13,067	148	2,973	13,838[h]
1991[g]	19,227	2,881	2,444	39	398	16,346	13,554	93	2,699	14,382[j]
1992	19,168	2,779	2,323	35	421	16,389	13,577	60	2,752	15,032[k]
1993	21,543	2,967	2,534	60	373	18,576	16,018	78	2,480	16,548

Note: See Note, table 5.27. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marijuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (Customs laws governing border crossings by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-62 (imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit an offense under the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C 171-200); and other narcotic drug laws (26 U.S.C. 4701-4736, 7237).

The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976.

Prior to 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 year and 1 day and under, over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years, 3 to 5 years, and 5 years and over. Beginning in 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months and 60 months and over. Beginning in 1991, two of the periods reported for lengths of sentences to imprisonment changed. The period 36 through 59 months changed to 36 through 60 months, and the period 60 months and over changed to over 60 months.

[a]Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences). Beginning in 1991, includes sentences of at least 1 month that may be followed by a term of probation.

[b]From 1968-81 and 1990-93, defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act are included in the dismissed column.

[c]From 1978-88, "other" includes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender sentences. In 1989 and 1990, the category includes split sentences and indeterminate sentences. Beginning in 1991, "other" includes suspended and sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.

Type of sentence									
Imprisonment									
	Regular sentences[a]								
Total regular	1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 59 months	60 months and over	Other[c]	Probation	Fine and other[d]	Average sentence of imprisonment (in months)[e]	Average sentence to probation (in months)[f]
X	308	360	140	53	X	287	37	22.2	NA
X	430	377	108	34	X	369	20	18.7	NA
X	471	452	161	44	X	504	38	19.7	NA
X	488	408	122	30	X	411	23	18.6	NA
X	541	451	152	43	X	398	13	18.9	NA
X	595	736	218	105	X	471	11	21.9	NA
X	473	671	328	187	X	345	24	27.1	NA
X	221	652	402	276	X	312	6	35.2	NA
X	108	789	358	331	X	403	14	38.4	NA
X	72	681	360	370	X	411	16	41.3	NA
X	47	648	360	402	X	329	17	43.5	NA
X	30	511	341	376	X	250	13	45.8	NA
X	16	326	248	842	X	220	2	66.0	NA
X	25	167	141	1,018	X	282	8	69.4	NA
X	43	126	95	887	X	224	3	74.2	NA
X	33	145	148	906	X	271	3	72.8	NA
X	42	126	105	985	X	252	5	74.0	NA
X	38	129	106	900	X	217	13	70.5	NA
X	39	144	113	789	X	304	17	70.1	NA
X	28	142	157	749	X	309	23	63.7	NA
X	53	186	197	821	X	480	18	60.3	NA
X	85	154	276	757	X	589	13	61.3	NA
X	83	139	245	713	X	620	22	62.0	NA
X	93	141	293	841	X	728	33	64.4	NA
X	110	179	500	892	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA
X	101	166	276	740	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA
X	249	300	428	857	X	1,258	70	58.5	NA
X	882	396	789	983	X	2,068	130	46.4	NA
X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA
X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA
X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA
X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA
X	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	X	2,324	88	47.3	NA
3,605	885	623	956	1,141	514	1,630	68	51.3	38.6
2,820	369	614	868	969	821	1,379	47	50.8	37.8
2,547	281	565	792	909	932	1,232	38	54.5	38.7
2,865	403	578	748	1,136	991	1,371	119	55.5	36.6
3,516	383	729	966	1,438	1,070	1,617	133	61.4	34.1
4,150	447	890	1,011	1,802	1,299	1,893	148	63.8	33.7
4,306	354	845	1,173	1,934	1,450	1,584	119	65.7	43.2
5,316	498	1,103	1,463	2,252	1,598	2,182	105	64.8	36.1
6,601	506	1,271	1,808	3,016	1,551	2,353	259	70.0	38.7
8,188	613	1,491	2,049	4,035	1,719	2,680	112	73.0	39.9
8,560	708	1,466	1,577	4,809	1,423	3,042	137	78.0	33.4
10,838	1,270	2,343	1,844	5,381	788	2,358	155	73.8	32.8
13,462	1,490	3,047	1,801	7,124	376	2,135	215	79.3	32.3
14,286[h]	1,687	2,828	3,063	6,708	61	1,896	68	95.7	53.4
14,829[i]	1,668	3,168	3,198	6,795	144	1,950	218	87.5	39.1
16,247[j]	1,933	3,426	3,934	6,954	143	1,812	216	84.0	39.5

[d]Includes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.
[e]From 1978-90, split sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences are not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, deportation, suspended sentence, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, no sentence, life sentences, and death sentences are not included in computing average sentence.
[f]From 1986-90, split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence are not included in computing the average sentence.
[g]Defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during this year are reported only once.
[h]Includes 34 life sentences and 1 death sentence.
[i]Excludes no sentence, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, life sentences, and death sentences.
[j]Includes 59 life sentences.
[k]Includes 158 life sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1984*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), pp. 42, 43; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1985*** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), pp. 40, 41; and tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.34

Defendants convicted of drug offenses in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense and type of drug, 1985-91, preliminary 1992

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants convicted							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
Drug offenses	82 %	84 %	85 %	83 %	83 %	84 %	84 %	86 %
Drug distribution	84	86	85	84	84	84	85	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	75	91	95	95	92	90	87	82
Importation	79	80	76	78	81	84	84	89
Manufacture	81	74	85	79	84	86	80	84
Possession and other	72	71	80	76	74	76	72	76
Type of drug								
Heroin or cocaine	84	86	86	84	85	85	80	83
Marijuana	77	78	82	80	79	81	85	86
Other[a]	82	84	85	82	83	82	83	87

Note: See Note, table 5.14. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana, and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Drug Case Processing, 1985-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 5, Tables 7c and 7d. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.35

Offenders sentenced to prison for drug convictions in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense and type of drug, 1985-91, preliminary 1992

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent of offenders incarcerated							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
Drug offenses	76 %	77 %	76 %	79 %	84 %	86 %	87 %	88 %
Drug distribution	82	83	86	88	92	91	90	91
Continuing criminal enterprise	91	98	98	98	94	98	93	96
Importation	84	83	81	84	89	91	88	90
Manufacture	86	79	80	89	94	89	90	88
Possession and other	43	42	28	22	27	35	39	37
Type of drug								
Heroin or cocaine	80	81	83	87	90	91	91	92
Marijuana	67	68	62	63	70	77	79	81
Other[a]	79	77	79	75	82	82	80	83

Note: See Note, table 5.14. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana, and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Drug Case Processing, 1985-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 9, Tables 10c and 10d. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.36

Average length of prison sentences imposed for drug offenders in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense and type of drug, 1985-91, preliminary 1992

Most serious offense of conviction	Average length of imposed sentence (in months)							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
Drug offenses	58	62	68	71	75	81	86	82
Drug distribution	59	63	67	73	76	83	87	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	167	204	217	207	232	243	238	189
Importation	55	53	58	56	73	73	78	62
Manufacture	74	63	84	82	94	88	85	75
Possession and other	34	41	48	14	8	15	22	22
Type of drug								
Heroin or cocaine	62	64	72	77	80	89	96	96
Marijuana	46	49	50	47	50	48	51	46
Other[a]	66	75	80	80	96	97	100	85

Note: See Note, table 5.14. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana, and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Drug Case Processing, 1985-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.37

Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By type of case, 1975-93

Year	Total	U.S. Government cases		Private cases	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1975	1,467	92	6.3 %	1,375	93.7 %
1976	1,574	70	4.4	1,504	95.6
1977	1,689	78	4.6	1,611	95.4
1978	1,507	72	4.8	1,435	95.2
1979	1,312	78	5.9	1,234	94.1
1980	1,535	78	5.1	1,457	94.9
1981	1,434	142	9.9	1,292	90.1
1982	1,148	111	9.7	1,037	90.3
1983	1,287	95	7.4	1,192	92.6
1984	1,201	101	8.4	1,100	91.6
1985	1,142	90	7.9	1,052	92.1
1986	922	84	9.1	838	90.9
1987	858	100	11.6	758	88.4
1988	752	98	13.0	654	87.0
1989	738	99	13.4	639	86.6
1990	542	90	16.6	452	83.4
1991	743	93	12.5	650	87.5
1992	566	85	15.0	481	84.9
1993	724	86	11.9	638	88.1

Note: U.S. Government cases include both civil and criminal filings, and include cases where the Government was a plaintiff or a defendant. Data for 1975-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1985***, p. 156; ***1986***, pp. 176, 238 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1984***, p. 151; ***1987***, pp. 178, 257; ***1988***, pp. 181, 260; ***1989***, pp. 177, 258; ***1990***, pp. 137, 187; ***1991***, pp. 190, 243; ***1992***, pp. 179, 250; ***1993***, pp. A1-55, A53 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.38

Federal racketeering and criminal enterprise matters concluded and declined by U.S. attorneys[a]

By most serious offense investigated, United States, 1990

Most serious offense investigated	Matters concluded			Matters declined				
		Percent of suspects			Main reason for declination			
	Number of suspects	Filed for prosecution	Declined	Number of suspects declined	No crime	Referred for prosecution elsewhere	Case-related reasons[b]	Other reasons[c]
All offenses	95,760	63 %	37 %	35,239	16 %	25 %	30 %	29 %
Racketeering	2,704	52	48	1,302	16	19	45	20
Underlying offenses	8,317	49	51	4,268	18	20	37	24
Continuing Criminal Enterprise	440	85	15	67	1	31	31	36
Other drug offenses[d]	31,071	80	20	6,346	12	43	26	20
All other offenses	53,228	56	44	23,256	17	21	29	33

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP). The information was provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Abt Associates, Inc. generated the tables from the FJSP database. Federal racketeering statutes target a number of specific offenses, such as conspiracy to obstruct or obstruction of, interstate commerce by robbery or extortion; travel in interstate or foreign commerce, or use of the mails, with the intent to facilitate any unlawful activity; and any offer, acceptance, or solicitation of bribes to influence an employee benefit plan. The Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 amended existing Federal racketeering statutes to include the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). The statute defines *racketeering activity* as any of 27 types of violations of the U.S. Code and 8 types of State felonies. The 27 Federal offenses include specific types of gambling, prostitution, drug offenses, obscenity, theft, fraud, extortion, counterfeiting, bribery, obstruction of justice, cigarette bootlegging, and labor law violations. State predicate crimes include murder, kidnaping, gambling, arson, robbery, bribery, extortion, and drug offenses. The statute defines *enterprise* to include any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, or any group of individuals who, though not a legal entity, are associated in fact. Persons whose most serious offense was one of the listed U.S. Code violations, but who were not classified as racketeers or drug offenders were included under the heading "underlying offenses." The Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE) statute targets only illegal drug activity. The statute makes it a crime to commit or conspire to commit a continuing series of felony violations of the 1970 Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act when such acts are undertaken in concert with five or more other persons. Racketeering and CCE offenses were identified on the basis of the most serious offense mentioned. As a result, some racketeering offenders were excluded from the analysis because they were also charged with or convicted of a more serious offense (such as murder). Both individual and corporate cases are included, and both felonies and misdemeanors are included, unless otherwise indicated. (Source, pp. 2, 7.)

[a]Excludes matters resolved by U.S. magistrates.
[b]Includes reasons such as weak evidence and expiration of the statutes of limitations.
[c]Includes lack of resources to prosecute, minimal Federal interest, and failure to meet formal policy guidelines.
[d]Includes possession, which accounts for approximately 7 percent of Federal drug suspects.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prosecuting Criminal Enterprises***, Special Report NCJ-142524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1993), p. 3, Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.39

Defendants in Federal racketeering and criminal enterprise cases terminated

By most serious offense charged and disposition, United States, 1990

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants[a]	Cases terminated in U.S. District Courts					
		Total	Number convicted	Percent of defendants: Convicted Total	Convicted Plea[b]	Convicted Trial	Dismissed[c]	Acquitted
All offenses	58,696	100 %	47,486	81 %	71 %	10 %	16 %	3 %
Racketeering	996	100	807	81	64	17	15	4
Underlying offenses	2,252	100	1,940	86	77	9	11	3
Continuing Criminal Enterprise	128	100	115	90	57	33	9	1
Other drug trafficking	17,135	100	14,538	84	69	15	13	3
All other offenses	38,185	100	30,086	79	72	7	18	3

Note: See Note, table 5.38.

[a]Excludes eight defendants for whom outcome could not be determined.
[b]Includes nolo contendere.
[c]Includes nolle prosequi, deferred prosecution, and Narcotics Addicts Rehabilitation Act.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prosecuting Criminal Enterprises***, Special Report NCJ-142524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1993), p. 3, Table 3; p. 4, Table 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.40

Sentences imposed in Federal racketeering and criminal enterprise cases

By type of sentence and most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

Sentence	All offenses	Most serious conviction offense				
		Racketeering	Drug trafficking: Underlying offenses	Drug trafficking: Continuing Criminal Enterprise	Drug trafficking: Other	All other
All sentences[a]	47,036	855	1,861	82	14,851	29,387
Total[b]	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Incarceration[c]	61	73	61	98	91	45
Probation[c]	40	38	54	11	18	50
Any fine[d]	31	37	23	27	16	38
Average fine	$9,161	$25,055	$21,942	$100,239	$13,499	$7,137

Note: See Note, table 5.38.

[a]Excludes 458 offenders whose sentence could not be determined.
[b]Detail may not sum to total because of overlapping categories.
[c]Includes sentences combining incarceration and probation.
[d]Includes all fines, regardless of whether other sentences were also imposed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prosecuting Criminal Enterprises***, Special Report NCJ-142524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1993), p. 5, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.41

Prison sentences imposed in Federal racketeering and criminal enterprise cases

By length of sentence and most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

Sentence	All offenses	Most serious conviction offense				
		Racketeering	Drug trafficking: Underlying offenses	Drug trafficking: Continuing Criminal Enterprise[a]	Drug trafficking: Other	All other
All sentences[b]	28,659	625	1,136	80	13,559	13,259
Total[c]	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
1 year or less	38	33	55	4	16	60
2 to 5 years	36	45	35	6	43	29
6 to 10 years	14	12	5	23	23	6
11 to 20 years	8	8	3	29	13	4
Over 20 years	3	2	1	29	4	1
Life	(d)	(d)	0	10	(d)	(d)

Note: See Note, table 5.38.

[a]The Source agency classifies some offenders as Continuing Criminal Enterprise who were not specifically convicted under 21 U.S.C. 848.
[b]Excludes an unknown number of offenders whose sentence could not be determined.
[c]Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.
[d]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prosecuting Criminal Enterprises***, Special Report NCJ-142524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1993), p. 5, Table 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.42

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1992

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending Sept. 30, 1992			Indicted or first appearance during year ending Sept. 30, 1992			Convicted and sentenced during year ending Sept. 30, 1992		
		Arrest to indictment 30 days or less			Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less			Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent
Total	14,341	13,539	94.4 %	57,942	54,077	93.3 %	50,523	18,689	37.0 %
District of Columbia	309	307	99.4	770	570	74.0	575	55	9.6
First Circuit	632	618	97.8	1,471	1,256	85.4	1,286	321	25.0
Maine	92	91	98.9	197	194	98.5	161	18	11.2
Massachusetts	96	92	95.8	414	210	50.7	371	151	40.7
New Hampshire	15	14	93.3	110	110	100.0	96	0	0.0
Rhode Island	50	44	88.0	197	191	97.0	186	51	27.4
Puerto Rico	379	377	99.5	553	551	99.6	472	101	21.4
Second Circuit	1,444	1,306	90.4	4,084	3,647	89.3	3,897	1,642	42.1
Connecticut	69	63	91.3	327	312	95.4	315	9	2.9
New York:									
Northern	110	105	95.5	460	458	99.6	442	157	35.5
Eastern	676	594	87.9	1,629	1,288	79.1	1,574	1,094	69.5
Southern	501	459	91.6	1,125	1,059	94.1	1,042	345	33.1
Western	23	21	91.3	389	379	97.4	379	25	6.6
Vermont	65	64	98.5	154	151	98.1	145	12	8.3
Third Circuit	920	896	97.4	3,185	3,097	97.2	2,875	278	9.7
Delaware	53	53	100.0	161	155	96.3	144	27	18.8
New Jersey	387	382	98.7	978	973	99.5	877	41	4.7
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	189	183	96.8	1,093	1,085	99.3	1,031	42	4.1
Middle	19	18	94.7	353	343	97.2	328	27	8.2
Western	47	45	95.7	306	305	99.7	290	61	21.0
Virgin Islands	225	215	95.6	294	236	80.3	205	80	39.0
Fourth Circuit	756	694	91.8	7,653	7,565	98.9	6,407	1,903	29.7
Maryland	79	71	89.9	807	797	98.8	686	204	29.7
North Carolina:									
Eastern	58	51	87.9	1,254	1,253	99.9	907	526	58.0
Middle	82	81	98.8	450	449	99.8	376	9	2.4
Western	95	85	89.5	788	784	99.5	704	128	18.2
South Carolina	136	132	97.1	793	793	100.0	669	52	7.8
Virginia:									
Eastern	121	107	88.4	2,358	2,324	98.6	1,952	903	46.3
Western	76	63	82.9	506	484	95.7	480	49	10.2
West Virginia:									
Northern	11	11	100.0	242	237	97.9	217	17	7.8
Southern	98	93	94.9	455	444	97.6	416	15	3.6
Fifth Circuit	2,672	2,561	95.8	7,616	7,040	92.4	6,644	2,251	33.9
Louisiana:									
Eastern	282	265	94.0	693	689	99.4	647	65	10.0
Middle	3	3	100.0	46	46	100.0	45	3	6.7
Western	2	1	50.0	288	238	82.6	254	34	13.4
Mississippi:									
Northern	2	2	100.0	169	169	100.0	160	7	4.4
Southern	42	37	88.1	350	327	93.4	276	40	14.5
Texas:									
Northern	287	273	95.1	1,141	1,126	98.7	1,021	44	4.3
Eastern	55	54	98.2	391	375	95.9	322	61	18.9
Southern	1,117	1,108	99.2	2,366	2,056	86.9	1,972	1,038	52.6
Western	882	818	92.7	2,172	2,014	92.7	1,947	959	49.3
Sixth Circuit	790	710	89.9	4,999	4,670	93.4	4,515	943	20.9
Kentucky:									
Eastern	79	74	93.7	422	407	96.4	357	18	5.0
Western	48	47	97.9	513	504	98.2	468	92	19.7
Michigan:									
Eastern	77	62	80.5	937	769	82.1	863	327	37.9
Western	20	19	95.0	259	244	94.2	222	120	54.1
Ohio:									
Northern	161	144	89.4	687	662	96.4	658	103	15.7
Southern	72	59	81.9	667	650	97.5	627	37	5.9
Tennessee:									
Eastern	87	86	98.9	502	480	95.6	448	73	16.3
Middle	86	83	96.5	410	409	99.8	342	140	40.9
Western	160	136	85.0	602	545	90.5	530	33	6.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.42

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1992--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending Sept. 30, 1992			Indicted or first appearance during year ending Sept. 30, 1992			Convicted and sentenced during year ending Sept. 30, 1992		
		Arrest to indictment 30 days or less			Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less			Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent
Seventh Circuit	505	439	86.9 %	2,783	2,526	90.8 %	2,535	1,165	46.0 %
Illinois:									
Northern	268	205	76.5	1,000	791	79.1	938	741	79.0
Central	38	38	100.0	394	393	99.7	348	101	29.0
Southern	17	16	94.1	285	240	84.2	255	56	22.0
Indiana:									
Northern	23	22	95.7	275	274	99.6	250	35	14.0
Southern	45	44	97.8	303	303	100.0	284	195	68.7
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	91	91	100.0	382	382	100.0	344	32	9.3
Western	23	23	100.0	144	143	99.3	116	5	4.3
Eighth Circuit	513	476	92.8	2,690	2,561	95.2	2,382	335	14.1
Arkansas:									
Eastern	31	22	71.0	306	296	96.7	286	9	3.1
Western	24	22	91.7	173	172	99.4	150	20	13.3
Iowa:									
Northern	59	59	100.0	140	128	91.4	128	21	16.4
Southern	25	20	80.0	170	169	99.4	135	16	11.9
Minnesota	179	167	93.3	423	407	96.2	391	19	4.9
Missouri:									
Eastern	93	89	95.7	365	360	98.6	315	27	8.6
Western	30	27	90.0	449	415	92.4	414	142	34.3
Nebraska	6	6	100.0	253	211	83.4	219	17	7.8
North Dakota	45	43	95.6	162	159	98.1	137	49	35.8
South Dakota	21	21	100.0	249	244	98.0	207	15	7.2
Ninth Circuit	3,219	3,123	97.0	11,496	10,340	89.9	9,738	6,272	64.4
Alaska	62	60	96.8	356	343	96.3	260	94	36.2
Arizona	535	504	94.2	1,722	1,630	94.7	1,545	1,529	99.0
California:									
Northern	136	118	86.8	728	344	47.3	628	358	57.0
Eastern	55	44	80.0	753	686	91.1	675	338	50.1
Central	489	482	98.6	1,415	1,132	80.0	1,279	724	56.6
Southern	1,100	1,088	98.9	1,702	1,627	95.6	1,621	1,232	76.0
Hawaii	127	127	100.0	1,430	1,428	99.9	855	796	93.1
Idaho	40	39	97.5	116	115	99.1	89	8	9.0
Montana	53	52	98.1	328	328	100.0	274	58	21.2
Nevada	231	224	97.0	527	526	99.8	444	48	10.8
Oregon	67	63	94.0	718	517	72.0	664	297	44.7
Washington:									
Eastern	126	126	100.0	392	387	98.7	301	135	44.9
Western	165	163	98.8	1,185	1,153	97.3	994	620	62.4
Guam	18	18	100.0	97	97	100.0	87	23	26.4
Northern Marianas	15	15	100.0	27	27	100.0	22	12	54.5
Tenth Circuit	797	729	91.5	2,956	2,818	95.3	2,476	628	25.4
Colorado	182	161	88.5	553	518	93.7	463	146	31.5
Kansas	72	70	97.2	355	350	98.6	283	49	17.3
New Mexico	455	431	94.7	767	703	91.7	629	90	14.3
Oklahoma:									
Northern	9	9	100.0	230	227	98.7	190	5	2.6
Eastern	9	9	100.0	97	97	100.0	70	6	8.6
Western	68	47	69.1	521	490	94.0	439	192	43.7
Utah	0	X	X	318	318	100.0	293	31	10.6
Wyoming	2	2	100.0	115	115	100.0	109	109	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.42

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1992--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending Sept. 30, 1992			Indicted or first appearance during year ending Sept. 30, 1992			Convicted and sentenced during year ending Sept. 30, 1992		
		Arrest to indictment 30 days or less			Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less			Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent
Eleventh Circuit	1,784	1,680	94.2 %	8,239	7,987	96.9 %	7,193	2,896	40.3 %
Alabama:									
Northern	82	79	96.3	412	411	99.8	380	302	79.5
Middle	48	47	97.9	471	471	100.0	386	7	1.8
Southern	45	44	97.8	395	390	98.7	351	20	5.7
Florida:									
Northern	20	17	85.0	427	421	98.6	397	32	8.1
Middle	284	223	78.5	1,396	1,378	98.7	1,280	64	5.0
Southern	994	982	98.8	1,975	1,920	97.2	1,710	306	17.9
Georgia:									
Northern	105	103	98.1	669	544	81.3	579	558	96.4
Middle	122	104	85.2	1,999	1,960	98.0	1,664	1,434	86.2
Southern	84	81	96.4	495	492	99.4	446	173	38.8

Note: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending Sept. 30, 1992. The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (U.S.C. 3152-3156 and 3161-3174) required each U.S. District Court to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. The time interval from arrest to indictment or information is 30 days (18 U.S.C. 3161(b)). Defendants entering a plea of not guilty must be brought to trial not more than 70 days after a filing of an information or indictment, or after an appearance before a judicial officer of the court in which the charge is pending, whichever comes last (18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(1)). The trial may not commence sooner than 30 days from the date the defendant first appears unless written waiver is given (18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(2)). An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. attorney.

The Speedy Trial Act does not establish time limits governing the period between conviction and sentencing, but does require that statistics be furnished regarding the time span of this interval. The Committee on Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference has recommended a 45-day time limit for the interval from conviction to sentencing.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 286-291.

Table 5.43

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-92[a]

		Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced			
					Acquitted by			Plea of guilty or nolo	Convicted by	
Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act[c]	Dismissed	Court	Jury	Total	contendere	Court	Jury
1945	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114
1948	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015
1949	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998
1950	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,308	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,296	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	598	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962
1979	41,175	8,262	NA	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612
1980	36,560	7,962	NA	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636
1981	38,127	8,259	NA	6,981	266	1,012	29,868	24,322	1,867	3,679
1982	40,466	8,214	NA	7,051	255	938	32,252	27,392	1,205	3,655
1983	43,329	7,738	NA	6,566	281	891	35,591	30,523	1,286	3,782
1984	44,501	8,397	NA	7,022	327	1,048	36,104	31,461	969	3,674
1985	47,360	8,830	NA	7,484	415	931	38,530	33,823	994	3,713
1986	50,040	9,300	NA	7,894	461	945	40,740	35,448	1,139	4,153
1987	54,168	10,226	NA	8,802	446	978	43,942	38,440	1,371	4,131
1988	52,791	9,889	NA	8,379	453	1,057	42,902	37,514	1,267	4,121
1989	54,643	10,119	NA	8,420	638	1,061	44,524	38,681	1,225	4,618
1990	56,519	9,794	NA	8,193	630	971	46,725	40,452	1,063	5,210
1991[k]	56,747	9,979	NA	8,372	603	1,004	46,768	41,213	699	4,856
1992[a]	59,644	9,384	NA	7,769	560	1,055	50,260	44,632	576	5,052

See notes at end of table.

Type of sentence													
	Imprisonment												
		Regular sentences[b]											
Total	Total regular[d]	1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 59 months	60 months and over	Split sentence[e]	Indeterminate[f]	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender[g]	Probation	Fine	Other[h]	Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)[i]	Average sentence to probation (in months)[j]
17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(h)	16.5	NA
15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(h)	18.6	NA
15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(h)	17.3	NA
13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(h)	17.6	NA
14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(h)	15.8	NA
14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(h)	17.5	NA
15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(h)	18.1	NA
15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(h)	19.1	NA
16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(h)	19.4	NA
19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(h)	18.9	NA
17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,584	2,945	(h)	21.9	NA
13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(h)	24.9	NA
13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(h)	28.0	NA
14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(h)	28.2	NA
14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(d)	X	X	11,379	2,660	(h)	29.2	NA
14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	(d)	X	X	11,081	2,905	(h)	29.6	NA
14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(d)	X	X	10,714	2,772	677	31.0	NA
14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(d)	X	X	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	NA
13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	NA
13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA
13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA
13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA
13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA
12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA
12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	NA
12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA
14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA
16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA
17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	15,026	1,866	551	15.4	NA
17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA
17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA
18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA
19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	360	34.7	32.8
17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	285	48.6	32.4
14,580	9,818	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	13,459	4,368	506	49.0	32.3
13,191	8,484	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	438	51.9	33.1
13,700	8,906	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	488	55.3	31.7
15,857	10,673	2,202	2,313	2,422	3,736	3,538	1,163	483	12,723	3,395	277	58.6	32.2
17,886	11,979	2,503	2,671	2,543	4,262	3,973	1,496	438	14,097	3,220	388	57.2	33.5
17,710	11,828	2,282	2,666	2,628	4,252	4,063	1,482	337	13,880	3,977	537	58.0	35.0
18,679	12,910	2,285	2,886	2,995	4,744	4,084	1,494	191	14,404	4,830	617	60.2	35.2
20,261	15,004	2,393	3,251	3,529	5,831	4,397	1,200	20	15,230	4,232	657	64.6	35.5
23,344	17,556	2,661	3,850	3,942	7,103	4,524	1,257	7	16,023	4,368	207	65.4	35.2
22,473	17,605	3,070	3,721	3,291	7,523	4,014	848	6	16,057	4,087	285	66.1	34.0
24,867	21,485	5,057	5,301	3,463	7,664	2,676	706	0	14,997	4,193	467	58.6	32.9
27,796	25,768	6,701	6,466	3,305	9,296	1,716	312	0	14,196	4,176	557	59.2	32.7
29,189[l]	28,809	7,896	6,667	5,123	9,123	NA	NA	NA	13,754	3,772	53	69.6	42.7
32,866[m]	31,895	8,281	8,073	5,650	9,891	NA	NA	NA	13,299	3,985	109	65.6	32.3

Table 5.43

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-92[a]--Continued

Note: See Notes, tables 5.27 and 5.33. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.

[a]Data for 1992 are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.
[b]Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences). Beginning in 1991, includes sentences of at least 1 month that may be followed by a term of probation.
[c]Includes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
[d]From 1979-85, total includes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.
[e]A split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651 approved Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834). Included are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts. For 1959-62, split sentences are included in prison terms of 1 year and 1 day and under.
[f]18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
[g]18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c) (repealed 10/14/84). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1977.
[h]From 1945-60, "other" was included with sentences of probation. From 1986-90, "other" included deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less, time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences. Beginning in 1991, "other" includes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.
[i]From 1977-90, split sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences were not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, deportation, suspended sentence, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, no sentences, life sentences, and death sentences were not included in computing average sentence.
[j]From 1986-90, split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences were not included in computing average sentences. Beginning in 1991, supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence were not included in computing the average sentence.
[k]Beginning in 1991, defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once.
[l]Includes 43 life sentences, 1 death sentence, and 336 cases with either no sentence, a suspended sentence, a sealed sentence, deportation, or imprisonment of 4 days or less.
[m]Includes 111 life sentences and 860 cases with either no sentence, a suspended sentence, a sealed sentence, deportation, or imprisonment of 4 days or less.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974*** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1979***, p. 108; ***1981***, p. 101, Table 46; ***1983***, p. 171; ***1985***, p. 180; ***1986***, pp. 271-278 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1982***, p. 141; ***1987***, pp. 294-304; ***1988***, pp. 297-304; ***1989***, pp. 295-302; ***1990***, pp. 204-207; ***1991***, pp. 256, 257, 262, 263; ***1992***, pp. 269-272, 276-279 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.44

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, fiscal year 1992

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury
Total	59,644	9,384	7,769	560	1,055	50,260	44,154	476	578	5,052
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	209	47	31	2	14	162	123	0	3	36
Murder-first degree	120	31	19	2	10	89	60	0	1	28
Murder-second degree	31	8	5	0	3	23	20	0	0	3
Manslaughter	58	8	7	0	1	50	43	0	2	5
Robbery	1,726	120	88	6	26	1,606	1,430	0	9	167
Bank	1,668	107	79	6	22	1,561	1,392	0	8	161
Postal	33	5	4	0	1	28	23	0	1	4
Other	25	8	5	0	3	17	15	0	0	2
Assault	650	211	167	16	28	439	367	0	14	58
Burglary	135	25	24	0	1	110	106	0	0	4
Bank	38	2	1	0	1	36	34	0	0	2
Postal	31	2	2	0	0	29	29	0	0	0
Interstate shipments	14	6	6	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
Other	52	15	15	0	0	37	35	0	0	2
Larceny and theft	4,088	860	779	29	52	3,228	3,044	33	46	105
Bank	280	44	30	2	12	236	228	0	1	7
Postal	471	49	43	1	5	422	414	1	0	7
Interstate shipments	359	36	25	6	5	323	293	0	1	29
Other U.S. property	2,086	528	493	15	20	1,558	1,487	18	30	23
Transport etc., stolen property	282	48	42	1	5	234	196	0	2	36
Other	610	155	146	4	5	455	426	14	12	3
Embezzlement	1,986	212	181	5	26	1,774	1,706	4	7	57
Bank	867	64	58	0	6	803	788	0	3	12
Postal	402	50	45	0	5	352	336	1	2	13
Other	717	98	78	5	15	619	582	3	2	32
Fraud	8,748	927	716	35	176	7,821	7,211	21	26	563
Income tax	1,003	81	59	0	22	922	807	2	10	103
Lending institution	1,582	153	116	5	32	1,429	1,297	5	5	122
Postal	1,428	170	126	9	35	1,258	1,128	5	5	120
Veterans and allotments	9	1	1	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange	93	19	7	0	12	74	65	0	1	8
Social Security	273	24	21	0	3	249	242	0	0	7
False personation	52	9	9	0	0	43	41	0	0	2
Nationality laws	55	7	7	0	0	48	45	0	0	3
Passport fraud	190	12	12	0	0	178	174	0	0	4
False claims and statements	1,859	186	153	3	30	1,673	1,591	6	2	74
Other	2,204	265	205	18	42	1,939	1,813	3	3	120

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.44

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, fiscal year 1992--Continued

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury
Auto theft	347	39	29	0	10	308	293	0	0	15
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,446	152	163	0	16	1,294	1,222	0	5	67
Transport forged securities	51	9	9	0	0	42	34	0	0	8
Postal forgery	102	8	7	0	1	94	89	0	1	4
Other forgery	702	90	87	0	3	612	591	0	1	20
Counterfeiting	591	45	33	0	12	546	508	0	3	35
Sex offenses	428	75	62	0	13	353	291	1	5	56
Sexual abuse	255	48	36	0	12	207	169	0	1	37
Other	173	27	26	0	1	146	122	1	4	19
Drug laws, total	21,212	2,965	2,499	69	397	18,247	15,327	27	86	2,807
Marijuana	5,657	917	814	15	88	4,740	4,283	2	34	421
Drugs	13,122	1,747	1,443	31	273	11,375	9,178	18	40	2,139
Controlled substances	2,263	286	229	21	36	1,977	1,742	7	11	217
Other drug related statutes	170	15	13	2	0	155	124	0	1	30
Miscellaneous general offenses	13,094	2,959	2,383	369	207	10,135	8,608	362	319	846
Bribery	318	26	24	1	1	292	261	0	3	28
Drunk driving and traffic	6,301	1,833	1,467	335	31	4,468	3,793	352	280	43
Escape	533	87	79	4	4	446	423	1	0	22
Extortion, racketeering, threats	741	130	94	4	32	611	502	0	4	105
Gambling and lottery	268	52	47	0	5	216	204	0	0	12
Kidnaping	81	18	15	1	2	63	49	0	2	12
Perjury	111	28	18	1	9	83	66	0	0	17
Weapons and firearms	4,507	670	532	17	121	3,837	3,203	6	23	605
Other	234	115	107	6	2	119	107	3	7	2
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	2,491	212	201	2	9	2,279	2,214	2	9	54
Liquor, Internal Revenue	26	7	7	0	0	19	19	0	0	0
Federal statutes	3,058	573	466	27	80	2,485	2,193	26	49	217
Agricultural/conservation acts	410	85	72	6	7	325	282	10	19	14
Antitrust violations	72	10	3	0	7	62	53	0	0	9
Food and Drug Act	81	11	10	1	0	70	67	0	0	3
Migratory bird laws	58	33	20	13	0	25	16	1	7	1
Motor Carrier Act	37	1	1	0	0	36	35	0	1	0
National defense laws	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Civil rights	113	40	26	0	14	73	56	0	0	17
Contempt	45	9	9	0	0	36	28	1	2	5
Customs laws	132	29	25	0	4	103	100	0	0	3
Postal laws	250	20	18	0	2	230	223	2	2	3
Other	1,859	335	282	7	46	1,524	1,332	12	18	162

Note: Defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 266-268.

Table 5.45

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, fiscal year 1992

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence: Sentences to imprisonment: Total imprisonment	Regular sentences[a]: 6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months	Over 60 months	Average sentence in months[b]	Life	Death	Other[c]
Total	50,260	32,866	4,957	3,324	8,073	5,650	9,891	65.6	111	0	860
GENERAL OFFENSES											
Homicide	162	146	13	7	22	26	68	136.4	9	0	1
Murder-first degree	89	80	4	1	3	16	46	200.4	9	0	1
Murder-second degree	23	23	1	0	1	4	17	147.0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	50	43	8	6	18	6	5	26.4	0	0	0
Robbery	1,606	1,569	22	28	166	437	911	99.9	0	0	5
Bank	1,561	1,527	18	26	162	429	887	100.1	0	0	5
Postal	28	27	0	2	3	5	17	102.1	0	0	0
Other	17	15	4	0	1	3	7	69.7	0	0	0
Assault	439	299	80	39	58	74	36	42.4	0	0	12
Burglary	110	106	11	8	40	22	25	49.9	0	0	0
Bank	36	36	1	0	5	11	19	91.0	0	0	0
Postal	29	29	3	2	18	5	1	23.9	0	0	0
Interstate shipments	8	7	1	2	4	0	0	15.7	0	0	0
Other	37	34	6	4	13	6	5	35.6	0	0	0
Larceny and theft	3,228	1,085	373	234	292	94	44	22.8	2	0	46
Bank	236	103	25	29	17	21	9	49.7	0	0	2
Postal	422	206	76	59	57	6	0	11.7	0	0	8
Interstate shipments	323	187	45	38	67	16	17	28.7	2	0	2
Other U.S. property	1,558	274	130	56	50	8	3	14.8	0	0	27
Transport etc., stolen property	234	183	26	23	82	38	12	33.2	0	0	2
Other	455	132	71	29	19	5	3	11.3	0	0	5
Embezzlement	1,774	745	374	124	143	41	22	15.6	0	0	41
Bank	803	398	228	52	70	16	3	11.4	0	0	29
Postal	352	74	42	17	9	2	2	10.3	0	0	2
Other	619	273	104	55	64	23	17	22.9	0	0	10
Fraud	7,824	4,005	1,241	811	1,245	419	136	20.5	0	0	153
Income tax	922	419	144	91	106	50	14	20.7	0	0	14
Lending institution	1,430	899	249	189	323	93	25	20.5	0	0	20
Postal	1,258	760	137	142	315	119	36	25.7	0	0	11
Veterans and allotments	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	6.5	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange	74	33	2	5	12	13	1	34.0	0	0	0
Social Security	249	116	42	26	34	9	2	16.2	0	0	3
False personation	43	21	6	5	7	2	1	17.6	0	0	0
Nationality laws	48	34	18	6	4	2	0	9.8	0	0	4
Passport fraud	178	92	53	16	6	5	1	10.9	0	0	11
False claims and statements	1,675	689	358	107	111	41	6	12.4	0	0	66
Other	1,939	940	231	223	327	85	50	22.8	0	0	24
Auto theft	308	232	34	52	116	22	5	22.1	0	0	3
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,294	660	190	159	217	65	11	18.2	0	0	18
Transport forged securities	42	35	4	8	15	7	1	24.3	0	0	0
Postal forgery	94	46	16	10	13	6	0	17.3	0	0	1
Other forgery	612	257	86	77	59	25	4	16.0	0	0	6
Counterfeiting	546	322	84	64	130	27	6	19.5	0	0	11
Sex offenses	353	283	21	32	93	41	92	67.6	1	0	3
Sexual abuse	207	182	13	9	66	21	70	77.6	1	0	2
Other	146	101	8	23	27	20	22	49.7	0	0	1
Drug laws, total	18,246	16,040	978	832	3,423	3,397	7,145	87.8	80	0	185
Marijuana	4,740	3,822	500	340	1,247	819	872	49.9	4	0	40
Drugs	11,374	10,465	364	397	1,810	2,212	5,512	99.4	60	0	110
Controlled substances	1,977	1,633	110	94	363	358	666	93.3	7	0	35
Other drug related statutes	155	120	4	1	3	8	95	222.4	9	0	0
Miscellaneous general offenses	10,132	4,955	651	555	1,434	811	1,258	64.8	17	0	229
Bribery	292	137	19	29	46	17	13	48.5	0	0	13
Drunk driving and traffic	4,468	413	195	40	4	2	5	31.8	0	0	167
Escape	446	410	72	105	167	46	8	20.7	0	0	12
Extortion, racketeering, threats	611	511	32	36	135	149	142	66.2	4	0	13
Gambling and lottery	215	77	30	18	25	3	1	14.9	0	0	0
Kidnaping	63	55	4	1	3	6	37	157.0	4	0	0
Perjury	83	53	9	14	18	9	2	24.3	0	0	1
Weapons and firearms	3,835	3,275	275	310	1,035	578	1,049	73.9	9	0	19
Other	119	24	15	2	1	1	1	12.5	0	0	4

See notes at end of table.

	Probation						
Total	6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 months and over	Average sentence in months[d]	Other[e]	Fine only
13,408	751	2,649	2,677	7,222	32.3	109	3,985
13	1	2	3	7	50.7	0	3
7	0	1	2	4	65.7	0	2
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
6	1	1	1	3	33.2	0	1
33	1	2	4	26	55.1	0	4
30	1	2	3	24	56.6	0	4
1	0	0	0	1	36.0	0	0
2	0	0	1	1	42.0	0	0
106	18	34	21	33	22.8	0	34
4	0	1	2	1	23.0	0	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	36.0	0	0
3	0	1	2	0	18.7	0	0
1,834	260	531	325	705	26.3	13	309
130	4	17	31	78	44.8	0	3
214	3	11	46	153	35.7	1	2
131	2	5	24	100	39.3	0	5
1,041	201	352	179	299	22.0	10	243
45	1	1	7	36	44.3	0	6
273	49	145	38	39	16.9	2	50
998	31	100	233	617	34.5	17	31
399	15	37	76	259	34.4	12	6
271	7	26	89	149	32.4	0	7
328	9	37	68	209	36.3	5	18
3,611	68	298	727	2,481	37.3	37	208
479	5	27	89	357	41.2	1	24
504	7	35	76	367	40.1	19	27
474	4	20	64	385	43.5	1	24
6	1	1	1	3	29.0	0	0
41	1	3	4	33	39.1	0	0
129	1	8	27	91	36.7	2	4
21	1	5	3	12	31.7	0	1
14	0	1	1	12	35.1	0	0
84	6	10	24	44	28.7	0	2
920	21	88	230	570	33.6	11	66
939	21	100	208	607	35.5	3	60
76	4	2	13	57	50.3	0	0
613	6	54	153	396	35.1	4	21
7	0	3	2	2	22.3	0	0
45	0	2	8	35	38.9	0	3
347	5	36	94	209	34.1	3	8
214	1	13	49	150	36.4	1	10
61	1	5	6	48	41.6	1	9
21	1	1	1	17	39.1	1	4
40	0	4	5	31	43.0	0	5
2,016	40	290	384	1,297	38.7	5	189
858	12	206	204	436	32.0	0	60
830	15	54	122	635	42.7	4	79
298	11	27	53	206	47.6	1	45
30	2	3	5	20	35.0	0	5
2,318	220	1,017	384	688	23.0	9	2,859
150	2	15	31	102	39.0	0	5
1,331	179	913	150	84	13.8	5	2,724
34	0	6	8	20	36.2	0	2
89	2	5	19	63	41.2	0	11
130	0	18	48	64	31.5	0	8
8	2	0	2	4	31.5	0	0
29	0	2	7	20	48.1	0	1
505	18	44	113	327	35.4	3	55
42	17	14	6	4	13.5	1	53

Table 5.45

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, fiscal year 1992--Continued

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence: Sentences to imprisonment: Total imprisonment	Regular sentences[a]: 6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months	Over 60 months	Average sentence in months[b]	Life	Death	Other[c]
SPECIAL OFFENSES											
Immigration laws	2,279	1,790	695	287	581	72	39	16.1	0	0	116
Liquor, Internal Revenue	19	2	2	0	0	0	0	6.0	0	0	0
Federal statutes	2,486	949	272	156	243	129	99	37.2	2	0	48
Agricultural/conservation acts	325	49	29	10	3	2	0	8.6	0	0	5
Antitrust violations	62	13	6	2	0	1	0	12.3	0	0	4
Food and Drug Act	70	10	3	0	4	1	0	15.4	0	0	2
Migratory bird laws	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	15.4	0	0	1
Motor Carrier Act	36	14	10	1	2	0	0	6.6	0	0	1
National defense laws	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0
Civil rights	73	50	5	10	17	8	9	92.0	0	0	1
Contempt	36	23	10	3	6	3	0	15.2	0	0	1
Customs laws	103	35	15	10	5	3	1	14.9	0	0	1
Postal laws	230	33	22	3	0	0	4	40.6	0	0	4
Other	1,525	721	172	117	206	111	85	37.9	2	0	28

[a]Includes sentences of at least 1 month which may be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
[b]Excludes life sentences, death sentences, deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.
[c]Includes deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.
[d]Excludes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.
[e]Includes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 269-272.

Total	Probation					Other[e]	Fine only
	6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 months and over	Average sentence in months[d]		
459	26	31	98	281	31.2	23	30
14	0	0	0	14	38.1	0	3
1,252	75	282	324	571	28.6	0	285
196	23	71	54	48	21.2	0	80
17	1	0	5	11	34.2	0	32
42	3	5	18	16	26.8	0	18
14	0	1	3	10	34.7	0	10
22	0	2	6	14	36.5	0	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	1
20	1	6	3	10	27.8	0	3
11	0	3	4	4	27.3	0	2
53	2	12	10	29	37.9	0	15
177	9	46	52	70	28.7	0	20
700	36	136	169	359	29.7	0	104

Table 5.46

Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense, sex, race, and ethnicity, fiscal year 1993

Primary offense	Total cases	Sex				Total cases	Race, ethnicity[a]							
		Male		Female			White		Black		Hispanic		Other[b]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,000	35,555	84.6 %	6,445	15.4 %	41,680	18,161	43.6 %	12,163	29.2 %	9,925	23.8 %	1,431	3.4 %
Murder	85	77	90.6	8	9.4	85	29	34.1	30	35.3	8	9.4	18	21.2
Manslaughter	46	36	78.3	10	21.7	46	10	21.7	2	4.4	1	2.2	33	71.7
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	47	42	89.4	5	10.6	47	21	44.7	5	10.6	11	23.4	10	21.3
Sexual abuse	155	154	99.4	1	0.6	155	18	11.6	11	7.1	5	3.2	121	78.1
Assault	356	318	89.3	38	10.7	352	147	41.8	84	23.9	38	10.8	83	23.6
Robbery	1,652	1,573	95.2	79	4.8	1,650	814	49.3	697	42.2	99	6.0	40	2.4
Arson	91	77	84.6	14	15.4	91	79	86.8	8	8.8	2	2.2	2	2.2
Drug offenses														
Trafficking	17,251	15,402	89.3	1,849	10.7	17,239	5,717	33.2	5,588	32.4	5,624	32.6	310	1.8
Communication facility	262	197	75.2	65	24.8	262	119	45.4	51	19.5	86	32.8	6	2.3
Simple possession	938	759	80.9	179	19.1	925	375	40.5	171	18.5	364	39.4	15	1.6
Firearms	3,130	3,020	96.5	110	3.5	3,121	1,442	46.2	1,213	38.9	382	12.2	84	2.7
Burglary, breaking and entering	65	63	96.9	2	3.1	65	41	63.1	16	24.6	1	1.5	7	10.8
Auto theft	312	285	91.4	27	8.6	310	210	67.7	61	19.7	28	9.0	11	3.6
Larceny	3,092	2,085	67.4	1,007	32.6	3,010	1,556	51.7	1,107	36.8	228	7.6	119	3.9
Fraud	5,602	4,218	75.3	1,384	24.7	5,561	3,395	61.0	1,566	28.2	430	7.7	170	3.1
Embezzlement	943	381	40.4	562	59.6	933	609	65.3	211	22.6	62	6.6	51	5.5
Forgery, counterfeiting	896	691	77.1	205	22.9	891	423	47.5	329	36.9	110	12.4	29	3.2
Bribery	224	186	83.0	38	17.0	221	122	55.2	52	23.5	24	10.9	23	10.4
Tax	811	693	85.4	118	14.6	805	612	76.0	114	14.2	49	6.1	30	3.7
Money laundering	943	751	79.6	192	20.4	942	482	51.2	153	16.2	282	29.9	25	2.7
Racketeering, extortion	439	395	90.0	44	10.0	439	267	60.8	100	22.8	34	7.7	38	8.7
Gambling, lottery	184	169	91.8	15	8.2	182	143	78.6	25	13.7	1	0.6	13	7.1
Civil rights	123	115	93.5	8	6.5	123	101	82.1	19	15.5	2	1.6	1	0.8
Immigration	2,185	2,032	93.0	153	7.0	2,146	142	6.6	172	8.0	1,738	81.0	94	4.4
Pornography, prostitution	89	86	96.6	3	3.4	89	82	92.2	5	5.6	1	1.1	1	1.1
Prison offenses	254	235	92.5	19	7.5	253	113	44.7	91	36.0	45	17.8	4	1.6
Administration of justice offenses	715	535	74.8	180	25.2	709	352	49.6	158	22.3	171	24.1	28	4.0
Environmental, wildlife	164	157	95.7	7	4.3	162	121	74.7	4	2.5	18	11.1	19	11.7
National defense	59	57	96.6	2	3.4	59	32	54.2	1	1.7	23	39.0	3	5.1
Anti-trust	40	39	97.5	1	2.5	40	40	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Food and drug	73	63	86.3	10	13.7	73	57	78.1	1	1.4	13	17.8	2	2.7
Other	774	664	85.8	110	14.2	694	490	70.6	118	17.0	45	6.5	41	5.9

Note: The sentencing reform provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, Public Law No. 98-473 (1984), created the United States Sentencing Commission. The Commission's primary function is to develop sentencing policies and practices for the Federal courts. On Apr. 13, 1987, the Commission submitted its initial Sentencing Guidelines and Policy Statements to Congress. The guidelines became effective on Nov. 1, 1987, and apply to all offenses committed on or after that date. These data are derived from the United States Sentencing Commission's fiscal year 1993 data file. The Commission collected information on 42,107 cases sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 during fiscal year 1993 (Oct. 1, 1992 through Sept. 30, 1993), for which data were received by the Commission as of Jan. 11, 1994. Given the nature of the data file and reporting requirements, the following types of cases are not included in the data presented here: cases initiated but for which no convictions were obtained; defendants convicted for whom no sentences were yet issued; defendants sentenced but for whom no data were submitted to the Commission; cases that solely involved petty offenses, organizational defendants, or diversionary sentences; and cases not sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (non-guideline cases).

A case or defendant is defined as a single sentencing event for a single defendant (even if multiple indictments or multiple convictions are consolidated for sentencing). Multiple defendants in a single sentencing event are treated as separate cases. If an individual defendant is sentenced more than once during the time period of interest, each sentencing event is identified as a separate case. (Source, p. 51.)

Of the 42,107 guideline cases some were excluded due to missing information. For sex, 107 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 94; and missing gender information, 33. For race and ethnicity, 427 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 94; and missing race or ethnicity information, 388.

Under drug offenses, "communication facility" refers to the use of a communication facility, e.g., a telephone, in a drug trafficking offense.

[a]The Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics.
[b]Includes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, ***Annual Report 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994), pp. 57, 60.

Table 5.47

Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense and age, fiscal year 1993

Primary offense	Total cases	Age													
		Under 21 years		21 to 25 years		26 to 30 years		31 to 35 years		36 to 40 years		41 to 50 years		Over 50 years	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,810	2,013	4.8 %	7,326	17.5 %	7,805	18.7 %	7,426	17.8 %	6,020	14.4 %	7,398	17.7 %	3,822	9.1 %
Murder	84	5	6.0	17	20.2	21	25.0	18	21.4	12	14.3	6	7.1	5	6.0
Manslaughter	46	4	8.7	12	26.1	15	32.6	5	10.9	2	4.3	5	10.9	3	6.5
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	47	5	10.6	12	25.5	5	10.6	9	19.2	7	14.9	4	8.5	5	10.6
Sexual abuse	154	17	11.0	31	20.1	30	19.5	25	16.2	14	9.1	13	8.4	24	15.6
Assault	352	43	12.2	72	20.4	64	18.2	53	15.1	43	12.2	51	14.5	26	7.4
Robbery	1,650	137	8.3	373	22.6	355	21.5	304	18.4	218	13.2	196	11.9	67	4.1
Arson	91	9	9.9	17	18.7	15	16.5	21	23.1	9	9.9	10	11.0	10	11.0
Drug offenses															
Trafficking	17,217	868	5.0	3,374	19.6	3,474	20.2	3,314	19.2	2,559	14.9	2,637	15.3	991	5.8
Communication facility	261	8	3.1	42	16.1	51	19.5	69	26.4	31	11.9	42	16.1	18	6.9
Simple possession	919	80	8.7	213	23.2	206	22.4	165	18.0	124	13.5	97	10.5	34	3.7
Firearms	3,126	207	6.6	668	21.4	625	20.0	555	17.7	439	14.0	461	14.8	171	5.5
Burglary, breaking and entering	65	15	23.1	17	26.2	15	23.1	6	9.2	3	4.6	8	12.3	1	1.5
Auto theft	312	20	6.4	77	24.7	53	17.0	49	15.7	36	11.5	56	18.0	21	6.7
Larceny	3,076	224	7.3	520	16.9	514	16.7	505	16.4	424	13.8	555	18.0	334	10.9
Fraud	5,584	97	1.7	595	10.7	816	14.6	919	16.5	866	15.5	1,400	25.1	891	16.0
Embezzlement	942	20	2.1	154	16.4	193	20.5	161	17.1	151	16.0	194	20.6	69	7.3
Forgery, counterfeiting	893	40	4.5	181	20.3	182	20.4	160	17.9	122	13.7	146	16.3	62	6.9
Bribery	224	0	X	12	5.4	19	8.5	40	17.9	25	11.2	70	31.2	58	25.9
Tax	809	15	1.9	36	4.5	48	5.9	75	9.3	124	15.3	260	32.1	251	31.0
Money laundering	942	6	0.6	67	7.1	117	12.4	143	15.2	148	15.7	296	31.4	165	17.5
Racketeering, extortion	439	18	4.1	51	11.6	51	11.6	56	12.8	57	13.0	112	25.5	94	21.4
Gambling, lottery	184	1	0.5	0	X	11	6.0	12	6.5	18	9.8	66	35.9	76	41.3
Civil rights	123	6	4.9	17	13.8	30	24.4	22	17.9	14	11.4	18	14.6	16	13.0
Immigration	2,127	99	4.7	494	23.2	561	26.4	417	19.6	274	12.9	218	10.2	64	3.0
Pornography, prostitution	89	2	2.2	2	2.2	8	9.0	9	10.1	11	12.4	28	31.5	29	32.6
Prison offenses	253	6	2.4	45	18.0	53	21.0	54	21.3	32	12.7	51	20.2	12	4.7
Administration of justice offenses	714	26	3.6	110	15.4	131	18.4	118	16.5	96	13.5	126	17.6	107	15.0
Environmental, wildlife	163	1	0.6	9	5.5	23	14.1	31	19.0	23	14.1	48	29.5	28	17.2
National defense	59	1	1.7	6	10.2	8	13.6	9	15.2	11	18.6	14	23.7	10	17.0
Anti-trust	40	0	X	0	X	0	X	3	7.5	3	7.5	7	17.5	27	67.5
Food and drug	73	0	X	7	9.6	15	20.5	7	9.6	13	17.8	18	24.7	13	17.8
Other	752	33	4.4	95	12.6	96	12.8	92	12.2	111	14.8	185	24.6	140	18.6

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Of the 42,107 guideline cases, 297 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 94; and missing date of birth, 263.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994), p. 61.

Table 5.48

Mode of conviction in U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1993

Primary offense	Total cases	Mode of conviction			
		Plea of guilty		Trial	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,838	37,019	88.5 %	4,819	11.5 %
Murder	85	49	57.7	36	42.4
Manslaughter	46	41	89.1	5	10.9
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	47	33	70.2	14	29.8
Sexual abuse	153	124	81.1	29	19.0
Assault	354	269	76.0	85	24.0
Robbery	1,647	1,463	88.8	184	11.2
Arson	91	70	76.9	21	23.1
Drug offenses					
Trafficking	17,157	14,460	84.3	2,697	15.7
Communication facility	260	253	97.3	7	2.7
Simple possession	935	894	95.6	41	4.4
Firearms	3,119	2,704	86.7	415	13.3
Burglary, breaking and entering	65	65	100.0	0	X
Auto theft	312	293	93.9	19	6.1
Larceny	3,089	2,938	95.1	151	4.9
Fraud	5,586	5,161	92.4	425	7.6
Embezzlement	943	923	97.9	20	2.1
Forgery, counterfeiting	894	853	95.4	41	4.6
Bribery	222	204	91.9	18	8.1
Tax	809	729	90.1	80	9.9
Money laundering	938	784	83.6	154	16.4
Racketeering, extortion	437	329	75.3	108	24.7
Gambling, lottery	183	179	97.8	4	2.2
Civil rights	120	94	78.3	26	21.7
Immigration	2,187	2,121	97.0	66	3.0
Pornography, prostitution	89	79	88.8	10	11.2
Prison offenses	253	234	92.5	19	7.5
Administration of justice offenses	711	654	92.0	57	8.0
Environmental, wildlife	164	154	93.9	10	6.1
National defense	58	53	91.4	5	8.6
Anti-trust	39	36	92.3	3	7.7
Food and drug	72	65	90.3	7	9.7
Other	773	711	92.0	62	8.0

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Of the 42,107 guideline cases, 269 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 94; and missing information on mode of conviction, 234.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, ***Annual Report 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994), p. 72.

Table 5.49

Sentences imposed under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By type of sentence and primary offense, fiscal year 1993

Primary offense	Total cases	Imprisonment						Probation					
		Total receiving imprisonment		Prison only		Prison/ community split sentence[a]		Total receiving probation		Probation and confinement		Probation only	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,590	32,140	77.3 %	30,609	73.6 %	1,531	3.7 %	9,450	22.7 %	3,276	7.9 %	6,174	14.8 %
Murder	84	83	98.8	83	98.8	0	X	1	1.2	1	1.2	0	X
Manslaughter	46	37	80.4	35	76.1	2	4.4	9	19.6	4	8.7	5	10.9
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	47	46	97.9	46	97.9	0	X	1	2.1	0	X	1	2.1
Sexual abuse	154	143	92.9	142	92.2	1	0.7	11	7.1	10	6.5	1	0.7
Assault	355	291	82.0	277	78.0	14	3.9	64	18.0	20	5.6	44	12.4
Robbery	1,647	1,633	99.2	1,629	98.9	4	0.2	14	0.9	8	0.5	6	0.4
Arson	91	78	85.7	75	82.4	3	3.3	13	14.3	7	7.7	6	6.6
Drug offenses													
Trafficking	17,159	16,125	94.0	15,824	92.2	301	1.8	1,034	6.0	488	2.8	546	3.2
Communication facility	259	204	78.8	200	77.2	4	1.5	55	21.2	24	9.3	31	12.0
Simple possession	921	456	49.5	440	47.8	16	1.7	465	50.5	80	8.7	385	41.8
Firearms	3,116	2,759	88.5	2,676	85.9	83	2.7	357	11.5	157	5.0	200	6.4
Burglary, breaking and entering	65	58	89.2	55	84.6	3	4.6	7	10.8	5	7.7	2	3.1
Auto theft	311	235	75.6	223	71.7	12	3.9	76	24.4	46	14.8	30	9.7
Larceny	3,028	1,247	41.2	1,131	37.4	116	3.8	1,781	58.8	465	15.4	1,316	43.5
Fraud	5,528	3,196	57.8	2,709	49.0	487	8.8	2,332	42.2	930	16.8	1,402	25.4
Embezzlement	918	484	52.7	314	34.2	170	18.5	434	47.3	143	15.6	291	31.7
Forgery, counterfeiting	884	457	51.7	427	48.3	30	3.4	427	48.3	161	18.2	266	30.1
Bribery	221	133	60.2	108	48.9	25	11.3	88	39.8	34	15.4	54	24.4
Tax	800	309	38.6	257	32.1	52	6.5	491	61.4	154	19.3	337	42.1
Money laundering	932	706	75.8	679	72.9	27	2.9	226	24.3	70	7.5	156	16.7
Racketeering, extortion	438	389	88.8	372	84.9	17	3.9	49	11.2	21	4.8	28	6.4
Gambling, lottery	183	59	32.2	43	23.5	16	8.7	124	67.8	57	31.2	67	36.6
Civil rights	119	63	52.9	49	41.2	14	11.8	56	47.1	19	16.0	37	31.1
Immigration	2,170	1,824	84.1	1,777	81.9	47	2.2	346	15.9	87	4.0	259	11.9
Pornography, prostitution	89	53	59.6	50	56.2	3	3.4	36	40.5	23	25.8	13	14.6
Prison offenses	254	248	97.6	239	94.1	9	3.5	6	2.4	3	1.2	3	1.2
Administration of justice offenses	708	467	66.0	430	60.7	37	5.2	241	34.0	90	12.7	151	21.3
Environmental, wildlife	150	50	33.3	45	30.0	5	3.3	100	66.7	35	23.3	65	43.3
National defense	57	35	61.4	31	54.4	4	7.0	22	38.6	6	10.5	16	28.1
Anti-trust	37	10	27.0	9	24.3	1	2.7	27	73.0	18	48.7	9	24.3
Food and drug	71	30	42.3	20	28.2	10	14.1	41	57.8	9	12.7	32	45.1
Other	748	232	31.0	214	28.6	18	2.4	516	69.0	101	13.5	415	55.5

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Of the 42,107 guideline cases, 517 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 94; missing sentencing information, 223; and cases in which a defendant received no imprisonment or probation, 233.

[a]A term of imprisonment followed by supervised release with a condition of community confinement or home detention.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, ***Annual Report 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994), p. 73.

Table 5.50

Length of sentences to imprisonment for U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1993

Primary offense	Sentences to imprisonment		
	Total cases	Average length (in months)	Median length (in months)
Total	30,909	67.0	37.0
Murder	80	288.6	240.0
Manslaughter	36	38.6	30.0
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	46	99.1	63.0
Sexual abuse	136	84.4	34.5
Assault	279	39.7	24.0
Robbery	1,602	113.7	84.0
Arson	76	61.3	36.5
Drug offenses			
Trafficking	15,828	89.4	60.0
Communication facility	200	34.9	37.0
Simple possession	445	11.0	6.0
Firearms	2,430	72.2	37.0
Burglary, breaking and entering	58	22.3	21.0
Auto theft	230	19.9	15.0
Larceny	1,205	21.7	12.0
Fraud	3,083	17.2	12.0
Embezzlement	470	9.5	7.5
Forgery, counterfeiting	447	15.3	12.0
Bribery	127	16.9	12.0
Tax	304	14.1	10.0
Money laundering	697	46.1	37.0
Racketeering, extortion	382	106.4	59.0
Gambling, lottery	55	14.0	12.0
Civil rights	63	36.7	15.0
Immigration	1,610	18.9	14.0
Pornography, prostitution	51	33.9	21.0
Prison offenses	242	20.9	18.0
Administration of justice offenses	456	19.4	14.5
Environmental, wildlife	45	10.4	10.0
National defense	33	20.1	10.0
Anti-trust	10	7.8	7.5
Food and drug	30	29.9	10.0
Other	153	30.9	12.0

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Of the 42,107 guideline cases, 9,701 cases with zero months of prison ordered were excluded. In addition, 1,497 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 70; missing criminal history category, 433; missing career offender information, 893; and missing or indeterminable sentencing information, 297.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, ***Annual Report 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994), p. 76.

Table 5.51

Fines and restitution ordered in U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1993

Primary offense	Total cases	No fine or restitution ordered		Restitution ordered/no fine		Fine ordered/ no restitution		Both fine and restitution ordered		Amount of payment ordered (dollar amount)			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total cases	Mean	Median	Sum
Total	41,794	26,743	64.0 %	6,624	15.9 %	7,352	17.6 %	1,075	2.6 %	14,445	$64,074	$3,000	$925,554,098
Murder	84	49	58.3	22	26.2	6	7.1	7	8.3	32	13,723	3,445	439,143
Manslaughter	46	27	58.7	17	37.0	2	4.4	0	X	16	5,773	4,110	92,363
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	47	36	76.6	4	8.5	3	6.4	4	8.5	11	16,402	4,931	180,418
Sexual abuse	154	114	74.0	13	8.4	24	15.6	3	2.0	40	1,281	1,000	51,228
Assault	356	250	70.2	48	13.5	51	14.3	7	2.0	103	9,283	1,673	956,145
Robbery	1,647	787	47.8	757	46.0	54	3.3	49	3.0	783	14,634	3,134	11,458,369
Arson	91	40	44.0	40	44.0	8	8.8	3	3.3	46	74,001	8,071	3,404,027
Drug offenses													
Trafficking	17,172	14,184	82.6	207	1.2	2,738	15.9	43	0.3	2,968	15,021	2,000	44,583,091
Communication facility	260	210	80.8	0	X	48	18.5	2	0.8	49	6,536	2,000	320,281
Simple possession	930	572	61.5	12	1.3	336	36.1	10	1.1	355	1,199	1,000	425,661
Firearms	3,119	2,514	80.6	123	3.9	468	15.0	14	0.5	583	15,071	2,000	8,786,350
Burglary, breaking and entering	65	18	27.7	42	64.6	1	1.5	4	6.2	43	11,261	1,696	484,220
Auto theft	309	129	41.8	115	37.2	55	17.8	10	3.2	166	14,718	3,712	2,443,267
Larceny	3,083	930	30.2	1,228	39.8	719	23.3	206	6.7	2,048	20,572	1,795	42,131,094
Fraud	5,578	1,709	30.6	2,734	49.0	736	13.2	399	7.2	3,624	138,029	9,173	500,217,544
Embezzlement	941	266	28.3	523	55.6	89	9.5	63	6.7	654	42,450	7,789	27,762,607
Forgery, counterfeiting	888	421	47.4	276	31.1	118	13.3	73	8.2	433	8,586	1,417	3,717,948
Bribery	220	119	54.1	24	10.9	66	30.0	11	5.0	96	262,368	5,000	25,187,283
Tax	786	324	41.2	103	13.1	291	37.0	68	8.7	443	35,746	5,000	15,835,478
Money laundering	937	564	60.2	101	10.8	264	28.2	8	0.9	371	367,939	6,151	136,505,299
Racketeering, extortion	437	254	58.1	49	11.2	117	26.8	17	3.9	180	473,854	7,025	85,293,630
Gambling, lottery	183	86	47.0	1	0.6	96	52.5	0	X	96	3,732	2,000	358,253
Civil rights	120	66	55.0	9	7.5	39	32.5	6	5.0	54	4,068	2,000	219,681
Immigration	2,182	1,894	86.8	10	0.5	276	12.7	2	0.1	286	2,568	1,000	734,465
Pornography, prostitution	88	50	56.8	0	X	38	43.2	0	X	38	6,377	2,000	242,317
Prison offenses	254	231	90.9	4	1.6	19	7.5	0	X	23	1,129	500	25,960
Administration of justice offenses	711	478	67.2	53	7.5	172	24.2	8	1.1	230	19,341	2,000	4,448,505
Environmental, wildlife	161	68	42.2	13	8.1	73	45.3	7	4.4	91	4,660	2,000	424,086
National defense	59	39	66.1	0	X	20	33.9	0	X	20	4,376	3,500	87,528
Anti-trust	40	9	22.5	0	X	30	75.0	1	2.5	31	45,498	20,000	1,410,445
Food and drug	72	35	48.6	5	6.9	31	43.1	1	1.4	36	103,442	2,750	3,723,914
Other	774	270	34.9	91	11.8	364	47.0	49	6.3	496	7,265	1,000	3,603,498

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Of the 42,107 guideline cases, 313 cases were excluded due to missing information on type of economic sanction for cases in which orders were made. A total of 14,445 cases were used to calculate amount of payments ordered. This differs from the 15,051 cases in which fines and/or restitution were ordered due to the exclusion of cases in which the amount of fine and/or restitution was not specified.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, ***Annual Report 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994), p. 79.

Table 5.52

Defendants sentenced for drug trafficking under U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By race, ethnicity, and offense, fiscal year 1993

Offense	Total cases	Race, ethnicity[a] White		Black		Hispanic		Other[b]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,281	6,033	33.0 %	5,824	31.9 %	6,104	33.4 %	320	1.8 %
Drug trafficking	16,439	5,407	32.9	5,265	32.0	5,479	33.3	288	1.8
Protected locations[c]	523	96	18.4	275	52.6	143	27.3	9	1.7
Continuing criminal enterprise	80	25	31.3	35	43.8	20	25.0	0	X
Use of communication facility	218	91	41.7	50	22.9	73	33.5	4	1.8
Rent/manage drug establishment	118	47	39.8	38	32.2	29	24.6	4	3.4
Possession[d]	903	367	40.6	161	17.8	360	39.9	15	1.7

Note: See Note, table 5.46. This table includes only the 18,397 cases in which drug trafficking was the primary offense. Of these 18,397 cases, 110 cases sentenced for technical or reporting violations have been excluded. Of the remaining 18,287 cases, 6 were excluded due to missing information on race of the defendant.

[a]The Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics.

[b]Includes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

[c]Offenses occurring near designated protected locations such as schools or playgrounds.

[d]Includes distribution of a small amount of marijuana and simple possession.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, ***Annual Report 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994), p. 135.

Table 5.53

Sentences within and departures from U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense, fiscal year 1993

Primary offense	Total cases	Downward departures: Substantial assistance departure[a] Number	Substantial assistance departure[a] Percent	Downward departures: Other downward departure Number	Other downward departure Percent	Upward departures Number	Upward departures Percent
Murder	43	5	11.6 %	2	4.7 %	7	16.3 %
Manslaughter	42	2	4.8	5	11.9	7	16.7
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	32	4	12.5	8	25.0	3	9.4
Sexual abuse	135	0	X	11	8.2	11	8.2
Assault	299	6	2.0	39	13.0	8	2.7
Robbery	1,375	166	12.1	133	9.7	46	3.4
Arson	79	12	15.2	11	13.9	4	5.1
Drug offenses							
Trafficking	14,372	4,823	33.6	1,111	7.7	60	0.4
Communication facility	148	47	31.8	25	16.9	4	2.7
Simple possession	471	13	2.8	10	2.1	37	7.9
Firearms	2,425	262	10.8	246	10.1	58	2.4
Burglary, breaking and entering	61	9	14.8	1	1.6	2	3.3
Auto theft	257	23	9.0	7	2.7	5	2.0
Larceny	2,488	135	5.4	131	5.3	36	1.5
Fraud	4,631	607	13.1	378	8.2	57	1.2
Embezzlement	764	28	3.7	77	10.1	2	0.3
Forgery, counterfeiting	772	73	9.5	25	3.2	6	0.8
Bribery	172	47	27.3	16	9.3	1	0.6
Tax	679	62	9.1	30	4.4	3	0.4
Money laundering	803	203	25.3	79	9.8	3	0.4
Racketeering, extortion	313	87	27.8	40	12.8	18	5.8
Gambling, lottery	166	21	12.7	12	7.2	1	0.6
Civil rights	92	12	13.0	2	2.2	2	2.2
Immigration	1,379	19	1.4	99	7.2	52	3.8
Pornography, prostitution	69	2	2.9	15	21.7	3	4.4
Prison offenses	223	18	8.1	23	10.3	4	1.8
Administration of justice offenses	628	67	10.7	64	10.2	9	1.4
Environmental, wildlife	126	14	11.1	8	6.4	0	X
National defense	51	14	27.5	17	33.3	0	X
Anti-trust	38	4	10.5	5	13.2	0	X
Food and drug	59	4	6.8	9	15.3	3	5.1
Other	453	45	9.9	36	8.0	4	0.9

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Of the 42,107 guideline cases, complete information was received on 35,635 cases. Of these 35,635 cases, 156 were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 21; missing guideline range information, 43; missing sentencing information, 47; missing departure information, 39; and missing statutory information, 11. Also, 1,834 cases were excluded due to several logical criteria other than missing information.

[a]Cases departed downward based on a motion by the Government for a reduced sentence due to the defendant's substantial assistance to authorities.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, ***Annual Report 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994), p. 165.

Table 5.54

Problems in felony case processing reported by State prosecutors' offices

By areas of difficulty, United States, 1992

Areas of difficulty	Percent of prosecutors' offices reporting
Reasons for court dismissals	
All types of problems	75 %
Search or seizure problems	55
Unavailability of prosecution witnesses	49
Speedy trial time restrictions	20
Language barrier	17
Self-incrimination	15
Defense of former jeopardy	11
Right to counsel	7
Declined, diverted, or deferred cases because of:	
Victim reluctance	69
Witness reluctance	37
Rescheduled trial dates	
Rescheduled trials because of unavailability of witness for:	66
Prosecution	61
Defense	55
Other areas of difficulty	
Offices contending with the following complexities:	60
Writ of extradition filed	
In another State	43
By another State	32
Inmate's habeas corpus petition	29
Arrest policy for domestic violence	21

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, as part of the 1992 National Prosecutor Survey Program (NPSP). The NPSP utilized a nationally representative sample comprised of 290 chief prosecutors. Questionnaires were mailed to the 290 chief prosecutors' offices in August 1992 and usable responses were received from 262 offices. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prosecutors in State Courts, 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-145319 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1993), p. 6, Table 9.

Table 5.55

Felony convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions Number	Percent
All offenses	829,344	100 %
Violent offenses	147,766	17.8
Murder/manslaughter[a]	10,895	1.3
Murder	7,530	0.9
Manslaughter[b]	3,365	0.4
Rape	18,024	2.2
Robbery	47,446	5.7
Armed	12,402	1.5
Unarmed	18,778	2.3
Unspecified	16,266	2.0
Aggravated assault	53,861	6.5
Other violent[c]	17,540	2.1
Property offenses	280,748	33.9
Burglary	109,750	13.2
Residential	18,659	2.2
Nonresidential	40,155	4.8
Unspecified	50,936	6.1
Larceny	113,094	13.6
Motor vehicle theft	21,065	2.5
Other theft[d]	92,029	11.1
Fraud[e]/forgery	57,904	7.0
Fraud[e]	26,877	3.2
Forgery	31,027	3.7
Drug offenses	274,613	33.1
Possession	106,253	12.8
Drug trafficking	168,360	20.3
Marijuana	16,613	2.0
Other	115,796	14.0
Unspecified	35,951	4.3
Weapons offenses	20,733	2.5
Other offenses[f]	105,484	12.7

Note: These data are derived from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP), a biennial survey of State felony courts. Data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The first survey, conducted in 1986, reported on felony case processing in State courts in a sample of 100 counties. The samples collected in 1988 and 1990 were expanded to include 300 counties selected to be nationally representative. All three samples included the same 54 counties representative of the Nation's 75 largest. Only offenses that State penal codes define as felonies are included. Excluded are Federal courts and State courts or local courts that did not try felony cases. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1990 from all 300 sampled counties. Sentencing data specifying the conviction offense were available for 100 percent of the sample. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Manslaughter defined as nonnegligent manslaughter only.
[b]In a small number of cases where it was unclear whether the offense was murder or manslaughter, the case was classified under manslaughter.
[c]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[d]Includes a small number of unspecified offenses.
[e]Includes embezzlement.
[f]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 5.

Table 5.56

Most serious offense of felony offenders convicted in State courts

By offense, sex, race, and age, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Estimated total number of convictions	Percent of convicted felons who were:											
			Sex		Race			Age					
		Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	13 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and older
All offenses	829,344	100 %	86 %	14 %	52 %	47 %	1 %	10 %	48 %	30 %	9 %	2 %	1 %
Violent offenses	147,766	100	93	7	50	48	2	11	47	27	10	3	2
Murder[a]	10,895	100	90	10	42	56	2	13	45	24	11	5	2
Rape	18,024	100	99	1	65	33	2	8	37	31	14	6	4
Robbery	47,446	100	94	6	36	63	1	16	55	23	5	1	(b)
Aggravated assault	53,861	100	91	9	53	44	3	9	47	29	10	3	2
Other violent[c]	17,540	100	94	6	72	24	4	7	38	32	15	5	3
Property offenses	280,748	100	83	17	57	42	1	12	50	27	8	2	1
Burglary	109,750	100	95	5	57	42	1	16	54	23	6	1	(b)
Larceny[d]	113,094	100	82	18	57	42	1	13	48	28	8	2	1
Fraud[e]	57,904	100	62	38	58	41	1	4	46	34	12	3	1
Drug offenses	274,613	100	84	16	43	56	1	7	48	33	9	2	1
Possession	106,253	100	83	17	45	54	1	6	46	35	10	2	1
Trafficking	168,360	100	85	15	42	57	1	7	50	31	9	2	1
Weapons offenses	20,733	100	95	5	42	57	1	12	48	26	10	3	1
Other offenses[f]	105,484	100	90	10	65	33	2	7	44	31	12	4	2

Note: See Note, table 5.55. Figures on sex are based on 88 percent of the estimated total of 829,344 convicted felons; figures on race, 65 percent of the total; figures on age, 80 percent of the total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Less than 0.5 percent.
[c]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[d]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[e]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[f]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 5, 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.57

Felony convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense and method of conviction, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Trial						Guilty plea	
	Total		Jury		Bench			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses	77,351	9 %	35,303	4 %	26,208	3 %	751,993	91 %
Violent offenses	23,103	16	13,532	9	5,803	4	124,661	84
Murder[a]	4,432	41	3,138	29	644	6	6,462	59
Rape	3,450	19	2,109	12	890	5	14,574	81
Robbery	5,134	11	2,840	6	1,296	3	42,312	89
Aggravated assault	7,578	14	4,199	8	2,334	4	46,282	86
Other violent[b]	2,509	14	1,246	7	639	4	15,031	86
Property offenses	19,478	7	8,363	3	7,180	3	261,246	93
Burglary	8,509	8	3,865	4	3,353	3	101,242	92
Larceny[c]	7,275	6	2,928	3	2,588	2	105,819	94
Fraud[d]	3,694	6	1,570	3	1,239	2	54,209	94
Drug offenses	24,357	9	8,905	3	9,709	4	250,256	91
Possession	7,606	7	1,964	2	2,858	3	98,646	93
Trafficking	16,751	10	6,941	4	6,851	4	151,610	90
Weapons offenses	2,352	11	825	4	1,145	6	18,381	89
Other offenses[e]	8,061	8	3,678	3	2,371	2	97,423	92

Note: See Note, table 5.55. Data on type of conviction were available for 81 percent of the estimated total. Table figures include estimates for cases missing a designation on type of conviction. Consequently, detail sums to the 1990 total of 829,344 felony convictions. Also, the trial total includes trial cases missing information on whether the trial was jury versus bench. Consequently, the trial total exceeds the sum of jury plus bench. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 40, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.58

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to: Incarceration			Probation
		Total	Prison	Jail	
All offenses	100 %	71 %	46 %	25 %	29 %
Violent offenses	100	80	59	21	20
Murder[a]	100	95	91	4	5
Rape	100	86	67	19	14
Robbery	100	90	73	17	10
Aggravated assault	100	72	45	27	28
Other violent[b]	100	67	42	25	33
Property offenses	100	66	44	22	34
Burglary	100	75	54	21	25
Larceny[c]	100	65	40	25	35
Fraud[d]	100	53	33	20	47
Drug offenses	100	72	43	29	28
Possession	100	64	35	29	36
Trafficking	100	77	49	28	23
Weapons offenses	100	62	38	24	38
Other offenses[e]	100	66	37	29	34

Note: See Note, table 5.55. Data on sentence type were available for 99.4 percent of the estimated total. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most serious penalty imposed -- prison being the most serious, followed by jail, then probation. "Prison" includes sentences to death. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 6.

Table 5.59

Average length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to: Incarceration			Probation
	Total	Prison	Jail	
Average sentence				
All offenses	52	75	8	42
Violent offenses	91	119	10	46
Murder[a]	233	243	37	67
Rape	128	160	11	61
Robbery	97	115	12	50
Aggravated assault	52	78	9	43
Other violent[b]	57	85	7	45
Property offenses	47	65	8	44
Burglary	61	80	9	48
Larceny[c]	33	49	7	41
Fraud[d]	40	58	6	43
Drug offenses	44	66	9	42
Possession	30	49	6	39
Trafficking	52	74	10	44
Weapons offenses	34	50	7	34
Other offenses[e]	29	44	9	39
Median sentence				
All offenses	24	48	5	36
Violent offenses	54	72	6	36
Murder[a]	240	240	12	60
Rape	72	120	6	60
Robbery	60	72	11	48
Aggravated assault	24	51	6	36
Other violent[b]	27	60	4	36
Property offenses	24	48	5	36
Burglary	36	54	6	36
Larceny[c]	23	36	4	36
Fraud[d]	24	36	3	36
Drug offenses	24	48	5	36
Possession	12	30	3	36
Trafficking	36	48	6	36
Weapons offenses	18	36	3	24
Other offenses[e]	13	30	4	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.55 and 5.58. The median sentence is the sentence length that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all sentence lengths fall. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. Sentence length data were available for 97 percent of incarceration sentences and 97 percent of probation sentences. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 7.

Table 5.60

Average length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By sex of offender and most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to: Incarceration Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
Male				
All offenses	54	77	9	43
Violent offenses	92	120	10	48
Murder[a]	234	244	42	76
Rape	128	164	11	60
Robbery	98	116	12	51
Aggravated assault	52	78	9	44
Other violent[b]	59	89	7	47
Property offenses	49	68	10	45
Burglary	62	80	42	49
Larceny[c]	35	51	11	43
Fraud[d]	45	62	12	41
Drug offenses	45	67	9	42
Possession	32	51	6	39
Trafficking	52	74	10	45
Weapons offenses	34	50	8	36
Other offenses[e]	29	44	8	40
Female				
All offenses	36	57	8	43
Violent offenses	62	96	9	46
Murder[a]	57	187	9	59
Rape	117	117	4	45
Robbery	73	73	9	48
Aggravated assault	75	75	11	45
Other violent[b]	83	83	3	43
Property offenses	29	47	6	44
Burglary	74	74	7	50
Larceny[c]	36	36	6	40
Fraud[d]	49	49	4	46
Drug offenses	36	58	89	42
Possession	41	41	6	38
Trafficking	67	67	11	46
Weapons offenses	28	48	6	32
Other offenses[e]	30	43	14	35

Note: See Note, table 5.55. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most severe penalty imposed--prison being the most serious, followed by jail, then probation. Averages exclude sentences to death or life in prison. Data on sex were available for 88 percent of the estimated total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 21.

Table 5.61

Average length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By race of offender and most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to: Incarceration Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
White				
All offenses	45	71	9	42
Violent offenses	76	110	10	47
Murder[a]	206	219	43	57
Rape	98	135	12	59
Robbery	85	110	9	46
Aggravated assault	44	74	8	42
Other violent[b]	62	99	8	52
Property offenses	42	63	8	44
Burglary	55	77	9	46
Larceny[c]	29	47	7	43
Fraud[d]	37	57	8	43
Drug offenses	35	61	9	41
Possession	25	47	7	38
Trafficking	41	68	10	44
Weapons offenses	32	49	11	31
Other offenses[e]	27	43	10	38
Black				
All offenses	58	76	10	40
Violent offenses	99	122	13	46
Murder[a]	233	240	41	75
Rape	157	179	11	63
Robbery	99	116	14	46
Aggravated assault	57	77	11	44
Other violent[b]	65	86	8	47
Property offenses	51	66	9	41
Burglary	63	79	11	43
Larceny[c]	40	52	9	37
Fraud[d]	46	62	6	47
Drug offenses	49	65	10	38
Possession	34	48	5	33
Trafficking	56	74	13	42
Weapons offenses	32	46	5	29
Other offenses[e]	34	46	8	37

Note: See Notes, tables 5.55 and 5.60. Data on race were available for 65 percent of the estimated total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 22.

Table 5.62

Average length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By method of conviction and most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for convictions by: Total Mean	Total Median	Trial Total Mean	Trial Total Median	Trial Jury Mean	Trial Jury Median	Trial Bench Mean	Trial Bench Median	Guilty plea Mean	Guilty plea Median
Sentences to prison										
All offenses	75	48	142	72	166	84	104	60	67	48
Violent offenses	119	72	205	120	228	120	148	96	102	60
Murder[a]	243	180	337	240	368	264	236	180	215	180
Rape	160	108	252	180	281	180	179	144	137	90
Robbery	115	72	204	144	222	144	158	120	100	72
Aggravated assault	78	48	128	72	133	84	117	60	69	48
Other violent[b]	85	60	126	48	160	60	55	31	72	60
Property offenses	65	48	104	60	112	60	93	48	62	48
Burglary	80	54	129	72	138	84	118	60	76	54
Larceny[c]	49	36	72	48	76	54	68	36	46	36
Fraud[d]	58	36	72	36	78	48	68	36	56	36
Drug offenses	66	48	118	60	140	84	91	60	58	42
Possession	49	30	99	48	136	84	72	48	45	30
Trafficking	74	48	122	72	141	72	97	60	64	48
Weapons offenses	50	36	74	60	80	60	70	60	46	36
Other offenses[e]	44	30	82	60	89	48	71	60	41	30
Sentences to jail										
All offenses	8	5	7	4	9	6	6	3	8	6
Violent offenses	10	6	12	6	12	6	11	6	9	6
Murder[a]	37	12	102	12	110	12	6	6	22	12
Rape	11	6	9	1	9	1	8	9	9	6
Robbery	12	11	11	8	9	6	11	9	12	12
Aggravated assault	9	6	9	4	6	3	12	6	8	5
Other violent[b]	7	4	13	12	16	12	6	6	6	4
Property offenses	8	5	6	4	6	6	6	3	7	5
Burglary	9	6	6	6	5	6	7	6	8	6
Larceny[c]	7	4	6	3	7	6	5	2	7	4
Fraud[d]	6	3	7	6	9	6	4	2	5	3
Drug offenses	9	5	7	3	9	6	6	2	8	6
Possession	6	3	4	2	5	5	3	1	5	3
Trafficking	10	6	9	4	13	9	8	3	10	6
Weapons offenses	7	3	4	3	6	5	3	2	5	3
Other offenses[e]	9	4	6	5	5	6	6	4	7	4
Sentences to probation										
All offenses	42	36	48	30	43	30	53	30	41	36
Violent offenses	46	36	52	36	55	36	49	36	44	36
Murder[a]	67	60	61	30	115	120	33	12	64	60
Rape	61	60	62	48	72	60	48	36	57	54
Robbery	50	48	56	40	51	40	59	48	49	48
Aggravated assault	43	36	47	30	47	30	48	24	41	36
Other violent[b]	45	36	66	48	73	48	56	36	43	36
Property offenses	44	36	53	30	38	30	69	36	43	36
Burglary	48	36	65	36	44	36	78	36	47	36
Larceny[c]	41	36	47	30	37	30	56	30	40	36
Fraud[d]	43	36	48	30	34	30	74	36	42	36
Drug offenses	42	36	49	36	51	48	48	30	40	36
Possession	39	36	46	30	54	48	40	24	37	36
Trafficking	44	36	50	36	48	36	51	36	43	36
Weapons offenses	34	24	30	24	35	30	27	24	34	24
Other offenses[e]	39	36	35	30	34	30	37	25	40	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.55 and 5.60. The median sentence is the sentence length that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all sentence lengths fall. Data on method of conviction were available for 81 percent of the estimated total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 45, 46.

Table 5.63

Average length of probation sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Probation sentence in case of				
	Total	Straight probation	Split sentence of probation with: Total	Prison	Jail
Average sentence					
All offenses	42	42	42	48	40
Violent offenses	48	46	49	58	45
Murder[a]	64	67	63	69	49
Rape	64	61	65	68	63
Robbery	50	50	49	59	44
Aggravated assault	43	43	43	53	40
Other violent[b]	47	45	49	46	50
Property offenses	43	44	42	49	39
Burglary	49	48	47	60	41
Larceny[c]	40	41	37	40	37
Fraud[d]	42	43	41	43	40
Drug offenses	41	42	41	47	38
Possession	38	39	37	38	37
Trafficking	43	44	43	50	40
Weapons offenses	35	34	36	39	35
Other offenses[e]	39	40	39	39	40
Median sentence					
All offenses	36	36	36	36	36
Violent offenses	36	36	36	48	36
Murder[a]	60	60	60	60	36
Rape	60	60	60	60	60
Robbery	36	48	36	40	36
Aggravated assault	36	36	36	36	36
Other violent[b]	36	36	36	36	36
Property offenses	36	36	36	36	36
Burglary	36	36	36	36	36
Larceny[c]	36	36	36	36	36
Fraud[d]	36	36	36	36	36
Drug offenses	36	36	36	36	36
Possession	36	36	36	36	36
Trafficking	36	36	36	36	36
Weapons offenses	36	24	36	36	36
Other offenses[e]	36	36	36	26	36

Note: See Note, table 5.55. Sentence type and conviction offense were known in 99.4 percent of the estimated total. Probation sentence length was known in 100 percent of probation cases. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 28.

Table 5.64

Felons sentenced to probation or nonprobation in State courts

By race and most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of probation sentences				Percent of nonprobation sentences			
	All	White	Black	Other	All	White	Black	Other
All offenses	100 %	58 %	41 %	1 %	100 %	45 %	54 %	1 %
Violent offenses	100	58	39	3	100	44	54	2
Murder[a]	100	48	51	1	100	42	56	2
Rape	100	73	24	3	100	59	39	2
Robbery	100	43	56	1	100	33	66	1
Aggravated assault	100	58	39	3	100	48	50	2
Other violent[b]	100	75	19	6	100	68	31	1
Property offenses	100	62	37	1	100	52	47	1
Burglary	100	64	35	1	100	53	46	1
Larceny[c]	100	61	37	2	100	50	49	1
Fraud[d]	100	60	39	1	100	55	44	1
Drug offenses	100	49	50	1	100	35	65	(e)
Possession	100	51	48	1	100	36	64	(e)
Trafficking	100	48	51	1	100	35	65	(e)
Weapons offenses	100	45	54	1	100	39	61	(e)
Other offenses[f]	100	69	29	2	100	59	40	1

Note: See Notes, tables 5.55 and 5.63. Data on race were available for 65 percent of the estimated total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Less than 0.5 percent.
[f]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 34.

Table 5.65

Felons sentenced to additional penalties by State courts

By most serious conviction offense and type of penalty, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Fine	Restitution	Treatment	Community service	Other
All offenses	16 %	16 %	7 %	4 %	10 %
Violent offenses	11	13	7	4	10
Murder[a]	7	8	2	1	4
Rape	13	12	8	2	10
Robbery	6	10	3	2	5
Aggravated assault	14	18	10	6	13
Other violent[b]	19	12	13	7	16
Property offenses	13	26	6	5	11
Burglary	12	23	5	4	9
Larceny[c]	15	25	6	5	12
Fraud[d]	14	35	4	5	11
Drug offenses	17	8	7	4	9
Possession	19	6	9	5	9
Trafficking	16	10	6	3	8
Weapons offenses	14	8	5	3	9
Other offenses[e]	25	13	8	4	15

Note: See Note, table 5.55. Additional penalties are penalties imposed in addition to the primary penalty of jail, prison, or probation. Examples of penalties in the category "other" are community control, house arrest, work release, drug testing, and loss of driver's license. Where the data indicated affirmatively that a particular additional penalty was imposed, the case was coded accordingly. Where the data did not indicate affirmatively or negatively, the case was treated as not having an additional penalty. These procedures provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of additional penalties. Persons receiving more than one type of additional penalty appear under more than one penalty heading. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 13.

Table 5.66

Number of days between arrest and conviction for felony cases disposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense and method of conviction, United States, 1990

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Average number of days between arrest and conviction for cases disposed by: Total	Trial			Guilty plea
		Total	Jury	Bench	
Average number of days					
All offenses	179	214	234	190	177
Violent offenses	196	237	245	218	189
Murder[a]	312	331	332	328	299
Rape	205	229	244	203	200
Robbery	172	206	208	200	169
Aggravated assault	192	209	211	205	189
Other violent[b]	203	225	227	220	200
Property offenses	156	178	193	162	154
Burglary	148	190	196	185	146
Larceny[c]	154	172	206	135	153
Fraud[d]	173	159	165	152	174
Drug offenses	191	221	252	198	189
Possession	189	203	247	173	188
Trafficking	193	226	253	205	190
Weapons offenses	208	206	227	190	208
Other offenses[e]	174	204	244	166	172
Median number of days					
All offenses	126	156	177	140	124
Violent offenses	145	181	191	161	139
Murder[a]	254	271	271	244	233
Rape	153	183	194	146	145
Robbery	124	145	147	144	120
Aggravated assault	144	163	163	164	141
Other violent[b]	163	186	189	160	156
Property offenses	102	123	134	107	101
Burglary	100	134	147	126	98
Larceny[c]	100	119	133	92	99
Fraud[d]	113	119	133	97	113
Drug offenses	139	160	190	145	138
Possession	142	167	212	143	140
Trafficking	139	158	188	145	136
Weapons offenses	137	156	171	152	132
Other offenses[e]	125	146	179	137	124

Note: See Note, table 5.55. The median marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall. Data on conviction type were available for 80 percent of the estimated total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 12.

[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990***, NCJ-145323 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 49.

Table 5.67

Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious arrest charge, 1990[a]

Most serious arrest charge	Number	Percent
All offenses	56,618	100 %
Violent offenses	14,610	25.8
Murder	575	1.0
Rape	798	1.4
Robbery	4,880	8.6
Assault	6,801	12.0
Other violent	1,556	2.7
Property offenses	19,140	33.8
Burglary	5,721	10.1
Theft	8,097	14.3
Other property	5,323	9.4
Drug offenses	18,586	32.8
Sales/trafficking	10,405	18.4
Other drug	8,181	14.4
Public-order offenses	4,281	7.6
Driving-related	1,295	2.3
Other public-order	2,986	5.3

Note: These data were collected by the Pretrial Services Resource Center for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics as part of the National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP). The data are based on a sample of 39 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States and a sample of felony defendants in each of the 39 counties. The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is based on 13,597 sample felony cases processed in the 39 counties in May 1990. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Data for the specific arrest charges were available for 99.7 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 13.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990***, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.68

Sex and race of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious arrest charge, 1990[a]

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants											
		All defendants				Male				Female			
		Total	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other
All offenses	50,444	100 %	54 %	44 %	2 %	86 %	47 %	37 %	2 %	14 %	8 %	7 %	(b)
Violent offenses	12,978	100	61	37	2	90	54	34	2	10	7	3	(b)
Murder	547	100	61	34	6	92	57	30	6	8	4	4	0 %
Rape	705	100	50	48	3	98	49	47	3	2	1	1	0
Robbery	4,374	100	73	26	1	93	68	24	1	7	5	2	0
Assault	5,953	100	58	40	2	86	48	36	2	14	10	4	(b)
Other violent	1,399	100	42	54	4	91	38	49	4	9	4	5	(b)
Property offenses	17,183	100	49	49	2	85	42	41	2	15	7	8	(b)
Burglary	5,126	100	50	48	2	94	48	44	2	6	2	4	0
Theft	7,294	100	50	49	2	82	41	40	2	18	9	9	0
Other property	4,762	100	48	48	3	80	38	38	3	20	10	10	(b)
Drug offenses	16,467	100	57	42	1	82	48	34	1	18	9	8	0
Sales/trafficking	9,458	100	59	42	(b)	84	49	35	(b)	16	10	7	0
Other drug	7,009	100	56	43	1	81	47	33	1	19	9	10	0
Public-order offenses	3,815	100	41	57	2	88	36	50	2	12	5	7	(b)
Driving-related	1,131	100	15	84	1	89	12	76	1	11	3	8	0
Other public-order	2,684	100	53	45	3	88	47	39	3	12	6	6	(b)

Note: See Note, table 5.67. Data on both sex and race of defendants were available for 89 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 13.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

[b]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990***, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.69

Age at arrest of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious arrest charge, 1990[a]

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants								Average age at arrest
		Total	Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 years and older	
All offenses	55,818	100 %	5 %	17 %	19 %	22 %	17 %	10 %	10 %	28 yrs.
Violent offenses	14,420	100	7	18	18	21	15	8	11	28
Murder	575	100	13	22	25	11	13	6	10	26
Rape	790	100	6	15	13	23	17	9	18	30
Robbery	4,856	100	11	22	20	22	15	6	4	25
Assault	6,686	100	5	17	17	20	17	9	14	29
Other violent	1,512	100	3	12	18	22	11	11	23	32
Property offenses	18,914	100	5	20	19	21	17	10	8	27
Burglary	5,689	100	4	20	19	22	18	11	6	27
Theft	8,002	100	6	21	19	21	16	9	9	27
Other property	5,224	100	5	20	17	20	17	11	10	28
Drug offenses	18,234	100	2	14	19	23	19	11	10	29
Sales/trafficking	10,386	100	2	16	20	23	19	10	10	29
Other drug	7,849	100	3	13	18	24	20	12	10	29
Public-order offenses	4,249	100	3	12	19	21	18	11	15	30
Driving-related	1,295	100	1	5	13	22	22	14	23	33
Other public-order	2,954	100	3	15	22	21	16	10	12	29

Note: See Note, table 5.67. Data on age of defendants were available for 98 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990***, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 3, Table 4.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 5.70

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties

By type of release and most serious arrest charge, 1990[a]

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent released before case disposition											Percent detained until case disposition		
			Financial release					Nonfinancial release							
		Total released	Total	Surety bond	Full cash bond	Deposit bond	Other	Total	Recognizance	Conditional	Unsecured bond	Emergency release	Total detained	Held on bail	Held without bail
All offenses	53,664	65 %	25 %	15 %	7 %	3 %	1 %	39 %	26 %	8 %	5 %	1 %	35 %	28 %	6 %
Violent offenses	13,777	63	25	13	8	3	1	38	28	7	3	(b)	37	29	8
Murder	555	33	25	16	6	2	1	8	6	2	0	0	67	29	38
Rape	771	54	27	11	8	6	3	27	21	5	0	0	46	41	5
Robbery	4,607	51	15	6	7	2	(b)	36	29	3	4	0	49	39	10
Assault	6,329	75	29	17	8	4	(b)	45	33	10	2	(b)	25	21	5
Other violent	1,514	65	33	18	11	3	2	31	19	8	4	(b)	35	27	9
Property offenses	17,956	67	21	14	5	2	(b)	45	28	11	6	1	33	27	6
Burglary	5,418	56	15	9	4	2	(b)	39	24	9	6	2	44	37	8
Theft	7,577	67	23	16	5	2	1	43	27	12	4	1	33	27	6
Other property	4,961	78	24	16	5	2	(b)	53	32	12	9	1	22	18	4
Drug offenses	17,849	65	28	18	7	3	1	35	23	6	6	1	35	30	5
Sales/trafficking	10,047	61	33	22	7	4	1	27	17	7	3	1	39	33	5
Other drug	7,801	70	21	12	7	2	(b)	49	30	6	10	3	30	26	5
Public-order offenses	4,083	69	34	20	10	3	(b)	34	23	8	3	1	31	24	6
Driving-related	1,255	72	41	32	8	1	1	31	22	7	1	0	28	24	5
Other public-order	2,829	68	31	15	11	4	(b)	36	24	8	4	1	32	25	7

Note: See Note, table 5.67. Data on specific release/detention outcomes were available for 95 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 13.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

[b]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990***, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 9, Table 10.

Table 5.71

Bail set for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, 1990[a]

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Bail amount				
		Total	Under $2,500	$2,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
All offenses	31,514	100 %	36 %	32 %	16 %	16 %
Violent offenses	7,654	100	28	26	20	26
Murder	351	100	7	12	17	64
Rape	524	100	16	16	23	45
Robbery	2,638	100	24	26	22	28
Assault	3,199	100	35	30	19	17
Other violent	943	100	27	23	20	30
Property offenses	9,865	100	42	33	14	11
Burglary	3,137	100	31	34	20	16
Theft	4,168	100	44	34	13	8
Other property	2,559	100	51	30	10	8
Drug offenses	11,515	100	34	35	16	15
Sales/trafficking	7,028	100	32	32	19	18
Other drug	4,487	100	38	39	11	11
Public-order offenses	2,480	100	42	33	10	16
Driving-related	825	100	39	35	9	16
Other public-order	1,655	100	43	32	10	15

Note: See Note, table 5.67. Table includes only defendants for whom a bail amount was set. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 13.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990,*** Bulletin NCJ-139560 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 5.72

Released felony defendants who failed to make a scheduled court appearance in the 75 largest counties

By selected defendant characteristics, 1990[a]

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Percent making all scheduled court appearances	Percent failing to appear in court[b]		
			Total	Returned to court	Remained a fugitive
All released defendants	34,831	100 %	76 %	24 %	16 %	8 %
Most serious arrest charge						
Violent offenses	8,606	100	81	19	12	6
Property offenses	11,990	100	72	28	19	9
Drug offenses	11,466	100	74	26	17	8
Public-order offenses	2,769	100	87	13	9	4
Sex						
Male	28,672	100	76	24	16	8
Female	5,624	100	77	23	15	7
Race						
Black	16,399	100	71	29	19	10
White	14,119	100	81	19	13	6
Other	599	100	89	11	6	5
Age						
Under 21 years	8,136	100	77	23	15	7
21 to 24 years	6,241	100	75	25	17	8
25 to 29 years	7,239	100	74	26	18	8
30 to 34 years	5,612	100	76	24	17	8
35 years and older	7,017	100	80	20	12	8
Court appearance history from prior arrests						
Failed to appear[b]	7,704	100	61	39	29	1
Made all appearances	10,192	100	80	20	13	7
Had no prior arrests	11,776	100	83	17	10	7
Type of release						
Recognizance	13,543	100	71	29	18	11
Surety bond	7,841	100	86	14	11	3
Conditional	4,297	100	86	14	10	4
Full cash bond	3,520	100	76	24	15	9
Unsecured bond	2,738	100	64	36	26	10
Deposit bond	1,451	100	81	19	10	8
Emergency	520	100	51	49	44	5

Note: See Note, table 5.67. Data on court appearance record for the current case were available for 99 percent of cases involving a defendant released prior to case disposition. All defendants who failed to appear in court and were not returned to court within the 1-year study period were counted as fugitives. Some of these defendants may have been returned to the court at a later date. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 13.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Failure to appear occurs when a court issues a bench warrant for a defendant's arrest because he or she has missed a scheduled court appearance.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990***, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 11.

Table 5.73

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious arrest charge, 1990[a]

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent convicted							Percent not convicted			Percent with other outcomes		
			Felony			Misdemeanor							Deferred	
		Total	Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Dismissed	Acquitted	Total	adjudication	Diversion
All offenses	47,136	64 %	50 %	45 %	6 %	14 %	13 %	1 %	31 %	29 %	1 %	5 %	3 %	2 %
Violent offenses	11,921	53	40	36	4	13	12	1	44	42	2	3	2	1
Murder	317	61	56	49	6	5	5	0	38	30	8	1	1	0
Rape	642	56	52	50	2	4	3	1	43	41	2	1	1	0
Robbery	4,054	60	49	44	5	11	11	(b)	40	39	1	1	1	(b)
Assault	5,668	46	31	27	4	15	14	1	50	48	2	4	3	1
Other violent	1,240	62	46	40	6	16	15	1	33	31	2	5	4	1
Property offenses	16,046	67	50	44	6	17	17	1	27	26	1	6	5	1
Burglary	4,954	68	58	52	6	10	10	(b)	27	26	1	4	3	1
Theft	6,847	67	46	40	6	21	20	1	28	27	1	6	5	1
Other property	4,245	64	45	40	5	19	18	1	28	26	2	9	7	2
Drug offenses	15,493	69	58	51	7	11	11	1	24	23	1	7	2	4
Sales/trafficking	8,508	76	66	59	7	10	9	1	20	19	1	4	2	1
Other drug	6,985	62	49	42	7	13	12	1	29	28	1	10	2	8
Public-order offenses	3,676	68	52	48	4	16	14	1	28	27	1	4	3	1
Driving-related	1,160	80	65	61	4	15	14	1	18	17	1	2	4	(b)
Other public-order	2,516	61	46	42	4	15	14	1	33	31	2	6	1	1

Note: See Note, table 5.67. Thirteen percent of all cases were still pending adjudication at the end of the 1-year study period. Data on adjudication outcome were available for 96 percent of those cases that had been adjudicated. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 13.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

[b]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990***, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 13, Table 15.

Table 5.74

Sentences received by convicted defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious conviction offense, 1990[a]

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Total	Type of sentence					
			Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
			Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Fine[b]
All offenses	28,552	100 %	73 %	37 %	36 %	27 %	25 %	3 %
All felonies	23,118	100	75	43	32	25	24	1
Violent offenses	4,330	100	79	52	27	21	21	(c)
Murder	133	100	93	87	6	7	7	0
Rape	255	100	92	53	39	8	8	0
Robbery	1,646	100	87	65	22	13	13	0
Assault	1,680	100	71	41	31	29	28	1
Other violent	616	100	71	43	28	29	29	0
Property offenses	8,049	100	71	42	29	29	29	1
Burglary	2,618	100	80	53	27	21	20	(c)
Theft	3,291	100	71	40	31	29	28	1
Other property	2,139	100	59	31	28	41	40	1
Drug offenses	8,714	100	78	41	37	22	21	1
Sales/trafficking	5,721	100	80	43	37	20	20	1
Other drug	2,993	100	74	36	39	26	25	1
Public-order offenses	2,026	100	71	39	33	29	27	2
Driving-related	781	100	79	39	40	21	18	3
Other public-order	1,245	100	66	38	28	34	32	2
Misdemeanors	5,433	100	64	10	54	36	26	11

Note: See Note, table 5.67. Data on type of sentence were available for 93 percent of cases involving defendants who had been convicted. These data reflect the most serious type of sentence received. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. Sentences to prison, jail, or probation may have included a fine, restitution, or community service. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 13.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Fines include restitution or community service in some instances.
[c]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990***, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 17.

Table 5.75

Average sentences to incarceration for defendants convicted of a felony in the 75 largest counties

By most serious conviction offense, 1990

Most serious felony conviction offense	Length of sentence (in months)			
	Prison		Jail	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
All felonies	63	36	7	6
Violent offenses	97	60	8	6
Murder	233	120	10	12
Rape	99	72	9	8
Robbery	93	60	9	9
Assault	80	60	7	6
Other violent	95	60	7	6
Property offenses	59	36	7	6
Burglary	64	48	8	6
Theft	56	36	7	6
Other property	55	36	6	3
Drug offenses	51	36	6	6
Sales/trafficking	53	36	7	6
Other drug	47	36	5	3
Public-order offenses	35	24	7	6
Driving-related	24	16	8	9
Other public order	40	24	6	4

Note: See Note, table 5.67. Data on length of prison sentence were available for 83 percent of convicted defendants who were sentenced to prison. Data on length of jail sentence were available for 95 percent of convicted defendants who were sentenced to jail. Averages and medians were calculated using defendants' maximum sentence. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990***, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 18, Table 21.

Table 5.76

Characteristics of juvenile offenders in cases disposed by juvenile courts

By type of offense, United States, 1991[a]

Characteristics	Type of offense				
	All offenses (N=1,338,100)	Person (N=260,300)	Property (N=793,900)	Drug (N=59,300)	Public-order (N=224,600)
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Sex					
Male	81.2	80.0	81.3	87.9	80.7
Female	18.8	20.0	18.7	12.1	19.3
Race					
White	65.1	55.5	69.3	50.2	65.1
Black	31.6	41.7	27.0	48.2	31.8
Other[b]	3.4	2.8	3.7	1.6	3.1
Age at referral to court					
13 years and younger	22.8	24.1	25.7	6.3	15.2
14 years	16.3	16.6	16.9	11.0	15.3
15 years	20.8	20.4	20.6	21.4	22.0
16 years	22.5	22.1	21.2	30.3	25.4
17 years and older	17.6	16.7	15.6	31.0	22.1

Note: These data were collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data are gathered from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in participating States. Information reported is based on national estimates of delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in the United States during 1991 (N=1,338,100). These estimates were derived from a sample of 553,243 individual case records from 1,182 jurisdictions in 23 States with jurisdiction over 45 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk and a sample of compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 155,176 delinquency cases from 322 jurisdictions in an additional 7 States. The final sample included data reported by 1,504 jurisdictions covering 57 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk. These data were derived from a nonprobability sample of courts; therefore statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be determined. These data files were developed by NCJJ and originally analyzed for the Juvenile Court Statistics series. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 14.

[a]Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding or interpolation techniques.
[b]Includes primarily Asians, Native Americans, and Pacific Islanders. Most individuals of Hispanic origin would be coded as white in this categorization of race/ethnicity.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, "National Estimates of Juvenile Court Delinquency Cases: 1987-1991" (machine-readable data file), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.77

Type of offenses in cases disposed by juvenile courts

By offender characteristics, United States, 1991[a]

Type of offense	Sex		Race			Age at referral to court				
	Male	Female	White	Black	Other[b]	13 years and younger	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years and older
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Person	19.2	20.8	16.6	25.7	16.3	20.6	19.8	19.0	19.1	18.5
Property	59.4	59.1	63.2	50.7	66.2	66.9	61.5	58.6	55.9	52.6
Drugs	4.8	2.9	3.4	6.8	2.1	1.2	3.0	4.6	6.0	7.8
Public order	16.7	17.3	16.8	16.9	15.4	11.2	15.7	17.7	19.0	21.1

Note: See Note, table 5.76. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 14.

[a]Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding or interpolation techniques.
[b]Includes primarily Asians, Native Americans, and Pacific Islanders. Most individuals of Hispanic origin would be coded as white in this categorization of race/ethnicity.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, "National Estimates of Juvenile Court Delinquency Cases: 1987-1991" (machine-readable data file), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.78

Juvenile court case outcomes

By demographic characteristics of juvenile offenders and type of offense, United States, 1991

	Delinquency cases		Petitioned cases		Adjudicated cases			
	Detained prior to juvenile court disposition	Petitioned	Adjudicated delinquent	Waived to adult court[a]	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other[b]
Total	20.3 %	49.7 %	58.9 %	1.5 %	28.7 %	56.6 %	3.9 %	10.8 %
Sex								
Male	21.5	52.1	59.9	1.6	29.5	56.0	3.8	10.7
Female	15.2	39.2	53.4	0.4	23.6	60.5	4.3	11.6
Race								
White	17.3	45.5	59.7	1.1	25.1	58.0	3.6	13.3
Black	26.2	58.3	56.7	2.0	34.5	55.1	4.6	5.7
Age at referral to court								
13 years and younger	13.5	37.9	56.6	0.0	24.1	62.2	3.5	10.2
14 years	21.0	49.5	61.5	0.1	30.7	56.9	3.2	9.2
15 years	23.6	53.4	62.0	0.5	31.9	55.2	3.7	9.1
16 years	24.0	53.6	60.0	1.7	30.4	55.7	3.8	10.1
17 years and older	20.1	55.7	54.1	4.6	24.7	54.0	5.3	15.9
Offense								
Person	24.9	54.9	54.2	2.3	33.0	54.5	4.2	8.4
Property	16.6	46.8	60.3	1.1	24.6	59.2	3.9	12.3
Drug	36.1	67.1	60.6	4.0	34.8	52.1	4.7	8.4
Public-order	24.0	49.0	60.0	0.6	35.4	51.8	3.4	9.3

Note: See Note, table 5.76. Care should be exercised when interpreting age, sex, or race differences because reported statistics do not control for variations in the seriousness of the offense or the prior criminal history of the juvenile. The racial category "other" comprised a small number of cases and was therefore omitted. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 14.

[a]The 1991 data exclude cases that were transferred to criminal court under concurrent jurisdiction provisions. Therefore, the counts of waived cases are lower than those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Includes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, "National Estimates of Juvenile Court Delinquency Cases: 1987-1991" (machine-readable data file), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.79

Juvenile court case outcomes

By race of juvenile offender and type of offense, United States, 1991

	Delinquency cases		Petitioned cases		Adjudicated cases			
	Detained prior to juvenile court disposition	Petitioned	Adjudicated delinquent	Waived to adult court[a]	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other[b]
Person								
White	21.3 %	50.0 %	55.1 %	1.7 %	29.5 %	56.7 %	4.6 %	9.9 %
Black	29.2	61.3	52.2	2.8	36.6	52.7	4.6	6.1
Property								
White	14.4	44.3	60.8	1.1	21.2	60.3	3.6	14.8
Black	21.7	53.2	57.9	1.3	31.7	58.5	4.7	5.1
Drug								
White	24.7	53.4	61.5	1.4	28.7	56.1	4.3	11.0
Black	48.1	81.8	59.8	5.7	38.9	49.2	5.1	6.9
Public-order								
White	22.5	44.0	60.4	0.5	34.3	51.4	3.0	11.3
Black	26.6	59.8	58.5	0.7	36.6	53.1	4.3	6.0

Note: See Notes, tables 5.76 and 5.78. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 14.

[a]The 1991 data exclude cases that were transferred to criminal court under concurrent jurisdiction provisions. Therefore, the counts of waived cases are lower than those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[b]Includes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, "National Estimates of Juvenile Court Delinquency Cases: 1987-1991" (machine-readable data file), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.80

Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners

By type of petition, 1977-93

		Petitions by Federal prisoners					Petitions by State prisoners				
	Total	Total	Motions to vacate sentence	Habeas corpus	Mandamus, etc.	Civil rights	Total	Motions to vacate sentence	Habeas corpus	Mandamus, etc.	Civil rights
1977	19,537	4,691	1,921	1,745	542	483	14,846	NA	6,866	228	7,752
1978	21,924	4,955	1,924	1,851	544	636	16,969	NA	7,033	206	9,730
1979	23,001	4,499	1,907	1,664	340	588	18,502	NA	7,123	184	11,195
1980	23,287	3,713	1,322	1,465	323	603	19,574	NA	7,031	146	12,397
1981	27,711	4,104	1,248	1,680	342	834	23,607	NA	7,790	178	15,639
1982	29,303	4,328	1,186	1,927	381	834	24,975	NA	8,059	175	16,741
1983	30,775	4,354	1,311	1,914	339	790	26,421	NA	8,532	202	17,687
1984	31,107	4,526	1,427	1,905	372	822	26,581	NA	8,349	198	18,034
1985	33,468	6,262	1,527	3,405	373	957	27,206	NA	8,534	181	18,491
1986	33,765	4,432	1,556	1,679	427	770	29,333	0	9,045	216	20,072
1987	37,316	4,519	1,669	1,812	313	725	32,797	7	9,542	276	22,972
1988	38,839	5,130	2,071	1,867	330	862	33,709	0	9,880	270	23,559
1989	41,481	5,577	2,526	1,818	315	918	35,904	0	10,554	311	25,039
1990	42,630	6,611	2,970	1,967	525	1,149	36,019	0	10,823	353	24,843
1991	42,462	6,817	3,328	2,112	378	999	35,645	0	10,331	268	25,046
1992	48,423	6,997	3,983	1,507	597	910	41,426	0	11,299	481	29,646
1993	53,451	8,456	5,379	1,467	695	915	44,995	0	11,587	390	33,018
Percent change 1993 over 1992	10.4 %	20.9 %	35.0 %	-2.7 %	16.4 %	0.5 %	8.6 %	X	2.5 %	-18.9 %	11.4 %

Note: Petitions by Federal prisoners are suits brought against the Federal Government. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is(are) named as the defendant(s). "Habeas corpus" is a writ whose object is to bring a party before a court or a judge. "Mandamus" is a writ from a superior court to an inferior court or to a public official, a corporation, etc., commanding that a specified action be taken. Data for 1977-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1985***, p. 149; ***1986***, p. 176 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1987***, p. 179; ***1988***, p. 182; ***1989***, p. 178; ***1990***, p. 138; ***1991***, p. 191; ***1992***, p. 179; ***1993***, p. A1-55 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.81

Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals

1982-93

		Commenced			
	Judgeships authorized	Number	Cases per three-judge panel	Terminated	Pending
1982	132	27,946	635	27,984	21,510
1983	132	29,630	673	28,660	22,480
1984	132	31,490	716	31,185	22,785
1985	156	33,360	642	31,387	24,758
1986	156	34,292	659	33,774	25,276
1987	156	35,176	676	34,444	26,008
1988	156	38,239	737	36,213	28,273
1989	156	39,900	767	37,509	30,614
1990	156	40,858	786	38,790	32,299
1991	167	43,027	773	41,640	33,428
1992	167	47,013	845	44,373	35,799
1993	167	50,224	902	47,790	38,233
Percent change 1993 over 1992	0.0 %	6.8 %	6.7 %	7.7 %	6.8 %

Note: Three-judge panels represent full panels and hear appeal arguments. Data on the number of judges and cases filed in the Federal Circuit are excluded. Data for 1982-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992***, p. 57, Table 1; ***1993***, p. 3 (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 5.82

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, 1980-93

Nature of suit or offense	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Percent change 1993 over 1992
Total cases	19,259	21,391	23,551	25,039	26,606	28,560	29,425	30,798	32,686	34,995	36,609	37,410	41,543	44,236	6.5 %
Total civil cases	14,854	17,014	18,784	20,249	21,725	23,571	24,291	25,538	26,674	26,975	27,116	27,461	30,328	32,374	6.7
U.S. cases	4,654	4,940	5,517	5,820	6,259	6,744	6,415	6,292	6,210	6,349	6,626	6,663	7,137	7,858	10.1
U.S. plaintiff	869	777	899	964	958	914	989	969	838	885	935	991	1,012	985	-2.7
Contract actions	99	55	91	96	109	99	87	136	105	121	146	116	165	196	18.8
Real property actions	101	141	148	136	126	111	107	117	108	84	88	98	81	134	65.4
Civil rights	62	47	96	77	91	68	79	112	95	95	121	100	89	53	-40.4
Labor laws	68	82	87	109	94	68	84	78	86	72	62	68	59	44	-25.4
All other[a]	539	452	477	546	538	568	632	526	444	513	518	609	618	558	-9.7
U.S. defendant	3,785	4,163	4,618	4,856	5,301	5,830	5,426	5,323	5,372	5,464	5,691	5,672	6,125	6,673	8.9
Contract actions	179	212	136	136	169	141	141	132	127	112	133	159	206	232	12.6
Real property actions	63	82	80	80	76	77	82	79	106	69	82	107	91	114	25.3
Tort actions	324	395	443	496	410	404	409	448	379	407	381	384	396	369	-6.8
Civil rights	454	469	619	632	625	720	612	642	691	707	693	744	796	899	12.9
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate sentence	450	459	359	388	470	551	624	712	856	991	1,112	1,154	1,467	1,818	23.9
Habeas corpus	302	344	455	440	462	531	485	546	524	493	488	506	432	421	-2.5
Prisoner civil rights	159	234	234	282	294	288	324	349	335	325	408	389	406	416	2.5
Other prisoner petitions	96	118	155	148	171	140	136	195	247	256	253	289	239	247	3.3
Social Security laws	627	642	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	982	992	951	926	686	683	846	23.9
Tax suits	197	239	248	259	457	448	393	288	264	310	313	332	360	320	-11.1
Environmental matters	NA	NA	124	89	94	102	81	60	70	97	93	96	99	101	2.0
Freedom of Information Act	NA	NA	96	103	104	130	143	134	108	83	93	98	136	142	4.4
All other[b]	934	784	875	811	765	1,110	818	756	673	663	716	728	814	948	16.5
Private cases	10,200	12,074	13,267	14,429	15,466	16,827	17,876	19,246	20,464	20,626	20,490	20,798	23,191	24,516	5.7
Federal question	7,728	9,005	9,994	10,769	11,734	12,910	13,989	15,130	15,901	16,274	16,370	16,668	18,795	19,930	6.0
Contract actions	252	307	373	401	495	586	525	510	533	587	561	628	737	631	-14.4
Tort actions	497	581	600	607	680	749	782	697	800	778	737	742	750	783	4.4
Civil rights	2,145	2,587	2,787	3,043	3,215	3,648	3,928	3,926	3,931	3,939	3,915	3,844	4,339	5,030	15.9
Antitrust	343	391	378	345	303	310	345	309	274	253	214	190	162	197	21.6
Prisoner petitions:															
Habeas corpus	1,020	1,258	1,529	1,683	1,609	2,172	2,331	2,755	3,107	3,168	3,170	3,391	3,725	3,612	-3.0
Prisoner civil rights	1,578	1,851	2,038	2,297	2,796	2,772	2,982	3,817	4,070	4,224	4,413	4,655	5,396	6,044	12.0
Other prisoner petitions	70	47	63	89	162	78	110	111	114	100	53	70	71	104	46.5
Labor laws	417	580	704	845	966	1,009	1,056	1,084	1,109	1,190	1,085	1,079	1,195	1,181	-1.2
Copyrights, patent, and trademark	270	394	434	334	303	275	339	329	301	265	349	306	377	394	4.5
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	NA	305	308	342	290	464	407	443	449	417	352	428	323	-24.5
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	NA	117	116	82	104	110	71	101	102	96	100	117	87	-25.6
All other	1,136	594	666	701	781	917	1,017	1,114	1,118	1,219	1,360	1,311	1,498	1,544	3.1
Diversity of citizenship	2,427	3,030	3,217	3,610	3,668	3,878	3,834	4,065	4,504	4,287	4,099	4,088	4,333	4,551	5.0
Contract actions	1,362	1,815	1,808	1,983	2,102	2,192	2,289	2,459	2,414	2,612	2,413	2,419	2,450	2,398	-2.1
Tort actions	996	1,029	1,240	1,413	1,409	1,538	1,393	1,434	1,930	1,468	1,488	1,415	1,663	1,957	17.7
All other[c]	69	186	169	214	157	148	152	172	160	207	198	254	220	196	-10.9
General local jurisdiction	45	39	56	50	64	39	53	51	59	65	21	42	63	35	-44.4
Contract actions	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	7	17	18	8	10	16	8	-50.0
Tort actions	14	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	16	29	17	3	18	14	14	0.0
Prisoner petitions	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	3	2	1	0	2	0	X
All other[c]	14	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	25	10	28	9	14	31	13	-58.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.82

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, 1980-93--Continued

Nature of suit or offense	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Percent change 1993 over 1992
Total criminal cases	4,405	4,377	4,767	4,790	4,881	4,989	5,134	5,260	6,012	8,020	9,493	9,949	11,215	11,862	5.8 %
Homicide	52	51	62	54	53	49	56	56	54	50	81	66	79	83	5.1
Assault	NA	NA	74	90	61	67	63	75	80	102	97	86	80	116	45.0
Robbery and burglary	310	304	362	327	294	300	237	228	229	379	400	463	547	596	9.0
Larceny and theft	244	324	285	287	239	242	210	236	188	243	267	225	238	262	10.1
Embezzlement and fraud	826	887	912	917	855	912	971	966	1,093	1,174	1,221	1,387	1,522	1,561	2.6
Auto theft	64	64	60	52	49	55	51	23	37	30	35	38	49	64	30.6
Drug Prevention and Control Act	1,369	1,583	1,605	1,774	1,970	2,063	2,134	2,254	2,977	4,386	5,658	5,570	5,936 [d]	5,900 [d]	-0.6
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	251	143	158	158	188	263	245	203	135	125	119	136	167	157	-6.0
Firearms	175	169	281	293	248	229	276	258	297	476	526	715	1,092	1,237	13.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	214	167	194	191	221	157	183	161	142	175	172	128	152	132	-13.2
Immigration	NA	NA	99	94	97	64	78	73	78	157	140	144	209	226	8.1
All other [e]	900	480	675	553	606	588	629	559	702	723	777	991	1,144	1,528	33.6

Note: See Note, table 5.80. "Private cases" brought in U.S. District Courts include suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Prisoner petitions included in this category are those filed by State prisoners naming a State or its representative(s) as the defendant(s). "Diversity of citizenship" refers to lawsuits between residents of different States. Since 1987, totals include reopened, remanded, and reinstated appeals as well as original appeals. Data for 1980-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

[a]Includes tort actions; forfeiture and penalty; securities, commodities, and exchange; and tax suits.
[b]Includes labor suits.
[c]Includes real property actions.
[d]Includes marijuana, narcotics, controlled substances, and other drug-related offenses.
[e]Includes sex offenses, bribery, gambling, lottery, kidnaping, escape, perjury, drunk driving/traffic, and Federal statutes such as agricultural acts, antitrust violations, etc.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1980***, pp. 366-369; ***1982***, p. 82 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1984*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), p. 112; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1985***, p. 118; ***1986***, pp. 165-168 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1987***, pp. 165-168; ***1988***, pp. 168-171; ***1989***, pp. 164-167; ***1990***, pp. 130-132; ***1991***, pp. 183, 184; ***1992***, pp. 166-170; ***1993***, pp. A1-38--A1-42 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.83

Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-92

October terms	Argued during term	Disposed of by full opinions	Disposed of by per curiam opinions	Set for reargument	Granted review this term	Reviewed and decided without oral argument	Total to be available for argument at outset of following term
1976	176	154	22	0	169	207	88
1977	172	153	8	9	162	129	75
1978	168	153	8	8	163	110	79
1979	156	143	12	1	154	128	78
1980	154	144	8	2	183	130	102
1981	184	169	10	4	210	134	126
1982	183	174	6	3	179	135	113
1983	184	174	6	4	149	86	80
1984	175	159	11	5	185	82	87
1985	172	161	10	1	187	103	101
1986	175	164	10	1	167	113	91
1987	167	151	9	7	180	95	105
1988	170	156	12	2	147	110	81
1989	146	143	3	0	122	80	57
1990	125	121	4	0	141	115	70
1991	127	120	3	4	120	77	66
1992	116	111	4	0	97	113	46

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1981***, p. A-1; ***1986***, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1991***, p. 161; ***1993***, p. A1-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.84

Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-92

October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064
Remaining on docket	812	6	472	334
1977				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953
Remaining on docket	837	11	430	396
1978				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331
Disposed of	4,017	0	2,021	1,996
Remaining on docket	714	17	362	335
1979				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838
Remaining on docket	892	22	459	411
1980				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371
Disposed of	4,196	7	2,222	1,950
Remaining on docket	948	17	527	421
1981				
Cases on docket	5,311	22	2,935	2,354
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037
Remaining on docket	878	16	545	317
1982				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008
Remaining on docket	878	14	520	344
1983				
Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,688	2,394
Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985
Remaining on docket	960	11	540	409
1984				
Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416
Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078
Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338
1985				
Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577
Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178
Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399
1986[a]				
Cases on docket	5,134	12	2,547	2,575
Disposed of	4,360	1	2,105	2,254
Remaining on docket	774	11	442	321
1987				
Cases on docket	5,268	16	2,577	2,675
Disposed of	4,387	5	2,131	2,251
Remaining on docket	881	11	446	424
1988[a]				
Cases on docket	5,657	14	2,587	3,056
Disposed of	4,911	2	2,271	2,638
Remaining on docket	746	12	316	418
1989[a]				
Cases on docket	5,746	14	2,416	3,316
Disposed of	4,989	2	2,096	2,891
Remaining on docket	757	12	320	425
1990				
Cases on docket	6,316	14	2,351	3,951
Disposed of	5,481	3	2,042	3,436
Remaining on docket	835	11	309	515
1991				
Cases on docket	6,770	12	2,451	4,307
Disposed of	5,894	1	2,125	3,768
Remaining on docket	876	11	326	539
1992				
Cases on docket	7,245	12	2,441	4,792
Disposed of	6,402	1	2,140	4,261
Remaining on docket	843	11	301	531

Note: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and disposed of, but that have been reinstated for some reason. For all cases other than "original" ones, a docket filing fee must be "paid." If the petitioner is indigent, the docket filing fee is waived and the case is filed "in forma pauperis."

[a]Data have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1981***, p. A-1; ***1986***, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and ***Annual Report of the Director, 1991***, p. 161; ***1993***, p. A1-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.85

Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, terminated, and pending

By circuit and nature of proceedings, fiscal year 1992

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending Oct. 1, 1991[a]	Filed	Terminated			Pending Sept. 30, 1992
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
Total	1,645	4,635	127	4,104	12	2,037
Criminal	729	1,849	17	1,717	1	843
U.S. civil	170	526	24	464	0	208
Private civil	674	2,128	80	1,799	11	912
Administrative appeals	72	132	6	124	0	74
District of Columbia Circuit	45	103	3	96	0	49
Criminal	12	45	0	32	0	25
U.S. civil	15	28	1	31	0	11
Private civil	4	14	0	17	0	1
Administrative appeals	14	16	2	16	0	12
First Circuit	1	108	2	90	0	17
Criminal	1	47	0	41	0	7
U.S. civil	0	10	0	10	0	0
Private civil	0	47	2	36	0	9
Administrative appeals	0	4	0	3	0	1
Second Circuit	150	322	14	382	2	74
Criminal	67	124	3	144	0	44
U.S. civil	8	43	4	37	0	10
Private civil	67	148	6	188	2	19
Administrative appeals	8	7	1	13	0	1
Third Circuit	52	317	6	280	1	82
Criminal	20	84	0	72	0	32
U.S. civil	3	44	3	38	0	6
Private civil	28	184	3	165	1	43
Administrative appeals	1	5	0	5	0	1
Fourth Circuit	114	507	14	459	0	148
Criminal	41	226	2	205	0	60
U.S. civil	16	52	0	57	0	11
Private civil	57	215	10	191	0	71
Administrative appeals	0	14	2	6	0	6
Fifth Circuit	230	602	23	530	1	278
Criminal	101	258	2	255	1	101
U.S. civil	7	16	0	16	0	7
Private civil	108	306	20	237	0	157
Administrative appeals	14	22	1	22	0	13
Sixth Circuit	190	462	16	449	6	181
Criminal	95	176	1	212	0	58
U.S. civil	23	37	3	41	0	16
Private civil	69	237	12	187	6	101
Administrative appeals	3	12	0	9	0	6
Seventh Circuit	227	288	2	233	1	279
Criminal	77	101	0	77	0	101
U.S. civil	26	30	0	31	0	25
Private civil	114	154	2	120	1	145
Administrative appeals	10	3	0	5	0	8
Eighth Circuit	75	388	11	297	0	155
Criminal	31	126	3	100	0	54
U.S. civil	8	97	4	60	0	41
Private civil	34	157	4	129	0	58
Administrative appeals	2	8	0	8	0	2
Ninth Circuit	221	757	22	592	0	364
Criminal	87	258	4	194	0	147
U.S. civil	46	100	4	87	0	55
Private civil	76	375	14	288	0	149
Administrative appeals	12	24	0	23	0	13
Tenth Circuit	173	325	6	273	0	219
Criminal	88	135	1	121	0	101
U.S. civil	14	49	3	38	0	22
Private civil	64	132	2	106	0	88
Administrative appeals	7	9	0	8	0	8
Eleventh Circuit	167	456	8	423	1	191
Criminal	109	269	1	264	0	113
U.S. civil	4	20	2	18	0	4
Private civil	53	159	5	135	1	71
Administrative appeals	1	8	0	6	0	3

Note: "Writ of certiorari" is an order by the appellate court that is used when the court has discretion on whether to hear an appeal. If the appellate court grants the writ, it has the effect of ordering the lower court to certify the record and send it up to the higher court which will then hear the appeal. "U.S. civil" filings involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. "Private civil" filings involve suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. "Administrative appeals" include applications for enforcement or petitions for review of orders of an administrative board or agency. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see table 5.29.

[a]Data have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 139-141.

Table 5.86

U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits

At conclusion of the October terms 1981-92

	Argued						Decided on merits[a]					
	Total	Government participating	Government as petitioner or appellant[b]	Government as respondent or appellee[b]	Government as amicus[c]	Government not participating	Total	Government participating	Decided in favor of Government's position[b]	Decided against Government's position[b]	Not classifiable as for or against[b]	Government not participating
Number												
1981	184[d]	104[d]	30	27	47	80	315	136	111	20	5	179
1982	183	131	44	44	43	52	283	172	115	50	7	111
1983	184	118	46	33	39	66	262	150	124	23	3	112
1984	175	114	37	34	43	61	236	146	113	30	3	90
1985	171	106	39	24	43	65	275	139	99	35	5	136
1986	175	104	27	32	45	71	282	140	98	36	6	142
1987	167	106	36	34	36	61	251	135	82	38	15	116
1988	170	91	25	25	41	79	265	122	86	25	11	143
1989	146	89	26	23	40	57	224	108	67	39	2	116
1990	125	77	10	32	35	48	232	107	74	31	2	125
1991	123	84	26	17	41	39	183	103	76	22	5	80
1992	116	88	24	23	41	28	206	126	84	36	6	80
Percent												
1981	100 %	57 %	29 %	26 %	45 %	43 %	100 %	43 %	82 %	15 %	3 %	57 %
1982	100	72	34	34	33	28	100	61	67	29	4	39
1983	100	64	39	28	33	36	100	57	83	15	2	43
1984	100	65	32	30	38	35	100	62	77	21	2	38
1985	100	62	37	23	41	38	100	51	71	25	4	49
1986	100	59	26	31	43	41	100	50	70	26	4	50
1987	100	63	34	32	34	37	100	54	61	28	11	46
1988	100	54	27	27	45	46	100	46	70	20	9	54
1989	100	61	29	26	45	39	100	48	62	36	2	52
1990	100	62	13	42	45	38	100	46	69	29	2	54
1991	100	68	31	20	49	32	100	56	74	21	5	44
1992	100	76	27	26	47	24	100	61	67	29	5	39

Note: The data above represent actions taken during the annual terms of the U.S. Supreme Court. "Amicus" refers to a party who is not involved directly in the suit, but who demonstrates an interest in the case by filing a supportive brief. "Decided on merits" refers to a reassessment and resolution of the substantive issues presented in the case, but that does not involve active participation of the litigants through the filing of written and oral arguments.

[a]Includes cases summarily affirmed, reversed, or vacated on the In Forma Pauperis Docket.

[b]Percent is based on the total cases in which the Government participated.

[c]Includes cases in which the Government filed briefs as amicus curiae but did not participate in the argument.

[d]Includes cases set for reargument in succeeding terms.

Source: Table adapted from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General.

Table 5.87

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-93

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953	599	97	8	355	681
1954	461	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	684	647
1956	585	192	9	568	463
1957	585	232	4	443	369
1958	406	98	6	302	369
1959	434	117	2	286	398
1960	437	149	5	244	437
1961	481	226	18	266	408
1962	595	166	16	315	506
1963	592	133	45	233	687
1964	921	314	74	437	783
1965	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966	865	364	81	726	641
1967	863	222	23	520	739
1968	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	698	941
1971	454	157	16	648	574
1972	514	235	20	410	425
1973	485	202	5	341	362
1974	426	187	8	337	256
1975	613	147	9	328	385
1976	604	78	11	244	658
1977	722	129	8	300	863
1978	641	162	3	836	508
1979	710	143	10	448	617
1980	523	155	11	500	474
1981	548	76	7	260	679
1982	462	83	3	547	508
1983	447	91	2	306	556
1984	447	37	5	326	635
1985	407	32	3	279	728
1986	362	55	0	290	745
1987	410	23	0	311	821
1988	384	38	0	497	673
1989	373	41	1	392	612
1990	354	0	0	116	681
1991	318	29	0	588	289
1992	379	0	0	192	476
1993	868	36	2	251	928

Note: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. The U.S. Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Deputy Attorney General, receives and reviews all petitions for executive clemency, initiates the necessary investigations, and prepares the recommendations of the Deputy Attorney General to the President (Source, ***1980***, p. 35). Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," which is generally considered only after sentence completion, restores basic civil rights and may aid in the reinstatement of professional or trade licenses that may have been lost as a result of the conviction. A "commutation" is a reduction of sentence. Petitions denied also include those that are closed administratively. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, ***The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1979***, p. 31; ***1980***, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.88

Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-93

	Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division		Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel	
		Prosecution recommended	Prosecution not recommended	Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Dept. of Justice	Convictions
1976	9,035	3,147	5,650	589	2,037
1977	8,901	3,408	5,459	486	2,161
1978	9,481	3,439	5,969	597	2,153
1979	9,780	3,338	6,252	800	2,515
1980	7,114	2,267	6,329	1,285	2,321
1981	5,838	1,978	3,701	571	1,621
1982	6,498	2,297	3,852	293	1,680
1983	5,910	2,610	3,549	257	1,489 [a]
1984	6,194	2,990	3,446	267	1,806 [a]
1985	6,065	3,234	3,015	253	2,025 [a]
1986	5,861	3,524	2,654	249	2,460
1987	5,511	3,526	2,354	186	2,556
1988	4,899 [a]	3,044	2,167	277	2,491
1989	5,417	3,242	2,011	199	2,282
1990	5,280	3,228	2,015	192	2,472
1991[a]	5,208	3,677	1,951	142	2,911
1992[a]	6,537	4,252	1,823	97	2,950
1993	6,146	4,266	1,726	142	3,216

Note: The Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for enforcing the criminal provisions of the tax laws, investigating evidence of tax evasion or tax fraud, identifying and investigating persons who derive substantial income from illegal activities and who violate tax laws, investigating money laundering violations under the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31), and recommending prosecution (Source, ***1978***, p. 30).

The Criminal Tax Division of the Office of Chief Counsel handles criminal tax legal matters for the Internal Revenue Service, reviews criminal cases and decides if cases warrant prosecution, coordinates criminal tax prosecutions with the U.S. Department of Justice, and provides assistance to U.S. attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source, ***1978***, p. 53).

Some cases referred by the Criminal Investigation Division may not go through the Office of Chief Counsel. For example, recommendations to prosecute money laundering violations are referred directly to U.S. attorneys.

[a]Data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, ***Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976***, p. 151; ***1977***, p. 139; ***1978***, p. 98 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.89

Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-93

	Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution[a]	Grand jury action		Disposition			
		Indictments and informations	No true bill	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted after trial	Acquitted	Nolle prosse or dismissed
1976	2,037	1,331	1	977	216	77	71
1977	2,695	1,636	31	1,229	247	55	110
1978	2,634	1,724	11	1,189	225	70	119
1979	2,883	1,820	26	1,270	342	86	183
1980	2,726	1,832	15	1,337	264	80	193
1981	1,955	1,785	9	1,212	282	81	142
1982	2,176	1,844	10	1,291	333	65	145
1983	2,457	1,801	3	1,203	295	69	146
1984	2,873	2,158	3	1,444	364	54	152
1985	3,133	2,452	4	1,611	414	68	149
1986	3,594	2,954	6	1,992	468	83	209
1987	3,420	2,906	4	2,115	441	71	198
1988	3,169	2,769	8	2,074	417	74	205
1989	3,225	2,669	7	1,931	351	67	260[b]
1990	3,276	2,875	7	2,079	393	59	235[b]
1991[b]	3,729	3,341	4	2,410	501	94	205
1992[b]	4,189	3,782	3	2,538	412	79	202
1993	4,000	3,575	3	2,770	446	88	197

Note: See Note, table 5.88. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. attorney. A "nolle prosse" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No true bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant. "Nolo contendere" is a plea in a criminal case that has a similar legal effect as pleading guilty. The difference between a plea of guilty and a plea of nolo contendere is that the latter may not be used against the defendant in a civil action based on the same acts.

[a]Includes cases approved by the Office of Chief Counsel plus cases that are referred directly to the U.S. Department of Justice and to U.S. attorneys by the Criminal Investigation Division.

[b]Data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, ***Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976***, p. 61; ***1977***, p. 48; ***1978***, p. 53 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.90

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Fiscal years 1981-93

Year	Total		Mail fraud	
	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
1981	5,358	5,410	1,100	1,046
1982	5,658	4,783	1,026	966
1983	6,254	5,019	1,194	938
1984	6,426	5,095	1,272	1,042
1985	7,115	5,570	1,142	887
1986	8,620	6,608	1,435	1,131
1987	9,006	7,732	1,304	1,206
1988	10,470	8,114	1,488	1,015
1989	11,502	9,479	1,543	1,225
1990	12,060	9,614	1,699	1,486
1991	13,513	10,320	1,772	1,297
1992	14,578	11,359	1,904	1,582
1993	14,263	12,428	1,965	1,900

Note: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the U.S. Postal Service. Responsibilities include reviewing U.S. Postal Service programs and projects (e.g., financial audits and program evaluations), safeguarding U.S. Postal Service assets (e.g., investigating worker compensation claims and employee embezzlement), protecting the work environment of postal employees (e.g., investigating threats and assaults against postal employees while on duty and removal of employees using and/or selling narcotics on postal property), and preserving the integrity of the mail and its use (e.g., investigating employee crime and non-employee crime related to the U.S. Postal Service). The number of convictions may be greater than the number of arrests in a given year because convictions may occur in a year subsequent to an arrest.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, ***Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1991***, p. 55; ***April 1 - September 30, 1992***, p. 65; ***April 1 - September 30, 1993***, p. 60 (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service); and data provided by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.91

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

By type of offense, fiscal year 1993

Type of offense	Arrests	Convictions
Total	14,263	12,428
Internal crime		
Mail theft	1,241	1,181
Embezzlement	371	381
Workers' compensation fraud	45	37
Narcotics related	326	352
Miscellaneous	60	56
External crime		
Mail theft	5,548	4,931
Burglary	288	280
Robbery	168	159
Assault	558	400
Miscellaneous	921	783
Prohibited mailings		
Pornography/obscenity	180	151
Controlled substances	2,193	1,483
Bombs/explosive devices	171	151
Miscellaneous	120	93
Mail fraud	1,965	1,900
Fraud against U.S. Postal Service	108	90

Note: See Note, table 5.90. Internal crimes are those involving employees of the U.S. Postal Service and external crimes are those committed by individuals or groups outside the organization. Internal mail theft involves contractors and some non-employees engaged in mail-related work such as mailroom employees. Embezzlement includes theft of funds and falsification of records. Narcotics cases include both employees and non-employees selling narcotics on postal property. Miscellaneous internal crimes include theft of property and sabotage of equipment. External mail theft includes theft and possession of stolen mail. Assault includes threats and assaults against on-duty postal employees. Miscellaneous external crimes include counterfeit and contraband postage, money order offenses, vandalism, and arson. Pornography/obscenity includes sexually-oriented advertisements, and scurrilous and defamatory matter. Controlled substances include narcotics, steroids, drug-related proceeds, and drug paraphernalia. Miscellaneous prohibited mailings include hazardous material, firearms and weapons, intoxicants, explosives other than bombs, extortion, and false documents.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, ***Semiannual Report, April 1-September 30, 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1993), p. 60.

Table 5.92

Prosecutions for violations of U.S. Immigration and nationality laws

By type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1983-93

Type of case and disposition	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total, all cases	16,493	17,980	17,688	23,405	18,894	18,360	18,580	20,079	18,882	14,655	19,650
Dismissals[a]	5,202	7,370	7,767	7,998	6,653	6,037	5,914	7,310	7,293	4,733	6,861
Acquittals	58	64	88	148	245	115	105	50	80	57	251
Convictions	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865	12,538
Aggregate fines imposed	$503,716	$785,689	$929,926	$1,122,998	$1,489,491	$2,528,308	$1,830,594	$2,935,664	$2,622,659	$1,673,488	$2,774,183
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	5,451	5,701	5,261	6,046	5,382	5,012	4,579	5,749	5,748	5,592	8,754
Total cases pending end of year	4,764	4,103	3,477	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Immigration cases, total	15,848	16,989	16,976	22,751	18,200	17,590	17,992	19,351	18,297	14,138	18,958
Dismissals[a]	4,845	6,688	7,259	7,504	6,169	5,547	5,508	6,788	6,828	4,315	6,537
Acquittals	56	64	82	143	245	114	105	48	77	57	169
Convictions	10,947	10,237	9,635	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766	12,252
Aggregate fines imposed	$486,630	$767,764	$903,141	$1,117,025	$1,462,941	$2,523,933	$1,828,694	$2,872,279	$2,508,084	$1,670,839	$2,766,523
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	5,250	5,496	5,093	6,046	5,196	4,946	4,558	5,642	5,610	5,550	8,660
Immigration cases pending end of year	4,478	3,909	3,264	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nationality cases, total	645	991	712	654	694	770	588	728	585	517	692
Dismissals[a]	357	682	508	494	484	490	406	522	465	418	324
Acquittals	2	0	6	5	0	1	0	2	3	0	82
Convictions	286	309	198	155	210	279	182	204	117	99	286
Aggregate fines imposed	$17,086	$17,925	$26,785	$5,973	$26,550	$4,375	$1,900	$63,385	$114,575	$2,649	$7,660
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	201	205	168	67	186	66	21	107	138	42	94
Nationality cases pending end of year	286	194	213	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Violations of nationality laws include false representations as citizens of the United States, false statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully, and reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[a]Dismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.93

Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By offense, fiscal years 1984-93

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865	12,538
Violations of immigration laws	10,237	9,630	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766	12,252
Entry of aliens illegally	6,695	6,627	11,030	8,190	7,379	7,659	8,162	7,214	6,341	7,184
Reentries of deported aliens	634	516	308	347	314	381	444	547	477	767
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	1,754	1,249	1,422	984	808	860	1,431	1,498	977	1,010
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	124	166	225	141	298	228	289	318	306	546
Fraud and false statements or entries	80	172	208	105	128	142	83	68	109	578
Alien registration or alien address violations	5	3	63	89	28	73	135	93	39	14
Producing, transferring, possessing, stealing, using, or selling false identification documents	92	147	279	332	295	370	597	602	497	671
Conspiracy to defraud the United States	520	423	433	436	757	560	615	252	121	221
Producing, processing, or selling of a controlled substance	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	190	466	498	762
All other violations	333	325	1,136	1,162	1,922	2,106	569	334	401	499
Violations of nationality laws	309	203	155	210	279	182	204	117	99	286
False representation as citizens of the United States	228	163	133	200	248	156	137	69	59	221
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	9	13	6	2	3	3	60	36	37	64
Reproduction and sale of citizenship and naturalization papers	72	27	16	8	28	23	7	12	3	1

Note: Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.94

Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1988-94

Investigative activity	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units
Total cases, units for investigation	139,406	274,604	128,085	237,084	105,366	159,759	122,732	165,560	107,031	144,547	115,762	151,365	NA	NA
Cases, units pending beginning of the fiscal year	39,308	98,108	39,105	95,900	23,862	55,142	22,017	42,168	19,690	35,724	20,160	36,899	19,690	31,407
Counterfeiting	3,720	4,238	3,543	4,098	2,657	2,816	2,517	2,554	2,978	3,122	3,184	3,199	3,006	3,638
Check forgery	24,820	54,959	24,199	51,674	12,892	28,164	9,822	17,438	9,377	15,229	8,694	14,687	8,138	13,120
Bond forgery	218	5,008	197	4,263	106	2,924	120	3,563	113	2,729	83	2,647	56	1,636
Fraud[a]	3,327	13,989	3,665	14,322	3,608	11,266	3,743	8,426	3,656	7,489	4,047	6,842	4,724	6,762
Protective intelligence	1,649	1,848	1,658	1,885	723	723	739	739	550	550	737	737	722	722
Other criminal and noncriminal	5,574	18,066	5,843	19,658	3,876	9,249	5,076	9,448	3,016	6,605	3,415	8,787	3,044	5,529
Cases, units received	100,098	176,496	88,980	141,184	81,504	104,617	100,715	123,392	87,341	108,823	95,602	114,466	NA	NA
Counterfeiting	11,831	12,868	15,006	15,349	12,750	12,812	12,662	13,005	12,231	12,309	13,561	14,213	NA	NA
Check forgery	49,800	87,783	41,217	62,216	38,181	47,010	61,088	70,866	44,683	52,320	49,614	56,870	NA	NA
Bond forgery	174	2,449	181	3,292	153	3,812	161	3,030	118	3,404	109	1,970	NA	NA
Fraud[a]	5,241	14,873	6,441	14,450	5,738	8,253	5,398	8,489	5,153	6,841	7,160	8,978	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	10,880	11,488	7,591	7,894	7,179	7,180	6,618	6,618	8,353	8,357	8,284	8,316	NA	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	22,172	47,035	18,544	37,983	17,503	25,550	14,788	21,384	16,803	25,592	16,874	24,119	NA	NA
Cases, units closed	98,844	173,672	89,464	151,926	83,030	117,672	99,902	129,560	86,147	113,559	94,792	119,138	NA	NA
Counterfeiting	11,779	12,779	14,403	14,713	12,866	13,050	12,218	12,451	11,821	11,919	13,499	13,535	NA	NA
Check forgery	49,680	87,849	42,862	68,185	41,110	57,731	60,961	74,329	45,031	54,645	49,831	59,617	NA	NA
Bond forgery	183	2,935	178	2,900	139	3,173	159	3,750	146	3,805	131	3,258	NA	NA
Fraud[a]	4,759	14,060	5,818	15,192	5,581	11,240	5,370	10,038	5,136	8,441	6,350	9,873	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	10,844	11,423	7,640	7,949	7,161	7,162	6,744	6,744	8,103	8,107	8,213	8,221	NA	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	21,599	44,626	18,563	42,987	16,173	25,316	14,450	22,248	15,910	26,642	16,768	24,634	NA	NA

Note: "Number of cases" refers to the actual cases investigated. "Number of units" refers to the instruments involved such as number of forged checks or number of counterfeit notes.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

[a]Beginning in fiscal year 1992, financial crime cases are included in the fraud category.

Table 5.95

Disposition of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-93

	Total	Type of disposition				
		Convicted	Acquitted	Nolle prosse	No true bill	Other dismissals
1975	8,668	7,788	106	183	7	584
1976	7,990	7,283	101	91	4	511
Transition quarter	1,978	1,815	23	23	2	115
1977	11,797	10,979	130	154	3	531
1978	12,697	12,017	104	86	1	489
1979	10,146	9,543	98	101	1	403
1980	6,752	6,310	60	79	1	302
1981	6,487	6,142	43	52	3	247
1982	8,100	7,646	42	60	4	348
1983	8,668	8,202	65	38	1	362
1984	7,147	6,739	56	32	4	316
1985	8,640	8,077	58	40	2	463
1986	9,480	9,065	84	41	1	289
1987	8,893	8,535	61	47	1	249
1988	7,010	6,698	41	34	7	230
1989	7,082	6,773	34	64	3	208
1990	7,062	6,810	38	65	5	144
1991	6,549	6,295	30	70	9	145
1992	6,176	5,958	36	48	4	130
1993	7,168	6,868	35	82	8	175

Note: See Note, table 5.94. The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30. For definitions of "nolle prosse" and "no true bill," see Note, table 5.89.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," Washington, DC; U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed,); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.96

Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1973-92

	Forged check cases					Forged bond cases		
	Number of checks paid	Forged checks received for investigation	Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	Forged check cases closed	Value of forged checks in cases closed	Forged bonds received for investigation	Forged bond cases closed	Value of forged bonds in cases closed
1973	650,778,132	59,004	91	58,480	$10,736,304	13,849	14,428	$1,229,846
1974	708,071,443	64,363	91	59,936	13,743,149	13,163	14,190	1,166,703
1975	781,642,177	78,148	100	70,085	15,950,460	12,645	11,285	1,024,298
1976	822,607,245	108,724	132	68,302	16,460,178	14,356	13,110	1,119,774
Transition quarter	174,650,139	33,679	193	23,120	5,146,619	2,738	3,425	283,505
1977	727,408,380	121,022	166	132,135	32,644,134	12,189	13,097	1,173,031
1978	716,747,047	85,286	119	112,000	30,527,400	10,399	11,465	1,074,141
1979	694,314,158	59,495	86	74,011	20,472,639	9,624	9,019	796,160
1980	680,134,101	65,808	97	42,972	12,133,942	8,242	7,152	783,661
1981	656,847,315	74,269	113	69,288	20,982,549	9,867	9,392	911,283
1982	646,076,116	96,689	150	78,129	26,540,293	9,451	10,499	1,207,623
1983	622,107,103	106,843	172	124,832	45,821,647	9,811	7,265	645,498
1984	606,033,165	112,770	184	105,481	42,641,247	6,878	7,236	816,788
1985	567,770,300	89,418	157	98,333	41,147,452	5,303	6,378	560,656
1986	563,867,940	117,303	208	116,631	53,040,172	4,961	5,354	771,249
1987	573,867,224	116,645	203	109,026	55,192,629	4,261	4,936	587,474
1988	455,227,655	87,783	193	87,019	46,047,146	2,449	2,935	497,746
1989	436,537,232	62,216	143	68,185	41,757,277	3,292	2,900	346,615
1990	440,020,177	47,010	107	57,731	42,251,484	3,812	3,173	658,950
1991	440,134,356	70,867	161	74,329	46,928,922	3,030	3,750	1,036,425
1992	433,080,352	52,320	121	54,645	51,504,701	3,404	3,805	1,274,575

Note: See Notes, tables 5.94 and 5.95. "Forged check cases" includes U.S. Government-issued checks only. Data from 1984, and 1987-90 have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.97

Criminal enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

By disposition, United States, fiscal years 1982-92

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Referrals to the U.S. Department of Justice	20	26	31	40	41	41	59	60	65	81	107
Cases successfully prosecuted	7	12	14	15	26	27	24	43	32	48	61
Defendants charged	14	34	36	40	98	66	97	95	100	104	150
Defendants convicted	11	28	26	40	66	58	50	72	55	82	99
Penalties for convicted defendants											
Months sentenced to prison	NA	NA	6	78	279	456	278	325	745	963	1,135
Months served in prison	NA	NA	6	44	203	100	185	208	222	610	744
Months sentenced to probation	NA	534	552	882	828	1,410	1,284	1,045	1,176	1,713	2,478

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement, ***Enforcement Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1992*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1993), Appendix.

Table 5.98

Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office

By level of government, 1970-91

	Total			Elected or appointed official									Others involved		
				Federal			State			Local					
	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted
Total	16,817	4,147	14,093	6,683	1,075	5,836	1,323	418	1,020	4,256	1,273	3,406	4,555	1,381	3,831
1970	63	0	44	9	0	9	10	0	7	26	0	16	18	0	12
1971	160	0	108	58	0	40	21	0	16	46	0	28	35	0	24
1972	208	5	142	58	4	42	17	0	10	106	0	75	27	1	15
1973	244	18	181	60	2	48	19	0	17	85	2	64	80	14	52
1974	291	5	217	59	1	51	36	0	23	130	4	87	66	0	56
1975	255	27	179	53	5	43	36	5	18	139	15	94	27	2	24
1976	563	199	380	111	1	101	59	30	35	194	98	100	199	70	144
1977	507	210	440	129	32	94	50	33	38	157	62	164	171	83	144
1978	557	205	409	133	42	91	55	20	56	171	72	127	198	71	135
1979	666	178	536	114	21	102	56	29	31	211	63	151	285	65	252
1980	721	213	552	123	16	131	72	28	51	247	82	168	279	87	202
1981	878	231	730	198	23	159	87	36	66	244	102	211	349	70	294
1982	729	186	671	158	38	147	49	18	43	257	58	232	265	72	249
1983	1,073	222	972	460 [a]	58	424	81	26	65	270	61	226	262	77	257
1984	936	269	934	408	77	429	58	21	52	203	74	196	267	97	257
1985	1,182	256	997	563	90	470	79	20	66	248	49	221	292	97	240
1986	1,193	246	1,026	596	83	523	88	24	71	232	55	207	277	84	225
1987	1,340	368	1,081	651	118	545	102	26	76	246	89	204	342	135	256
1988	1,274	288	1,067	629	86	529	66	14	69	276	79	229	303	109	240
1989	1,349	375	1,149	695	126	610	71	18	54	269	122	201	313	109	284
1990	1,176	300	1,084	615	103	583	96	28	79	257	98	225	208	71	197
1991	1,452	346	1,194	803	149	665	115	42	77	242	88	180	292	67	272

Note: Questionnaires are sent annually to the U.S. attorneys' offices in each of the Federal judicial districts eliciting data concerning indictments and convictions during the year as well as prosecutions awaiting trial on December 31 of each year. These data cover persons elected or appointed to office and career (staff) government employees; "others involved" include individuals who hold no official position, but who participated in an offense aimed at corrupting another's public office. "Abuse of public office" includes offenses such as extortion, bribery, and conflict of interest.

[a]The 1983 figures were reviewed to attempt to identify the reason for the substantial jump in prosecutions of Federal officials. The explanation appears to be two-fold; there has been a greater focus on Federal corruption nationwide, and there appears to have been more consistent reporting of lower-level employees who abused their office, cases that may have been overlooked in the past. For reference, the U.S. attorneys' offices were told: "For purposes of this questionnaire, a public corruption case includes any case involving abuse of office by a public employee. We are not excluding low-level employees or minor crimes, but rather focusing on the job-relatedness of the offense and whether the offense involves abuse of the public trust placed in the employee."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1991," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 28, 29.

Table 5.99

Judicial misconduct complaints and dispositions

By type of disposition and State, 1991-92[a]

	Complaints			Disposition of				
	Pending at beginning of reporting period	Received during reporting period	Pending at end of reporting period	Dismissed without formal adjudication[b]	Informal action taken	Judge resigned before formal charge	Judge resigned after formal charges filed	Judge voluntarily retired before charges filed
Alabama[c]	7	139	6	126	11	0	0	1
Alaska	43	40	28	53	1	0	0	0
Arizona	23	158	42	104	20	0	0	1
Arkansas	45	113	50	105	0	0	0	0
California	65	966	58	920	40	0	0	1
Colorado	1	219	4	210	5	0	0	4
Connecticut	23	103	29	92	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	1	21	0	21	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	4	25	1	28	0	0	0	0
Florida	41	466	19	416	2	4	0	0
Georgia	14	179	4	162	0	0	1	0
Hawaii	14	36	15	35	0	0	0	0
Illinois	26	166	20	166	22	2	NA	NA
Indiana	11	167	2	157	22	0	0	1
Iowa	4	76	16	64	0	0	0	0
Kansas	4	279	4	283	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	9	157	9	135	22	0	0	2
Louisiana	29	1,016[j]	19	1,026[k]	17	0	0	0
Maine	12	62	10	42[m]	3	0	0	0
Maryland	10	34	19	25	6	NA	NA	1
Michigan	136	604	129	611	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	23	166	13	153	6	0	0	2
Mississippi	24	229	17	189	24	1	3	0
Missouri	27	143	47	116	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	7	62	6	59	X	(q)	(q)	(q)
Nevada	9	42	15	24	5	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	11	73	19	62	3	0	0	0
New Jersey	65	277	46	276	14	0	0	0
New Mexico	18	41	17	27	9	0	0	0
New York	181	1,452	141	1,387	46	41	5	20
North Carolina	20	125	26	105	0	1	0	0
North Dakota	4	24	4	21	0	0	0	0
Ohio	37	448	22	463	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	31	80	22	87	NA	NA	1	NA
Pennsylvania	166	212	91	277	10	0	0	0
South Carolina	22	103	30	88	5	0	0	1
Tennessee	14	174	14	152	NA	0	0	0
Texas	313	803	317	743[aa]	19	10	0	7
Utah	29	196	28	134	6	0	0	1
Washington	43	233[ac]	103	164	X	X	0	X
West Virginia	29	182	26	178	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin	3	377	7	369	2	0	0	0

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. The judicial conduct organizations handle complaints such as judicial prejudice or bias, slow processing of orders, procedural or administrative irregularity, courtroom demeanor, and conflict of interest. (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, ***Judicial Conduct Reporter*** 3 (Fall 1981), p. 2.) A confidentiality provision prohibits revealing disposition of complaints in Virginia. Information was not available for Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming. The data presented are for 1991 and 1992; however reporting periods vary across jurisdictions, with some States reporting by calendar year and others by fiscal year. Cross jurisdiction comparisons should be done cautiously due to differences among the States in definitions of complaints and recording practices. (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, ***Judicial Conduct Reporter*** 7(Fall 1985) p. 1.) For the States of Alaska, California, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, and Wisconsin any discrepancies in totals usually are due to multiple or consolidated complaints and/or dispositions.

[a]States do not maintain uniform reporting periods. Most States reported data from the calendar year 1992. However, the following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, and Utah (7/1/92 through 6/30/93); District of Columbia (10/1/91 through 9/30/92); Alabama (10/1/92 through 9/30/93); New Jersey and Texas (9/1/92 through 8/30/93); Tennessee (8/22/92 through 8/23/93).

[b]Category includes complaints dismissed after no investigation, minimal or initial investigation, or substantial investigation.

[c]Alabama is a two-tier judicial disciplinary State. The Judicial Inquiry Commission receives and investigates complaints. The Court of the Judiciary hears complaints filed by the Commission and issues a judgment.

[d]Two cases were dismissed after probable cause hearings, one compensation commissioner retired for permanent disability, and the Judicial Review Council permitted one complainant to withdraw a complaint.

[e]Suspension also included a public reprimand.

[f]Judge was defeated for re-election.

[g]The same 22 judges that were subject of informal action.

[h]Only the Supreme Court can publicly discipline judges.

[i]Although fines are not specifically authorized, an argument could be advanced that the Supreme Court's plenary power "to make such other disposition as justice may require" encompasses imposition of a fine.

[j]The Louisiana Judiciary Commission has changed its definition of "complaint" from previous years to indicate all types of complaints, including phone calls and drop-in complaints.

[k]Includes only those matters docketed as formal complaints under Maine Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability rules and practices (i.e., only written complaints or investigations begun on the Committee's own initiative).

[l]Monetary sanctions have been imposed; they have been referred to as a forfeiture of compensation.

[m]Maryland does not keep a record of informal complaints, namely, those requiring no Commission action, whether by telephone or letter. Numbers presented refer only to formal complaints.

[n]A judge was directed to offer a formal apology to the complainant.

[o]Only the Supreme Court may issue public discipline, but two disciplined judges signed a waiver of confidentiality, permitting the Board on Judicial Standard's private discipline to the judges to be released to the public.

[p]Includes initiation of formal complaint; memorandum of understanding.

[q]Question was not answered to maintain confidentiality.

[r]Judge resigned after probable cause hearing.

complaints

Judge voluntarily retired after formal charges filed	Case dismissed after formal hearing	Judge privately censured, admonished, or reprimanded	Judge publicly censured, admonished, or reprimanded	Judge suspended as final sanction	Fine imposed	Judge removed from office	Other
0	0	X	X	X	X	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0
0	0	12	X	X	0	0	0
0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	11	3	X	X	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
NA	NA	0	1	NA	NA	NA	4[d]
NA	NA	0	0	0	X	1	0
0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
0	0	X	1	X	X	1	0
0	0	18	1	3[e]	0	3	1[f]
0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0
NA	2	X	0	0	X	0	0
0	0	22[g]	1[h]	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	6	2	X	(i)	0	0
0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0
0	1	X	0	0	0[l]	X	0
NA	NA	0	0	X	X	0	1[n]
NA	NA	42	9	0	0	0	0
0	0	10	2[o]	0	X	0	0
0	1	4	0	0	0	1	16[p]
0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0
(q)	(q)	X	3	0	X	1	0
NA	NA	X	0	X	X	0	1[r]
0	0	3	(s)	(s)	(t)	0	0
0	0	3	2	1	X	0	0
0	2	9	1	1	0	0	2[u]
4	0	X	16	X	X	2	0
0	1	10[v]	2[w]	X	X	0	0
0	0	3[x]	0	0	X	0	0
0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	X	X	0	X	0	0
0	2	10	1[s]	0	X	1	1[y]
1	0	1	1	X	X	1	0
0	0	X	5	X	X	1[z]	0
0	0	19	4	X	X	0	2[ab]
0	0	1	0	0	X	0	0
0	0	X	7	0	X	0	2[ad]
0	2	1	1	1[ae]	0	1	0
0	0	X	0	1	X	1	0

[s]Public censure, admonishment, or reprimand and suspension are done by the Supreme Court.
[t]Undecided.
[u]Referred for counseling.
[v]Private admonition.
[w]The Commission recommended that a judge be publicly censored.
[x]One of the private censures was after commencement of the formal proceedings but prior to the hearing.
[y]Supreme Court rejected the Board recommendation and found no misconduct.
[z]Tennessee Court of the Judiciary can recommend removal from office; the Supreme Court then reviews the decision and can recommend impeachment to legislature.
[aa]The Texas Commission on Judicial Conduct does not have any complaints that it dismisses without any investigation whatsoever. In its statistics, it does not include problems that are outside its jurisdiction (i.e., problems concerning Federal judges, attorneys, police officers, etc.) as complaints.
[ab]Orders for education.
[ac]The Commission uses the term "inquiry" to denote contacts that do not warrant substantial investigation. These may be telephone calls, letters, or news articles that do not become active complaints. In 1992, the Commission received 531 inquiries. More than half of the complaints began as inquiries in 1992 or earlier.
[ad]Case consolidated.
[ae]6 months.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, ***Judicial Conduct Reporter,*** Vol. 15, No. 3 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Fall 1993), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.100

Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-93

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9 %
Officers	42	80.9
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6
1972	3,319	93.7
Officers	52	78.8
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9
1973	2,356	93.9
Officers	19	68.4
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1
1974	3,258	94.3
Officers	14	78.5
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4
1975	2,876	93.3
Officers	15	53.3
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5
1976	2,265	91.8
Officers	20	65.0
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1
Transition quarter	500	90.8
Officers	8	62.5
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2
1977	1,920	89.9
Officers[a]	23	78.3
Enlisted personnel[b]	1,897	90.0
1978	1,608	88.7
Officers	13	83.3
Enlisted personnel[c]	1,595	88.7
1979	1,768	90.7
Officers[a]	22	72.7
Enlisted personnel[c]	1,746	90.9
1980	2,739	88.1
Officers	22	77.3
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2
1981	3,366	77.8
Officers	22	68.2
Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9
1982	4,090	73.5 %
Officers	47	95.7
Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2
1983	3,670	95.6
Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
1984	2,845	95.3
Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
1985	2,724	95.2
Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
1986	2,701	94.7
Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
1987	2,516	95.8
Officers	37	86.5
Enlisted personnel	2,479	96.0
1988	2,554	95.3
Officers	27	77.8
Enlisted personnel	2,527	95.5
1989	2,435	93.9
Officers	35	91.4
Enlisted personnel	2,400	94.0
1990	2,222	94.1
Officers	27	96.3
Enlisted personnel	2,195	94.1
1991[d]	1,758	94.1
Officers	46	97.8
Enlisted personnel	1,712	94.0
1992	1,708	92.8
Officers	28	78.6
Enlisted personnel	1,680	93.0
1993	1,287	90.0
Officers	32	100.0
Enlisted personnel	1,255	89.8

Note: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), although a trial may be heard by a military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). A Special Court-Martial consists of not less than three members, or a military judge and not less than three members, or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). The jurisdiction of the Special Court-Martial is limited to non-capital offenses. In addition, a Special Court-Martial cannot adjudge a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement longer than 6 months, hard labor without confinement for longer than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for longer than 6 months. If a bad conduct discharge (BCD) is adjudged, the Special Court-Martial must have included a verbatim record of the proceeding, counsel for the accused, and a military judge (10 U.S.C. 819). This is referred to as a Special (BCD) Court-Martial.

These data reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

[a]Includes one cadet.
[b]Includes one civilian.
[c]Includes two prisoners.
[d]The number of enlisted personnel tried is much lower than previous years because there were fewer trials than usual during the deployment to Southwest Asia and subsequent military operations in that region. In addition, the size of the Army is currently being reduced.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.101

Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court and personnel, 1971-92

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial Number tried	General Courts-Martial Percent convicted	Special Courts-Martial Number tried	Special Courts-Martial Percent convicted
1971	184	85.3 %	2,018	90.0 %
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5
1978	122	92.6	843	89.3
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5
1979	202	92.6	1,033	91.7
Officers	12	66.7	3	33.3
Enlisted personnel	190	94.2	1,030	90.9
1980	289	86.9	1,368	92.7
Officers	19	78.9	2	100.0
Enlisted personnel	270	87.4	1,366	92.7
1981	360	94.7	1,345	92.7
Officers	20	80.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	340	95.6	1,340	92.8
1982	428	98.1 %	1,563	93.0 %
Officers	43	93.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	385	98.7	1,559	93.2
1983	431	94.2	1,225	93.2
Officers	48	79.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	383	96.1	1,225	93.2
1984	429	94.2	993	91.9
Officers	41	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	388	65.5	991	91.9
1985	452	93.0	973	92.0
Officers	53	87.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	399	98.0	972	92.0
1986	621	96.0	876	93.9
Officers	61	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	560	96.6	876	93.9
1987	755	94.6	865	91.6
Officers	56	85.7	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	699	95.3	864	91.7
1988	915	95.0	804	93.0
Officers	44	86.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	871	95.4	804	93.0
1989	806	95.5	642	92.5
Officers	62	95.1	0	X
Enlisted personnel	744	95.9	642	92.5
1990	805	94.1	560	91.4
Officers	57	89.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	748	94.5	560	91.4
1991	568	93.0	461	94.0
Officers	52	90.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	516	94.0	461	94.0
1992	667	91.4	400	92.5
Officers	48	89.6	0	X
Enlisted personnel	619	91.6	400	92.5

Note: See Note, table 5.100. The Air Force provides counsel and a military judge for all Special Courts-Martial. Therefore, no distinction is made between BCD and non-BCD Special Courts-Martial. These data refer to calendar years.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.102

Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court, 1971-92

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971		
Total number tried	184	2,018
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3
1972		
Total number tried	226	2,306
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1
1973		
Total number tried	296	2,395
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8
1974		
Total number tried	225	2,168
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3
1975		
Total number tried	235	1,509
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1
1976		
Total number tried	165	909
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8
1977		
Total number tried	173	866
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0
1978		
Total number tried	122	843
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6
1979		
Total number tried	202	1,033
Percent pleading guilty	34.2	49.8
1980		
Total number tried	289	1,368
Percent pleading guilty	32.5	55.0
1981		
Total number tried	360	1,345
Percent pleading guilty	43.1	52.6
1982		
Total number tried	428	1,563
Percent pleading guilty	41.4	48.4
1983		
Total number tried	431	1,225
Percent pleading guilty	37.6	46.2
1984		
Total number tried	429	993
Percent pleading guilty	33.5	44.5
1985		
Total number tried	452	973
Percent pleading guilty	67.0	69.0
1986		
Total number tried	621	876
Percent pleading guilty	43.5	53.9
1987		
Total number tried	755	865
Percent pleading guilty	46.4	51.8
1988		
Total number tried	915	804
Percent pleading guilty	49.2	50.5
1989		
Total number tried	806	642
Percent pleading guilty	49.6	56.0
1990		
Total number tried	805	560
Percent pleading guilty	51.1	52.1
1991		
Total number tried	568	460
Percent pleading guilty	39.4	53.0
1992		
Total number tried	667	400
Percent pleading guilty	43.9	57.5

Note: See Notes, tables 5.100 and 5.101.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.103

Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of disposition and court, 1971-92

	Disposition approved						
		General Courts-Martial			Special Courts-Martial		
	Total	Dishonorable discharge[a]	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal
1971							
Number	157	23	67	67	1,811	161	1,650
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1
1972							
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0
1973							
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4
1974							
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7
1975							
Number	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6
1976							
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2
1977							
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7
1978							
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1
1979							
Number	187	44	94	49	937	163	774
Percent	100.0	23.5	50.3	26.2	100.0	17.4	82.6
1980							
Number	251	64	138	49	1,268	254	1,014
Percent	100.0	25.5	55.0	19.5	100.0	20.0	80.0
1981							
Number	360	73	189	98	1,345	289	1,056
Percent	100.0	20.3	52.5	27.2	100.0	21.5	78.5
1982							
Number	428	99	248	91	1,563	411	1,152
Percent	100.0	23.1	57.9	18.9	100.0	26.3	73.7
1983							
Number	431	112	234	85	1,225	398	827
Percent	100.0	26.0	54.3	19.7	100.0	32.5	67.5
1984							
Number	429	127	228	74	993	335	658
Percent	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3
1985							
Number	452	152	226	74	973	337	636
Percent	100.0	34.0	50.0	16.0	100.0	39.0	65.0
1986							
Number	596	164	351	81	823	370	453
Percent	100.0	27.5	58.9	13.6	100.0	45.0	55.0
1987							
Number	714	150	483	81	792	380	412
Percent	100.0	21.0	67.7	11.3	100.0	48.0	52.0
1988							
Number	869	151	623	95	748	319	429
Percent	100.0	17.4	71.7	10.9	100.0	42.6	57.4
1989							
Number	773	126	537	110	594	220	374
Percent	100.0	16.3	69.5	14.2	100.0	37.1	62.9
1990							
Number	758	124	529	105	512	209	303
Percent	100.0	16.3	69.8	13.9	100.0	40.8	59.2
1991							
Number	532	104	312	116	431	164	267
Percent	100.0	19.5	58.6	21.8	100.0	38.0	62.0
1992							
Number	610	110	405	95	370	131	239
Percent	100.0	18.0	66.4	15.6	100.0	35.4	64.6

Note: See Notes, tables 5.100 and 5.101. Punitive discharges imposed by General and Special Courts-Martial must be approved by the General Convening Authority. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal. The data above include only dispositions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

[a]Includes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.104

Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-93

Fiscal year	Type of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151
1983	10	68	128
1984	6	33	105
1985	5	43	77
1986	5	19	50
1987	11	24	63
1988	13	25	35
1989	5	40	48
1990	14	42	47
1991	9	34	18
1992	16	26 [a]	25
1993	14	31	11

Note: See Note, table 5.100. A Summary Court-Martial is a military trial by one commissioned officer who need not be a lawyer. Punishment may not exceed 30 days in confinement, and may include reduction and forfeitures of not more than two-thirds of 1 month's pay. No counsel is furnished for prosecution or defense. Accused personnel have the option to refuse trial by Summary Court-Martial, but refusal may result in the charges being referred to a higher level court-martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

[a]Includes one case where charges were withdrawn prior to plea.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.105

Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

Fiscal years 1978-93

Type of offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Assault	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4	1	4	NA	1	1	9
Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	NA
Housebreaking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	2	3	2
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35	26	12	47	47	23	43
Forgery	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21	3	5	2	1
Conspiracy	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	5	8	7	7
Sodomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	4	2	5
Marijuana offenses	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Controlled drug offenses	1	26	4	19	18	25	20	18	5	6	9	20	63	31	19	7
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2	5	NA	9	NA	NA	NA
False representation of official statements	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3	4	4	7	14	13	16
Violation of order or regulation	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22	16	18	22	34	15	41
Willful disobedience or disrespect	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA	NA	2	1	7	1	NA
Insubordinate conduct toward a petty officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2	3	NA	3
AWOL or desertion	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4	30	21	21	11	9	14
Breaking restriction	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missing ship movements	14	2	7	7	9	3	4	4	NA	NA	3	2	4	1	3	1
Check writing without sufficient funds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150	90
Frauds against the United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	4	12	2	2	1
General offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	5	18	12	32	49	31	52
Other offenses	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23	NA	11	11	18	10	28

Note: See Note, table 5.100. The data in this table present the total number of offenses involved in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. A person may have been charged with more than one offense; see table 5.104 for the number of personnel tried.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.106

Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1981-93

	Number of convictions	Disposition[a]							
		Bad conduct discharge	Confinement	Hard labor without confinement	Reduction in rate	Restriction	Forfeiture of pay	Fine	Other
Number									
1981	55	5	34	13	38	11	41	NA	5
1982	74	9	41	4	46	11	48	4	13
1983	62	16	35	6	49	9	35	24	17
1984	32	3	18	1	25	6	21	2	10
1985	36	7	18	2	28	5	24	3	8
1986	16	3	7	2	9	NA	10	NA	6
1987	23	3	13	4	21	2	10	NA	3
1988	25	8	13	5	18	5	9	2	NA
1989	36	11	14	8	26	4	18	5	10
1990	36	17	18	11	31	6	16	2	7
1991	26	15	22	3	21	2	16	3	4
1992	23	9	18	2	19	3	11	2	2
1993	27	14	20	2	20	3	8	9	2
Percent									
1981	100 %	9 %	62 %	24 %	69 %	20 %	74 %	NA	9 %
1982	100	12	55	5	62	15	65	5 %	18
1983	100	26	56	10	79	14	56	39	27
1984	100	9	56	3	78	19	66	6	31
1985	100	19	50	6	78	14	67	8	22
1986	100	19	44	12	56	NA	63	NA	38
1987	100	13	57	17	91	9	43	NA	13
1988	100	32	52	20	72	20	36	8	NA
1989	100	31	39	22	72	11	50	14	28
1990	100	47	50	31	86	17	44	1	19
1991	100	58	85	12	81	8	62	12	15
1992	100	39	78	9	83	13	48	9	9
1993	100	52	74	7	74	11	30	33	7

Note: See Note, table 5.100.

[a]Disposition totals are greater than the conviction totals shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Section 6

Persons under correctional supervision

Information presented in this section focuses on persons under community supervision, juveniles in public and private confinement facilities, the number and characteristics of jails and jail inmates, and characteristics of State and Federal prison populations. In addition, information is provided on clients in drug and alcohol treatment units as well as prisoners executed and under sentence of death.

The first part of the section presents information on persons under Federal and State probation supervision. Included are data on the number of probationers under supervision, type of supervision, persons received for and terminating Federal probation supervision, and characteristics of intensive probation supervision programs operating in the States.

A series of tables on juveniles confined in State and local facilities is derived from a national census of public and private juvenile facilities conducted periodically by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data presented include the number and confinement rate of juveniles, annual admissions and discharges, type of offense of juveniles detained, and number and type of juvenile facilities operating in the States. Trend tables based on data from the past eight censuses provide comparisons for the years 1975 through 1991.

The next section presents data on local jails. This information is from the National Jail Census, conducted every 5 years, and the Annual Survey of Jails which is conducted in noncensus years. Information provided includes: the number of jails and jail inmates, average daily population, jail capacity, and characteristics and type of offense of jail inmates. Data from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails present information on jail inmates charged with driving while intoxicated offenses and drug offenses as well as detailed information on drug use history of jail inmates. Trend tables are provided when available, allowing comparisons for the years 1983 through 1992.

Information on State and Federal prisoners is derived from an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics-sponsored census of all State correctional departments and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, and the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities. These tables present the number and rate of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction at yearend, admissions and releases during the year, type of release, and selected prisoner information. Featured this year are a series of tables on women in prison and a table on aging prisoners. A number of trend comparisons also are provided. In addition, these surveys provide descriptive data, including characteristics of prisoners, criminal history, characteristics of violent offenders, offense type, sentence length, and involvement with drugs. Also featured this year is information on HIV and AIDS in prisons and jails. Several tables in this section also present data on new court commitments and prisoners serving life sentences.

The next portion of the section presents data on academic, work, counseling, drug treatment, and sex offender treatment programs in State and Federal prisons. A series of tables dealing with clients in drug and alcohol treatment units also are presented in this section. This information includes the number of drug and alcohol treatment units in the United States, clients in treatment, client characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, and jurisdictional location), program capacity, and utilization rate. Population and capacity data for U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, and the number of escapes from State prisons also are displayed.

A section on post-release supervision focuses on conditional and unconditional releases from State and Federal correctional facilities, first releases from State and Federal prisons, rates of persons on parole, movement of the parole population, and persons released from parole supervision. Data derived from the National Corrections Reporting Program provide information on Federal and State parole entries and discharges.

The final portion of this section presents data on inmate deaths, death sentences, and executions. Data on deaths from natural causes, suicide, and AIDS-related deaths are included. Data on State and Federal prisoners sentenced to death, movement of prisoners on death row, and persons executed or otherwise removed from death row are provided. Selected characteristics of persons sentenced to death and executed are included. In addition, methods of execution used in death penalty States and execution trends are provided for each State.

Table 6.1

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons under community supervision

By type of supervision, region, and State, 1989 and 1990

(Rate per 100,000 adults[a])

Region and State	Parole supervision 1989	Parole supervision 1990	Probation supervision 1989	Probation supervision 1990
United States, total	248	287	1,369	1,443 [b]
Federal	12	12	32	31
State, total	236	275	1,337	1,411
Northeast	286	332	1,147	1,198
Connecticut	13	11	1,728	1,838
Maine	(c)	(c)	747	821
Massachusetts	102	101	1,935	1,554
New Hampshire	58	63	361	379
New Jersey	340	393	1,131	1,220
New York	270	312	946	1,058
Pennsylvania	519	623	973	1,071
Rhode Island	51	41	1,595	1,975
Vermont	52	71	1,270	1,408
Midwest	125	149	1,217	1,289
Illinois	168	208	1,083	1,128
Indiana	84	92	1,497	1,680
Iowa	89	103	644	675 [d]
Kansas	259	317	1,215	1,222
Michigan	145	174	1,778	1,952
Minnesota	53	58	1,819	1,849
Missouri	198	242 [d]	1,174	1,113 [d]
Nebraska	41	55	1,064	1,275
North Dakota	29	25	343	374
Ohio	80	99	967	1,036
South Dakota	98	124	523	635
Wisconsin	122	114	835	815
South	292	340	1,565	1,643
Alabama	191 [d]	200	880 [d]	928
Arkansas	199	230	1,001 [d]	924 [d]
Delaware	201 [d]	255 [d]	1,925 [d]	2,430 [d]
District of Columbia	1,057	1,091	2,226	1,988
Florida	24	20	1,964	2,093
Georgia	376	477	2,704	2,838
Kentucky	114	117	292	274
Louisiana	295 [d]	297	1,039	1,009
Maryland	279	309	2,390	2,291
Mississippi	181	190	396	450
North Carolina	153	197	1,467	1,550
Oklahoma	84	140	1,022	1,057
South Carolina	142	138	1,159	1,258
Tennessee	290	309	839	894
Texas	758	903	2,419	2,538
Virginia	160	193	414	455
West Virginia	68	74	356	375 [d]
West	224	256	1,290	1,385
Alaska	147	150 [d]	921	952
Arizona	80	101	1,074	1,133
California	269	307	1,335	1,389
Colorado	73	98	1,075	1,279
Hawaii	156	172	1,375	1,409
Idaho	34	35	567	627
Montana	128	141	588	702
Nevada	290	315	879	851
New Mexico	107	115	527	589
Oregon	273	379	1,502	1,777
Utah	119	143	513	532
Washington	277 [d]	267	2,095	2,353
Wyoming	91 [d]	98	703 [d]	937

Note: These data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system on 1989 and 1990 probation and parole populations. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Persons on probation are defined as offenders who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency resulting from a court order. Excluded under this definition are persons placed on bench probation, court probation, summary probation, or any status not requiring supervision by a probation agency. Parolees are offenders conditionally released from prison to parole supervision either by a discretionary parole board decision or by fulfilling the conditions for a mandatory release. Many States update their population counts so that the Jan. 1, 1990 numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1989. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

[a]Unpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the adult population age 18 and older for July 1, 1989 and Apr. 1, 1990 were used to calculate rates.
[b]Federal and State entries do not sum to total because of rounding.
[c]Maine eliminated parole in 1976. See Appendix 15 for additional information.
[d]Estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Probation and Parole 1989***, Bulletin NCJ-125833, pp. 2, 3; ***1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133285, pp. 2, 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2

Movement of the probation population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population on Jan. 1, 1990	Movement during 1990		Probation population on Dec. 31, 1990	Percent change in probation population during 1990
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	2,521,525	1,637,557	1,489,448	2,670,234	5.9 %
Federal	59,106	20,388	21,272	58,222	-1.5
State, total	2,462,419	1,617,169	1,468,176	2,612,012	6.1
Northeast	449,418	219,442	202,854	466,006	3.7
Connecticut	42,842	28,738	24,940	46,640	8.9
Maine	6,851	4,698	4,000	7,549	10.2
Massachusetts	88,529	44,486	60,556	72,459	-18.2
New Hampshire	2,991	1,775	1,620	3,146	5.2
New Jersey	64,398	33,540	25,597	72,341	12.3
New York	136,686	47,656	39,076	145,266	6.3
Pennsylvania	89,491	46,111	38,275	97,327	8.8
Rhode Island	12,231	9,294	6,159	15,366	25.6
Vermont	5,399	3,144	2,631	5,912	9.5
Midwest	538,394	392,972	364,127	567,839	5.5
Illinois	93,944	58,870	57,115	95,699	1.9
Indiana	61,177	65,388	58,482	68,683	12.3
Iowa[a]	13,722	346	173	13,895	1.3
Kansas	21,675	12,683	12,175	22,183	2.3
Michigan[a]	122,459	100,151	89,171	133,439	9.0
Minnesota	58,648	31,394	30,719	59,323	1.2
Missouri[a]	44,158	25,000	26,836	42,322	-4.2
Nebraska	12,627	17,767	15,740	14,654	16.1
North Dakota	1,644	523	436	1,731	5.3
Ohio	78,299	59,049	53,968	83,380	6.5
South Dakota	2,757	3,995	3,592	3,160	14.6
Wisconsin	27,284	17,806	15,720	29,370	7.6
South	984,909	695,398	638,295	1,042,012	5.8
Alabama	25,519	14,251	12,084	27,686	8.5
Arkansas[a]	15,552	3,531	3,100	15,983	2.8
Delaware [a]	9,701	6,393	3,871	12,223	26.0
District of Columbia	10,132	8,070	8,460	9,742	-3.8
Florida	192,731	266,244	248,194	210,781	9.4
Georgia	125,147	76,042	66,349	134,840	7.7
Kentucky	8,062	3,030	3,610	7,482	-7.2
Louisiana	32,295	13,310	15,414	30,191	-6.5
Maryland	84,456	44,435	45,993	82,898	-1.8
Mississippi	7,333	3,138	2,250	8,221	12.1
North Carolina	72,325	41,981	36,477	77,829	7.6
Oklahoma	24,240	12,565	12,394	24,411	0.7
South Carolina	31,623	14,405	13,741	32,287	2.1
Tennessee	30,906	21,925	20,112	32,719	5.9
Texas	291,156	151,767	134,566	308,357	5.9
Virginia	19,085	11,951	9,733	21,303	11.6
West Virginia[a]	4,646	2,360	1,947	5,059	8.9
West	489,698	309,357	262,900	536,155	9.5
Alaska	3,335	1,993	1,729	3,599	7.9
Arizona	27,340	11,978	8,921	30,397	11.2
California	284,437	173,883	152,620	305,700	7.5
Colorado	28,037	22,310	19,236	31,111	11.0
Hawaii	10,960	6,442	5,735	11,667	6.5
Idaho	4,025	2,024	1,672	4,377	8.7
Montana	3,459	1,873	1,280	4,052	17.1
Nevada[a]	7,065	3,518	2,883	7,700	9.0
New Mexico	5,660	9,650	9,016	6,294	11.2
Oregon	31,878	15,742	9,989	37,631	18.0
Utah	5,524	3,596	3,290	5,830	5.5
Washington	74,918	54,791	44,892	84,817	13.2
Wyoming	3,060	1,557	1,637	2,980	-2.6

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

[a]Estimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 15.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Probation and Parole 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133285 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3

Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, 1975-93[a]

	Total cases		Type of supervision								
	Number	Percent	Court probation	U.S. magistrate probation	Pretrial diversion	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Supervised release	Received by transfer
1975	36,061	100 %	51.8 %	13.5 %	3.2 %	21.9 %	6.7 %	0.6 %	2.4 %	NA	NA
1976	35,102	100	52.3	15.3	4.9	17.9	5.5	0.7	3.4	NA	NA
1977	35,098	100	50.0	16.2	5.9	14.9	7.2	0.8	5.0	NA	NA
1978	34,808	100	45.0	16.7	6.1	16.7	9.5	0.5	5.5	NA	NA
1979	33,839	100	41.7	15.4	6.7	20.2	9.5	0.3	6.3	NA	NA
1980	31,410	100	38.8	14.6	6.4	24.4	8.5	0.7	6.6	NA	NA
1981	29,575	100	40.2	18.3	6.8	21.8	6.6	1.1	5.1	NA	NA
1982	31,531	100	42.1	20.5	6.4	18.7	6.2	0.9	5.1	NA	NA
1983	33,784	100	43.2	21.5	6.4	17.5	6.0	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1984	34,582	100	42.3	21.9	6.3	18.1	6.3	0.7	4.4	NA	NA
1985	35,199	100	42.7	21.8	6.4	16.6	7.1	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1986	37,583	100	42.0	22.8	5.5	15.7	7.7	1.0	5.2	NA	NA
1987	38,486	100	43.5	21.0	3.8	16.2	8.8	1.1	5.5	NA	NA
1988	37,974	100	41.6	21.5	0.0	18.2	10.9	1.3	6.3	0.1 %	NA
1989	38,184	100	37.3	21.8	NA	19.4	10.8	1.2	6.2	3.1	NA
1990	47,546	100	27.1	17.7	NA	14.6	8.2	1.2	4.8	10.1	16.3 %
1991	47,720	100	26.5	15.7	NA	12.3	7.2	1.0	3.9	18.7	14.5
1992	49,102	100	24.6	15.6	NA	8.6	5.3	1.0	3.2	26.0	15.7
1993	48,722	100	23.0	15.0	NA	7.3	4.5	1.0	2.9	31.1	15.3

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (pretrial diversion/deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision.

Data for 1975-90 represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1990 and 1991 have been revised by the Source and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

"Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

"Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

"Supervised release" refers to a specified term of post-release supervision enacted in November 1987 under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1975***, p. 164; ***1985***, p. 212; ***1986***, p. 43 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1988***, p. 39; ***1990***, p. 28; ***1991***, p. 110; ***1993***, p. 28 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.4

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System

Fiscal year 1993

	Number	Percent[a]
Persons under supervision on Oct. 1, 1992	86,133	X
Total received	48,722	100 %
Court probation	11,183	23.0
U.S. magistrate probation	7,327	15.0
Supervised release	15,146	31.1
Parole	3,552	7.3
Mandatory release	2,176	4.5
Military parole	500	1.0
Special parole	1,391	2.9
Received by transfer	7,447	15.3
Total removed	48,032	100 %
Court probation	14,024	29.2
U.S. magistrate probation	8,014	16.7
Supervised release	8,397	17.5
Parole	5,337	11.1
Mandatory release	2,338	4.9
Military parole	459	1.0
Special parole	1,999	4.2
Removed by transfer	7,464	15.5
Persons under supervision on Sept. 30, 1993	86,823	X

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1993*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. A1-167--A1-172. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.5

Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers

United States, 1975-93

	Number of probationers	Number of probation officers
1975	64,261	1,377
1976	64,246	1,452
1977	64,427	1,578
1978	66,681	1,604
1979	66,087	1,604
1980	64,450	1,604
1981	59,016	1,534
1982	58,373	1,637
1983	60,180	1,574
1984	63,092	1,690
1985	65,999	1,758
1986	69,656	1,847
1987	73,432	1,879
1988	76,366	2,046
1989	77,284	2,146
1990	80,592	2,361
1991	83,012	2,802
1992	85,920	3,316
1993	86,823	3,516 [a]

Note: See Note, table 6.3. For "number of probationers," data for 1975-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, the data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For "number of probation officers," data for 1975-90 are reported as of June 30. Beginning in 1991, the data are reported as of September 30. The 1991 data for probation officers have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

[a]Approximate.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1980***, p. 15; ***1983***, pp. 20, 38; ***1985***, pp. 22, 52 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, ***Annual Report of the Director, 1982***, p. 19, Table 19; ***1987***, pp. 38, 49; ***1989***, pp. 34, 45; ***1990***, pp. 27, 41; ***1991***, pp. 109, 127; ***1992***, pp. 85, 98; ***1993***, p. 27 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6

Federal probationers terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1990

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probationers terminating probation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:						
				Technical violations[a]				
		Total	No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime[b]	Administrative case closures
All offenses	23,541	100 %	78.5 %	2.0 %	1.2 %	8.3 %	4.5 %	5.5 %
Violent offenses	650	100	71.8	2.5	0.9	12.0	7.7	5.1
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	10	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Negligent manslaughter	13	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Assault	315	100	73.0	1.0	1.3	13.0	7.3	4.4
Robbery	154	100	59.7	7.1	1.3	13.0	12.3	6.5
Rape	24	100	50.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	8.3	12.5
Other sex offenses[d]	119	100	90.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.7	3.4
Kidnaping	7	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Threats against the President	8	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Property offenses	9,392	100	77.3	2.0	1.3	9.0	4.8	5.6
Fraudulent offenses	6,880	100	79.0	1.8	1.1	8.1	4.3	5.8
Embezzlement	1,863	100	84.0	1.3	0.9	6.9	2.7	4.3
Fraud[e]	3,763	100	81.1	1.1	0.8	6.6	3.6	6.8
Forgery	938	100	62.6	4.8	2.6	16.0	9.0	5.1
Counterfeiting	316	100	74.1	4.7	1.3	8.5	7.0	4.4
Other offenses	2,512	100	72.6	2.4	1.9	11.6	6.4	5.1
Burglary	63	100	57.1	4.8	1.6	22.2	7.9	6.3
Larceny[f]	1,914	100	72.3	2.6	2.1	12.3	6.3	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	166	100	70.5	3.6	1.8	5.4	11.4	7.2
Arson	5	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Transportation of stolen property	196	100	78.6	0.0	1.5	7.7	3.1	9.2
Other property offenses[g]	168	100	77.4	0.6	0.0	11.3	6.0	4.8
Drug offenses	4,289	100	77.4	3.7	1.1	7.9	3.8	6.1
Trafficking	2,679	100	78.5	3.1	0.6	6.9	3.9	7.0
Possession and other	1,610	100	75.6	4.7	2.0	9.6	3.7	4.5
Public-order offenses	9,209	100	80.6	1.2	1.2	7.5	4.2	5.2
Regulatory offenses	1,557	100	84.1	2.1	0.7	4.8	3.0	5.3
Agriculture	169	100	88.2	1.2	0.6	2.4	1.8	5.9
Antitrust	43	100	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
Labor law	33	100	81.8	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	9.1
Food and drug	44	100	79.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	13.6
Motor carrier	47	100	87.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	8.5
Other regulatory offenses	1,221	100	83.2	2.4	0.7	5.7	3.2	4.8
Other offenses	7,652	100	79.9	1.0	1.3	8.1	4.5	5.2
Weapons	810	100	72.0	2.6	1.2	9.9	8.8	5.6
Immigration offenses	901	100	75.2	1.0	3.3	9.0	4.2	7.2
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,072	100	87.0	0.8	0.1	4.1	1.4	6.5
Bribery	145	100	84.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	2.1	7.6
Perjury	66	100	72.7	1.5	1.5	7.6	6.1	10.6
National defense	212	100	81.1	0.9	0.5	8.0	4.2	5.2
Escape	75	100	73.3	1.3	2.7	12.0	2.7	8.0
Racketeering and extortion	226	100	85.4	0.9	0.0	4.0	3.5	6.2
Gambling offenses	128	100	87.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	7.8
Liquor offenses	15	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mail or transport of obscene material	45	100	86.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	11.1
Traffic offenses	3,342	100	79.3	0.8	1.5	9.4	5.4	3.7
Migratory birds	225	100	91.6	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.9	4.9
Other	390	100	80.5	0.5	0.5	10.8	2.3	5.4

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Pretrial Services Agency. Total includes offenders for whom offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated probation supervision in 1990 was 23,404. Due to changes in the counting of terminations, these data are not directly comparable to prior years. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

[b]Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

[c]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

[d]May include some non-violent offenses.

[e]Excludes tax fraud.

[f]Excludes transportation of stolen property.

[g]Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 49.

Table 6.7

Intensive probation supervision programs

By selected program characteristics and State, 1992

State	Number of offenders: On probation	Number of offenders: Under intensive probation supervision	Number of officers: Total	Number of officers: Handling intensive probation supervision	Average case load: Non-intensive supervision	Average case load: Intensive supervision	Difference in officers' pay or qualifications for handling intensive probation supervision cases
Alabama	24,200	180	192 [a]	9	147	25	None
Arizona	32,300	2,100	680	84	60	25	None
Colorado	28,700	479	307	30 [b]	160	20	5 percent increase in pay for intensive probation supervision.
Connecticut	47,629	160	236	4	202	40	10 percent differential pay for intensive officers who are required to work evenings and weekends.
Florida	88,640	12,431	2,206	582 [c]	120	25 [c]	Correctional Probation Officer II's are assigned as community control officers.
Georgia	132,000	2,795	816	164 [d]	150	50 [e]	10 percent above regular Probation Officer II pay.
Hawaii	3,900	83	48	8	160 to 180	35 to 40	None
Idaho	3,194	110	79	14	75 [f]	25 [g]	None
Illinois	79,411	871	2,122	118	95 [h]	10 [i]	Most jurisdictions offer intensive officers a slightly higher salary.
Iowa	13,580	271	252	35	(j)	20 to 25	Intensive Supervision Officers are usually PPO III (case management) and PPO I (surveillance) whereas regular probation officers are PPO II.
Kansas	15,284	2,342	431	168	73.6	25	Probation officers are State employees and salaries are established according to State salary ranges (standardized salaries). Intensive Supervision Officers are county employees and pay varies depending on the county.
Kentucky	9,897	684	309	54	60	27	None
Maryland	88,289	--	533	185	142	47	None
Michigan	46,396	240	474 [k]	13	110	30 [l]	None
Mississippi	8,139	273	121	12 [m]	104	28	None
Missouri	31,319	771	625	34	75	20	No salary difference; must be an experienced officer to be assigned to intensive supervision.
Montana	625 [n]	--	50 [o]	4	88.5	10	None
Nebraska	18,793	318	198	25	109	21.5	None
Nevada	7,561	788	250 [h]	20 to 25	65 to 75	25 to 35	Some receive 5 percent salary adjustment.
New Hampshire	4,100	70	50	4.5	85 to 95	25 to 30	Intensive Supervision Probation Officers receive specialized training commensurate with their responsibilities.
New York	139,132	4,800 [h]	2,400 [h]	135	(p)	21	None
North Carolina	86,591	3,033	939	171	108	24	Must have 3 years of experience as a probation officer handling regular cases.
Ohio	77,000 [q]	3,968	113 [r]	113	90 to 120 [s]; 60 [t]	35 to 40	Usually a small increase in pay and intensive supervision officers usually have more experience.
Oklahoma	24,871	139	286 [a]	(u)	85	--	None
Oregon	30,000	1,400 [n]	382	--	85	35 to 50	None

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.7

Intensive probation supervision programs

By selected program characteristics and State, 1992--Continued

State	Number of offenders		Number of officers		Average case load		Difference in officers' pay or qualifications for handling intensive probation supervision cases
	On probation	Under intensive probation supervision	Total	Handling intensive probation supervision	Non-intensive supervision	Intensive supervision	
South Carolina	30,583	1,804	483 [a]	66	160	61	Regular supervision agents start at $18,996; journeyman regular supervision agents earn a minimum of $20,545; intensive agents earn a minimum of $21,364.
South Dakota	3,800	50	70	4	75	12.5	More experienced officers supervise intensive caseloads.
Tennessee	20,052	1,119	296.5	40.5	80	28	One step pay increase.
Texas	343,382	6,000 [h]	2,750 [h]	NA	40 to 100	40	Officers are trained to work with offenders with high risks/needs and are trained in special need areas or risk areas.
Utah	6,542	161	166 [a]	5	57	15 to 20	More experienced officers who must be peace officer certified.
Vermont	6,007	265	65	6	97.3 [v]	44.2 [v]	None
Virginia	22,000	450	450 [a]	45 [a]	70 [n]	24 [n]	None
Wyoming	3,500 [h]	12	51	3	100 [h]	25 [n]	Beginning agents start at $18,060. To do intensive probation supervision (Surveillance and Treatment of Offenders Program) an agent must be a specialist (2 years experience) while pay is $21,500. Both positions require a 4-year degree.

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in April 1992. Arkansas, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Washington had no intensive probation supervision programs at the time the survey was conducted. North Dakota indicated that they plan to implement their intensive probation supervision program on June 1, 1992. Alaska, California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a] Includes parole officers.
[b] Adults.
[c] Community control officers.
[d] 60 probation officers and 104 surveillance officers.
[e] Per two-person team.
[f] Between 113 and 126 workload hours.
[g] For two officers.
[h] Approximation.
[i] Per 1 officer, 25 per two officers, and 40 per three officers.
[j] Unknown; records maintained by workload points in accordance with classification level.
[k] 94 officers perform combination parole and probation duties.
[l] Maximum.
[m] Handles probationers and parolees.
[n] Includes parolees.
[o] Including regional supervisors without caseloads.
[p] Varies among State's 58 local jurisdictions.
[q] 55,000 felony; 22,000 misdemeanor.
[r] Intensive supervision county programs only.
[s] County programs.
[t] State programs.
[u] No officers handle intensive supervision exclusively.
[v] Plus parole caseload.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, May 1992), pp. 10-12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.8

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-91

Region and State	1975	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991
United States, total	46,980	44,096	43,234	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123	57,542
Northeast	5,482	4,651	4,729	5,335	5,015	6,225	6,504	6,661
Connecticut	176	235	245	163	202	227	297	290
Maine	245	157	181	208	242	214	262	249
Massachusetts	130	180	114	143	187	212	227	180
New Hampshire	204	164	182	138	152	126	136	108
New Jersey	1,102	1,094	1,388	1,775	1,508	1,997	1,957	1,719
New York	1,950	1,545	1,395	1,708	1,516	2,226	2,348	2,648
Pennsylvania	1,441	1,087	1,138	1,082	1,060	1,103	1,125	1,289
Rhode Island	124	91	86	118	148	105	128	161
Vermont[a]	110	98	X	X	X	15	24	17
Midwest	11,539	11,036	10,558	11,456	11,382	11,948	12,614	13,359
Illinois	1,197	1,208	1,175	1,621	1,534	1,930	1,803	2,029
Indiana	1,028	1,008	1,094	1,157	1,334	1,320	1,340	1,395
Iowa	369	409	387	377	399	427	447	418
Kansas	592	627	664	636	651	676	720	667
Michigan	1,655	1,884	1,800	1,754	1,733	1,816	1,957	1,968
Minnesota	619	626	715	678	634	581	641	645
Missouri	1,124	1,130	1,002	878	815	815	1,008	1,060
Nebraska	290	242	231	250	269	274	299	293
North Dakota	117	116	102	108	94	69	93	75
Ohio	3,529	2,717	2,577	3,160	3,058	3,126	3,387	3,696
South Dakota	141	182	135	174	193	228	218	217
Wisconsin	878	887	676	663	668	686	701	896
South	16,397	15,116	14,325	15,318	14,905	15,335	15,602	15,701
Alabama	478	474	656	716	680	804	895	846
Arkansas	335	423	313	288	274	249	266	285
Delaware	209	213	206	253	190	169	146	130
District of Columbia	654	567	434	360	281	413	396	380
Florida	2,937	2,026	2,012	2,161	2,179	2,311	2,284	2,008
Georgia	1,425	1,194	1,156	1,261	1,053	1,338	1,595	1,566
Kentucky	569	635	718	650	609	607	614	666
Louisiana	1,228	923	1,017	1,469	1,188	1,028	1,074	1,122
Maryland	1,058	962	987	1,201	1,377	1,032	792	831
Mississippi	632	364	359	423	410	355	453	418
North Carolina	996	868	733	724	798	812	886	893
Oklahoma	464	918	617	468	314	446	322	336
South Carolina	788	595	623	696	647	715	767	926
Tennessee	1,233	1,323	1,125	1,047	1,128	1,038	972	755
Texas	1,520	1,952	1,713	1,936	2,209	2,421	2,350	2,661
Virginia	1,434	1,348	1,400	1,523	1,456	1,456	1,618	1,712
West Virginia	437	331	256	142	112	141	171	166
West	13,562	13,293	13,622	16,592	18,020	19,995	21,403	21,821
Alaska	122	131	142	159	201	178	191	217
Arizona	637	653	574	632	905	1,019	1,089	947
California	8,720	8,287	8,834	11,559	12,524	14,712	15,869	15,904
Colorado	527	779	627	561	581	503	566	687
Hawaii	128	103	124	144	149	149	89	84
Idaho	193	128	195	186	118	117	115	143
Montana	231	242	176	193	204	228	207	230
Nevada	375	347	370	419	451	482	566	555
New Mexico	353	370	326	453	511	491	524	527
Oregon	543	769	825	712	702	592	628	723
Utah	292	233	227	155	170	217	224	273
Washington	1,302	1,117	1,025	1,252	1,342	1,134	1,198	1,418
Wyoming	139	134	177	167	162	173	137	113

Note: These data are from the Census of Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The census dates were June 30, 1975; Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979; Feb. 1, 1983 and 1985; and Feb. 15, 1989 and 1991. These figures are one-day counts reflecting the number of juveniles under custody on the census date. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

[a]No public juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Vermont in 1979, 1983, or 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities***, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 11; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, ***Children in Custody 1989***, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.9

Juveniles admitted to and discharged from public juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-90

Region and State	1975		1977		1979		1982		1984		1986		1988[a]
	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions
United States, total	641,189	632,983	614,385	622,151	568,802	560,751	530,200	522,599	527,759	520,903	590,654	585,437	619,181
Northeast	61,755	60,562	57,484	56,175	51,689	50,503	49,862	48,135	41,670	40,765	44,909	43,839	51,103
Connecticut	4,038	3,824	2,375	2,439	2,801	2,781	1,921	1,935	1,704	1,678	2,242	2,200	2,990
Maine	813	804	929	906	704	632	542	318	784	777	691	648	587
Massachusetts	7,117	7,071	6,419	6,396	4,051	3,961	5,749	5,749	2,784	2,737	3,083	3,046	3,800
New Hampshire	1,099	1,078	1,071	1,111	970	1,129	773	896	847	847	423	424	493
New Jersey	13,197	12,778	14,691	14,098	16,129	15,611	17,383	16,369	13,651	13,026	14,927	14,643	17,081
New York	15,030	14,837	13,967	13,532	9,797	9,406	8,738	8,367	7,407	7,442	9,679	9,461	10,597
Pennsylvania	18,839	18,589	17,054	16,916	16,458	16,213	14,138	13,868	13,861	13,629	12,948	12,641	14,424
Rhode Island	1,428	1,402	667	480	779	770	618	633	632	629	740	615	909
Vermont[b]	194	179	311	297	X	X	X	X	X	X	176	161	222
Midwest	127,874	126,331	124,649	120,782	116,562	114,316	117,549	116,385	112,248	110,134	128,282	127,084	137,296
Illinois	18,462	18,263	15,158	14,756	13,783	13,598	18,724	18,352	16,111	15,562	18,432	17,934	20,676
Indiana	11,399	11,202	11,230	11,018	11,756	11,344	12,558	12,238	15,895	15,556	18,075	17,696	16,092
Iowa	2,272	2,246	3,099	3,080	3,345	3,316	3,468	3,435	2,726	2,677	4,095	4,128	4,382
Kansas	5,285	5,127	4,924	4,868	4,621	4,647	3,382	3,362	3,179	3,179	2,967	2,963	4,259
Michigan	22,466	22,184	21,543	21,069	17,623	17,250	15,850	15,605	13,318	12,966	16,828	16,538	16,034
Minnesota	9,480	9,501	8,283	8,492	8,812	8,511	8,168	8,021	8,703	8,510	8,608	8,532	9,029
Missouri	11,005	10,727	12,761	12,560	12,304	12,092	11,380	11,248	10,101	10,023	10,822	10,874	11,401
Nebraska	1,944	1,890	2,433	2,397	2,172	2,182	2,590	2,594	2,456	2,389	2,741	2,754	2,952
North Dakota	410	331	674	632	829	836	663	512	557	579	445	524	564
Ohio	34,719	34,535	35,269	32,813	35,374	34,555	33,529	33,950	32,737	32,372	37,229	37,194	42,181
South Dakota	768	709	1,548	1,567	1,488	1,504	1,735	1,715	1,598	1,575	1,976	1,930	2,244
Wisconsin	9,664	9,616	7,727	7,530	4,455	4,481	5,502	5,353	4,867	4,746	6,064	6,017	6,682
South	182,655	179,706	172,600	187,079	164,987	161,225	158,664	154,770	158,007	156,125	180,222	178,654	188,978
Alabama	5,849	5,874	5,420	5,072	7,290	6,943	6,220	6,131	7,512	7,197	7,804	7,655	9,805
Arkansas	2,205	2,303	3,813	3,755	5,842	5,754	2,373	2,166	1,919	1,906	2,793	2,790	3,413
Delaware	2,073	2,074	2,144	2,148	1,712	1,714	1,181	1,181	1,021	1,047	1,109	1,142	1,158
District of Columbia	7,951	7,854	6,035	5,974	4,570	4,514	3,937	3,573	6,012	5,819	8,870	8,702	8,562
Florida	36,190	34,744	33,967	33,962	32,933	33,036	35,128	34,639	32,462	32,154	39,398	39,039	42,487
Georgia	18,668	18,535	15,038	14,774	15,809	15,753	15,977	15,672	14,466	14,552	16,031	15,767	19,330
Kentucky	9,697	9,608	9,890	9,870	6,515	6,254	4,887	4,699	5,420	5,280	5,674	5,624	4,681
Louisiana	8,291	8,356	6,766	6,426	5,305	5,153	6,544	6,067	5,370	5,337	4,012	3,819	4,709
Maryland	8,713	8,515	8,251	7,968	7,789	7,484	8,321	8,109	8,653	8,491	8,329	8,830	7,843
Mississippi	4,127	4,004	3,574	3,538	4,547	4,556	5,069	4,997	4,642	4,660	5,588	5,677	5,609
North Carolina	7,791	7,102	4,896	4,569	4,888	4,735	3,828	3,781	4,392	4,368	5,882	5,701	7,265
Oklahoma	6,685	6,566	5,149	5,038	3,783	3,402	3,585	3,796	2,480	2,516	5,179	5,105	4,361
South Carolina	3,900	3,934	3,491	3,337	3,722	3,668	4,486	4,362	4,546	4,464	4,081	3,764	3,799
Tennessee	18,731	19,289	19,516	36,742	16,804	16,560	14,793	14,793	13,824	13,515	15,187	15,047	18,221
Texas	24,896	24,443	26,776	26,303	25,868	24,931	25,176	24,051	30,509	30,265	35,080	34,966	30,397
Virginia	14,458	14,145	15,599	15,251	15,358	14,481	16,001	15,629	13,405	13,164	13,932	13,718	15,767
West Virginia	2,430	2,360	2,275	2,352	2,252	2,287	1,158	1,124	1,374	1,390	1,273	1,308	1,571
West	268,905	266,384	259,652	258,115	235,564	234,707	204,125	203,309	215,834	213,879	237,241	235,860	241,804
Alaska	1,434	1,410	1,398	1,373	1,511	1,479	2,281	2,296	2,441	2,381	1,851	1,855	1,651
Arizona	11,985	11,761	11,926	11,899	12,036	11,808	9,015	9,048	10,636	10,470	12,344	12,244	15,784
California	187,444	185,384	176,004	175,140	160,465	160,548	126,305	126,022	139,444	138,058	156,940	156,080	158,434
Colorado	13,031	13,022	9,208	8,950	10,374	10,358	9,293	9,112	9,322	9,197	8,625	8,653	8,822
Hawaii	2,139	2,188	2,325	2,247	2,530	2,484	2,566	2,587	2,863	2,847	3,437	3,444	3,303
Idaho	1,149	1,116	917	932	2,333	2,249	1,672	1,678	1,176	1,173	921	1,010	1,129
Montana	602	564	543	588	456	343	535	532	478	421	578	466	537
Nevada	6,268	6,260	5,690	5,542	5,408	5,249	6,917	6,827	5,697	5,666	6,468	6,337	7,700
New Mexico	4,005	3,983	7,560	7,464	4,851	4,896	6,330	6,239	8,014	8,027	6,361	6,280	7,001
Oregon	7,404	7,503	9,172	9,180	9,341	9,361	9,561	9,458	7,965	8,067	9,475	9,557	8,525
Utah	7,658	7,760	6,050	5,972	5,568	5,527	6,134	6,081	5,414	5,374	6,177	6,116	6,557
Washington	25,598	25,218	28,599	28,558	20,329	20,080	23,177	23,035	22,107	21,931	23,690	23,399	21,919
Wyoming	188	215	260	270	362	325	339	394	277	267	374	419	442

Note: See Note, table 6.8. The data for 1975 are for the annual period ending June 30, 1975. Data for 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, and 1990 are for the calendar year. Admissions include new entries, reentries, and transfer entries. Discharges include final exits, transfer exits, exits to supervision, and unauthorized exits. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

[a]Data on juvenile discharges were not available for 1988.
[b]No public juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Vermont in 1979, 1982, or 1984.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities***, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 19, 21; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, ***Children in Custody 1989***, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

1990	
Admissions	Discharges
683,636	674,597
53,687	52,351
2,960	2,948
572	386
3,254	3,229
516	562
15,130	14,611
15,109	14,791
15,249	14,909
589	607
308	308
151,912	149,989
22,412	22,443
16,363	15,933
3,861	3,872
5,921	5,851
17,816	17,550
10,878	10,814
10,945	10,779
2,911	2,937
664	580
48,035	47,264
2,837	2,842
9,269	9,124
203,459	201,469
10,217	10,322
4,555	4,521
1,424	1,432
5,688	5,744
40,276	40,133
17,343	17,382
5,526	5,445
6,307	5,814
9,482	9,494
6,190	6,206
6,977	6,736
5,963	5,943
4,742	4,543
21,349	21,447
38,398	37,816
17,411	16,894
1,611	1,597
274,578	270,788
1,482	1,472
15,857	15,520
170,462	168,252
13,691	13,593
1,555	1,562
1,235	1,221
1,084	966
19,665	19,585
7,115	6,984
10,354	10,204
8,559	8,402
23,166	22,683
353	344

Table 6.10

Custody rate (per 100,000 juveniles) of juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By region and State, 1987, 1989, and 1991

	Custody rate (per 100,000)[a]		
	1987	1989	1991
United States, total	208	221	221
Northeast	133	143	NA
Connecticut	94	124	123
Maine	155	194	185
Massachusetts	42	48	37
New Hampshire	107	114	95
New Jersey	239	247	222
New York	161	171	192
Pennsylvania	85	90	106
Rhode Island	103	131	168
Vermont	24	39	28
Midwest	184	198	NA
Illinois	169	165	181
Indiana	197	203	214
Iowa	133	143	128
Kansas	250	264	232
Michigan	188	208	209
Minnesota	124	136	128
Missouri	166	207	206
Nebraska	152	166	155
North Dakota	91	124	99
Ohio	246	273	300
South Dakota	285	269	246
Wisconsin	124	130	157
South	168	174	NA
Alabama	157	178	174
Arkansas	85	91	100
Delaware	238	206	187
District of Columbia	779	808	826
Florida	198	193	161
Georgia	197	233	235
Kentucky	133	138	151
Louisiana	214	231	251
Maryland	211	166	172
Mississippi	100	132	123
North Carolina	150	164	168
Oklahoma	117	89	90
South Carolina	194	209	257
Tennessee	180	171	138
Texas	133	133	144
Virginia	226	258	264
West Virginia	60	76	77
West	364	385	NA
Alaska	283	324	312
Arizona	270	279	226
California	498	529	492
Colorado	140	164	186
Hawaii	130	79	71
Idaho	90	65	98
Montana	240	223	230
Nevada	463	510	427
New Mexico	265	283	268
Oregon	199	208	220
Utah	88	85	95
Washington	229	236	256
Wyoming	262	217	164

Note: See Note, table 6.8. Juvenile custody rates are calculated by dividing the number of juveniles in public facilities on the census date by the number of persons from 10 years of age up to the statutorily defined maximum age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each State. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

[a]Custody rates refer to the number of juveniles on the census date.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, ***Children in Custody 1989***, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.11

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By adjudication status and type of facility, United States, 1991

	All facilities	Short-term facilities			Long-term facilities		
		Total	Institutional	Open	Total	Institutional	Open
Total juveniles	1,076	511	72	439	565	338	227
Total detained	18,467	17,890	705	17,185	577	156	421
Delinquent offenses[a]	17,214	16,693	291	16,402	521	110	411
Status offenses[b]	757	712	206	506	45	38	7
Abuse and neglect[c]	250	244	199	45	6	6	0
Offenses unknown[d]	246	241	9	232	5	2	3
Total committed	36,900	3,326	201	3,125	35,574	8,912	26,662
Delinquent offenses[a]	37,590	3,137	129	3,008	34,453	8,217	26,236
Status offenses[b]	998	135	52	83	863	500	363
Abuse and neglect[c]	221	39	20	19	182	173	9
Offenses unknown[d]	91	15	0	15	76	22	54

Note: See Note, table 6.8. "Detained" juveniles refer to those temporarily held awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement; "committed" refers to placement following adjudication or any placement procedure. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

[a]Offenses that would be criminal if committed by an adult.
[b]Offenses that would not be criminal for adults, such as running away, truancy, or incorrigibility.
[c]Also includes dependency, emotional disturbance, and mental retardation.
[d]Includes unknown or unspecified acts.

Source: Table adapted from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.12

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By sex and reason held, United States, 1991

Reason held	Total	Male	Female
Total juveniles	57,661	51,282	6,379
Delinquent offenses[a]	95 %	97.3 %	80.7 %
Offenses against persons			
Violent[b]	19	20.5	10.3
Other[c]	12	12.1	9.4
Property offenses			
Serious[d]	24	24.4	17.1
Other[e]	12	12.5	12.9
Alcohol offenses	1	1.0	1.0
Drug-related offenses	10	10.4	5.3
Public-order offenses[f]	4	4.4	5.4
Probation/parole violations	8	7.2	12.9
Other	5	4.8	6.4
Nondelinquent reasons			
Status offenses[g]	3	1.8	12.9
Nonoffenders[h]	1	0.7	4.2
Voluntary commitments	1	0.2	2.2

Note: See Note, table 6.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

[a]Offenses that would be criminal if committed by adults.
[b]Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Includes negligent manslaughter, simple assault, and sexual assault.
[d]Includes burglary, arson, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.
[e]Includes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.
[f]Includes weapons offenses, prostitution, commercialized vice, disorderly conduct, minor traffic offenses, curfew or loitering law offenses, and offenses against morals and decency and the like.
[g]Offenses that would not be considered crimes if committed by adults.
[h]Dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, and other.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, ***Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders: Program Summary***, NCJ-143453 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 3.

Table 6.13

Public juvenile facilities administered by State and local governments

By region and State, 1988 and 1991

	1988			1991		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
United States, total	1,100	529	571	1,076	506	570
Northeast	205	144	61	185	122	63
Connecticut	4	4	0	4	4	0
Maine	1	1	0	1	1	0
Massachusetts	10	10	0	9	9	0
New Hampshire	3	3	0	2	2	0
New Jersey	58	30	28	53	28	25
New York	92	84	8	78	66	12
Pennsylvania	34	9	25	35	9	26
Rhode Island	2	2	0	2	2	0
Vermont	1	1	0	1	1	0
Midwest	269	76	193	272	77	195
Illinois	20	7	13	20	7	13
Indiana	33	5	28	33	5	28
Iowa	14	2	12	12	2	10
Kansas	13	5	8	12	5	7
Michigan	44	17	27	46	18	28
Minnesota	16	3	13	19	3	16
Missouri	44	20	24	42	19	23
Nebraska	4	2	2	4	2	2
North Dakota	2	1	1	3	1	2
Ohio	65	9	56	64	10	54
South Dakota	5	3	2	6	3	3
Wisconsin	9	2	7	11	2	9
South	392	218	174	386	218	168
Alabama	23	11	12	22	11	11
Arkansas	7	2	5	10	2	8
Delaware	3	3	0	3	3	0
District of Columbia	4	0	4	4	1	3
Florida	55	53	2	51	51	0
Georgia	28	27	1	28	27	1
Kentucky	31	21	10	34	24	10
Louisiana	17	5	12	15	4	11
Maryland	17	16	1	15	15	0
Mississippi	8	2	6	8	3	5
North Carolina	24	9	15	24	9	15
Oklahoma	16	11	5	16	10	6
South Carolina	11	10	1	11	10	1
Tennessee	21	16	5	22	16	6
Texas	56	16	40	56	16	40
Virginia	64	11	53	61	11	50
West Virginia	7	5	2	6	5	1
West	234	91	143	233	89	144
Alaska	4	4	0	5	5	0
Arizona	17	6	11	16	5	11
California	113	18	95	106	14	92
Colorado	9	9	0	9	9	0
Hawaii	2	2	0	2	2	0
Idaho	3	2	1	3	2	1
Montana	3	3	0	5	4	1
Nevada	9	2	7	9	2	7
New Mexico	13	9	4	14	9	5
Oregon	13	7	6	15	7	8
Utah	16	15	1	17	16	1
Washington	30	12	18	30	12	18
Wyoming	2	2	0	2	2	0

Note: See Note, table 6.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, ***Children in Custody 1989***, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 9; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.14

Private juvenile facilities and youth characteristics

By type of facility, United States, 1991

	Total	Detention center	Shelter	Reception center	Training school	Ranch/ camp	Halfway house
Facilities[a]	2,032	44	309	22	81	80	1,496
Open	1,720	18	265	12	48	54	1,323
Institutional	243	25	38	6	29	24	121
Median capacity	10	10	11	12	52	47	10
Population	36,190	480	2,783	317	7,135	3,676	21,799
Sex							
Male	25,801	388	1,459	184	6,152	3,053	14,565
Female	10,389	92	1,324	133	983	623	7,234
Race							
White	20,524	207	1,670	170	2,993	2,079	13,405
Black	11,555	190	785	95	3,459	1,143	5,883
Hispanic	3,136	66	210	43	610	367	1,840
Other	975	17	118	9	73	87	671
Age							
Less than 10 years	632	4	94	6	44	27	457
10 to 12 years	2,696	17	254	25	322	215	1,863
13 to 15 years	18,134	303	1,569	199	2,986	2,093	10,984
16 to 17 years	13,089	152	854	82	3,284	1,144	7,573
18 years and older	1,639	4	12	5	499	197	922
Reason for custody							
Delinquency	14,433	373	495	95	4,640	1,796	7,034
Person offense[b]	3,526	93	78	42	1,072	595	1,646
Property offense[c]	6,731	155	289	30	1,614	993	3,650
Alcohol offense	202	4	13	5	16	15	149
Drug offense	1,950	55	56	11	988	75	765
Public-order offense[d]	387	23	22	4	119	38	181
Status offense	5,274	85	558	57	731	550	3,293
Nonoffender[e]	9,915	22	763	91	1,077	778	7,184
Voluntary	6,568	0	967	74	687	552	4,288

Note: See Note, table 6.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

[a]Includes 69 facilities that did not provide enough information to determine whether they had open or institutional environments.
[b]Includes murder, negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assault, and sexual assault.
[c]Includes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.
[d]Includes disturbing the peace, prostitution, commercialized vice, weapons possession, minor traffic offenses, and curfew and loitering offenses.
[e]Includes dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, and other.

Source: Data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.15

Juvenile offenders in custody

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1993

State	Number of juveniles in custody		Age limits of juvenile offenders		Number of staff	Percent over capacity
	Male	Female	Lower	Upper		
Arizona	503	34	8	17	457	11 %
Arkansas	175	25	0	17	300	--
California	7,439	255	11	21 [a]	4,133	30
Colorado	919	86	12	18	418	(b)
Connecticut	199	38	0	16	404	38
District of Columbia	321	59	0	18	617	21
Florida	1,168	104	0	17	1,968	1
Georgia	710	32	0	17	814	--
Hawaii	55	7	0	20	78	33
Illinois	1,339	64	13	19 [c]	975	16
Indiana	639	173	12	17	783	20
Iowa	170	40	12	17	320	--
Kansas	305	80	10	18	NA	--
Kentucky	495	81	12	19	598	--
Louisiana	940	41	13 [d]	21	752	--
Maine	234 [e]	X	11	18 [c]	185	(f)
Maryland	585	54	11	18	339	(g)
Massachusetts	1,613	134	7	17	335	(h)
Michigan	627	62	12	19 [i]	770	--
Minnesota	163	2	12	19	197	--
Mississippi	409	42	10	18	310	30
Missouri	407	63	12	17	401	--
Montana	80	25	9	18	195	--
Nebraska	209	53	11/12	19	184	(j)
Nevada	213	54	8	18	260	10
New Hampshire	154	29	11	17	187	--
New Jersey	552	8	12	18	--	--
New Mexico	250	58	0	21	NA	(k)
New York	2,887	462	7	21	353	--
North Carolina	862 [e]	X	10	16	531	10
North Dakota	192	59	12	18	86	--
Ohio	1,994	129	12	21	1,703	67
Oklahoma	434	33	0	19	525	--
Oregon	507	45	12	18	492	7
Pennsylvania	538	34	12	18	939	10
Rhode Island	152	8	11	17	120	--
South Carolina	1,016	158	12	16	NA	101
South Dakota	148	34	10	21	136	--
Tennessee	570	47	12	19	659	--
Texas	1,840	127	10	16	1,658	--
Utah	427	47	12	18 [c]	331	10
Vermont	26	2	10	17	30	--
West Virginia	99	10	10	18	87	--
Wisconsin	698	42	12	25	572	42
Wyoming	87	84	12	21	198	--
Federal Bureau of Prisons	107	7	0	18	(l)	--

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of juvenile corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Alabama and Alaska were unable to participate and Delaware, Idaho, Virginia, and Washington did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a]Upper boundary may be as high as 25 years of age depending upon seriousness of the crime.
[b]Operating at 72 percent over capacity for State-operated facilities and 39 percent over capacity for institutions.
[c]Upper boundary can be as high as 21 years of age.
[d]For felony offenses.
[e]Includes both males and females.
[f]Overcrowded, but no percentage reported.
[g]Operating between 20 and 50 percent over capacity.
[h]Operating between 10 and 15 percent over capacity.
[i]Upper boundary may be as high as 21 years of age depending upon seriousness of the crime.
[j]Program capacity is 225, able to avoid extreme overcrowding via early release.
[k]Operating between 30 and 95 percent over capacity.
[l]All juveniles are in contract facilities.

Source: Contact Publications, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, December 1993), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.16

Juvenile facilities and juveniles under custody

By type of facility and State, 1991

State	State-operated secure juvenile facilities		Juvenile camp facilities		Juvenile group homes		Contracts with private facilities	Population
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population		
Alabama	5	497	0	X	5	231	Drug rehabilitation and pregnant commitments.	NA
Alaska	4	217	0	X	38	--	Group homes and foster homes.	NA
Arizona	4	550	0	X	1	9	Purchase of care for residential treatment centers, day support, family services, substance abuse, and counseling.	NA
Arkansas	2	211	(a)	X	0	X	Case management, diagnostic and evaluation, aftercare, therapy, socialization, and vocation services.	NA
California	12	8,774	5	404	6	100	None.	X
Colorado	4	230	2	34	20	188	Secure care for juvenile males and staff-secure care for female juveniles.	117
Connecticut	1	227	0	X	14	--	Residential and group home care.	225
Delaware	3	106	0	X	0	X	Complete continuum of services including intensive mental health, substance abuse treatment, foster care, and independent living.	70
District of Columbia	1	329 [b]	0	X	7	22	Group and shelter homes, counseling, tutoring, psychiatric, diversion, and intervention.	142
Florida	5	250	16	NA	27	NA	Residential and non-residential programs and services.	NA
Georgia	4	669	--	--	3	26	Wilderness programs, placement of emotionally disturbed youths, and foster homes.	258
Hawaii	1	53	0	X	1	--	Outreach and tracking, transition house, substance abuse, anger management, sexual abuse, and home-based therapy.	5
Idaho	1	110	0	X	12	--	Family preservation, residential group treatment, family services, youth companion, and residential substance abuse.	116
Illinois	6	1,335	0	X	0	X	Aftercare (parole), residential treatment for substance abuse, sex offender treatment, mental health, group homes, and foster care.	NA
Indiana	3	744	0	X	0	X	Parole, group home placement, and private individual placement.	55
Iowa	2	212	0	X	0	X	Residential treatment.	NA
Kansas	4	504	0	X	0	X	Foster and residential care and treatment. Full range of living arrangements.	NA
Kentucky	12	361	3	120	13	104	Group homes (one is a private vendor and one is a public agency).	48
Louisiana	4	913	0	X	0	X	Range from therapeutic foster care through staff secure (wide range of services).	650
Maine	1	223	0	X	0	X	Emergency shelter and group homes.	52
Maryland	4	783	4	124	3	765	Group homes, out-of-State facilities, residential treatment centers, and structured shelter care.	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.16

Juvenile facilities and juveniles under custody

By type of facility and State, 1991--Continued

State	State-operated secure juvenile facilities		Juvenile camp facilities		Juvenile group homes		Contracts with private facilities	Population
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population		
Massachusetts	4	66 [c]	1	36	18	248 [d]	Secure treatment, group care and outreach, and tracking (intensive probation).	96
Michigan	5	770	1	36	7	59	Residential treatment beds for adjudicated delinquent boys.	1,700 [e]
Minnesota	2	125	1	--	0	X	None (counties contract with private facilities regularly).	X
Mississippi	1	345	0	X	0	X	None.	X
Missouri	6	229	5	109	9	128	Psychiatric evaluations, drug, and alcohol treatment.	NA
Montana	2	177	0	X	2	12	None.	X
Nebraska	2	225	0	X	0	X	Individual treatment needs.	NA
Nevada	2	332	2	--	0	X	Chronic/violent offenders to secure settings, sexual offenders to appropriate treatment facilities.	14
New Hampshire	1	87	0	X	0	X	Shelter care/detention and group home for girls.	NA
New Jersey	4	562	0	X	21	160	Diversion alternatives including day care, foster home, and residential for special needs.	NA
New York	13	1,101	14	709	19	215	Residential treatment, community supervision, and supportive services.	671
North Carolina	10 [f]	762 [g]	5	--	2	--	Transitional homes and therapeutic camps.	NA
North Dakota	1	51	0	X	0	X	Foster care system is shared with Human Services agencies through a cooperative agreement.	NA
Ohio	9	2,258	--	--	--	--	Intensive felony and violent offender programming.	28
Oklahoma	3	155	1	12	6	47	Specialized community homes.	250
Oregon	2	405	4	89	2	NA	Gang transition housing and proctor homes for day treatment of sex offenders.	NA
Pennsylvania	7	521	2	74	0	X	Residential programming.	NA
Rhode Island	2	167	0	X	0	X	Residential, counseling, diagnostic, and medical.	NA
South Carolina	3	605	6	194 [h]	6 [i]	61	Basic group home services and a range of specialized services for special needs.	29
South Dakota	1	106	2	75	0	X	None.	X
Tennessee	3	593	0	X	14	169	Ranging from foster homes to institutional care.	545
Texas	8	1,352	0	X	8	142	Emergency shelters, foster care, group care, independent living preparation, residential treatment centers, marine programs, maternity homes, psychiatric hospitals, substance abuse, day treatment, intensive supervision, wilderness camps, and vocational training.	409

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.16

Juvenile facilities and juveniles under custody

By type of facility and State, 1991--Continued

State	State-operated secure juvenile facilities		Juvenile camp facilities		Juvenile group homes		Contracts with private facilities	Population
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population		
Utah	13	70	0	X	2	410 [j]	Group homes, non-residential treatment such as tracking, psychiatric, and drug counseling.	NA
Vermont	1	19 [e]	0	X	0	X	Range of services from foster care to specialized psychiatric care with a variety of specialized programs at varying levels of intensity and type of treatment services.	199
Virginia	6	836	1	--	4	31	Residential and non-residential placements.	375
Washington	3	559	2	167	7	98	Custody, treatment, and public school.	100
West Virginia	1	70	1	40	0	X	None.	X
Wisconsin	2	635	0	X	0	X	After care services, appropriate safe living quarters with supervision of youth's health and protection; structured activity for youth, assessment of treatment needs, and provision of an education system.	NA
Wyoming	2	126	0	X	0	X	Residential group homes, treatment facilities, and secure detention.	NA

Note: See Note, table 6.15.

[a]One juvenile camp is scheduled to open in 1993.
[b]Includes detention facilities.
[c]State secure treatment.
[d]Private.
[e]Approximation.
[f]Five training schools; five detention centers.
[g]Training schools only.
[h]Probationers and parolees.
[i]Three group homes; three runaway shelters.
[j]Includes secure detention.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, July 1992), pp. 12-14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.17

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-92

	Number of jail inmates									
	National Jail Census	Annual Survey of Jails				National Jail Census	Annual Survey of Jails			
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1-day counts										
All inmates	223,551	234,500	256,615	274,444	295,873	343,569	395,553	405,320	426,479	444,584
Adults	221,815	233,018	254,986	272,736	294,092	341,893	393,303	403,019	424,129	441,781
Male	206,163	216,275	235,909	251,235	270,172	311,594	356,050	365,821	384,628	401,106
Female	15,652	16,743	19,077	21,501	23,920	30,299	37,253	37,198	39,501	40,674
Juveniles[a]	1,736	1,482	1,629	1,708	1,781	1,676	2,250	2,301	2,350	2,804
Average daily population										
All inmates	227,541	230,641	265,010	265,517	290,300	336,017	386,845	408,075	422,609	441,889
Adults	225,781	228,944	263,543	264,113	288,725	334,566	384,954	405,935	420,276	439,362
Male	210,451	212,749	244,711	243,143	264,929	306,379	349,180	368,091	381,458	399,528
Female	15,330	16,195	18,832	20,970	23,796	28,187	35,774	37,844	38,818	39,834
Juveniles[a]	1,760	1,697	1,467	1,404	1,575	1,451	1,891	2,140	2,333	2,527
Rated capacity of jails	261,556	261,432	272,830	285,726	301,198	339,633	367,769	389,171	421,237	449,197
Percent of rated capacity occupied[b]	85 %	90 %	94 %	96 %	98 %	101 %	108 %	104 %	101 %	99 %

Note: Data for 1983 and 1988 are from the National Jail Census, taken every 5 years and conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Questionnaires were mailed to all (N=3,358) locally-administered jails in the Nation in January 1983. Through the use of various followup procedures a response rate of 99 percent was achieved. In 1988, questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally-administered jails in the Nation during the week of August 1. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailout and 176 were deleted, leaving a final count of 3,316 facilities. Through the use of various followup procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved.

Data for 1984-87 and 1989-92 are from the Annual Survey of Jails that is taken during noncensus years. Data for 1984-87, 1989, and 1992 are based on figures reported for June 30. Data for 1990 are based on figures reported for June 29. Data for 1991 are based on figures reported for June 28. The survey is based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,154 jails representing 893 jurisdictions were surveyed; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were represented in the survey; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included; in 1990, 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included; in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions were included; and in 1992, 1,113 jails in 795 jurisdictions were included. Data for these survey years are estimates and therefore subject to sampling error.

A local jail is defined as a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Specifically excluded from the count were temporary lockups that house persons for less than 48 hours, physically separate drunk tanks, other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they had been formally charged, and Federal or State administered facilities. (Source, ***1992***, p. 9.) Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have combined jail-prison systems and therefore were excluded in 1983-92. Alaska was also excluded as a combined system in 1987-92. In 1988-92, five locally-operated jails in Alaska and eight jails that were privately-operated under contract for local governments were included.

For 1988 data, a number of items were incompletely reported. Where the number of inmates convicted and awaiting sentence was not available, estimates were accepted. In some cases, data for inmates convicted and awaiting sentence may have been reported as awaiting arraignment/trial or being tried. The race of Hispanic inmates and Hispanic staff was incompletely reported. Respondents estimated approximately 20 percent of the data on time spent in jail prior to discharge.

[a]Juveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because fewer than 1 percent of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

[b]Percent of rated capacity occupied is based on the 1-day count of inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Jail Inmates, 1985***, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 1 and p. 7, Table 5; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Jail Inmates 1987***, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; ***1990***, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 1, Table 1 and p. 2, Table 5; ***1991***, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; ***1992***, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.18

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 U.S. residents) of persons in local jails

By race, United States, 1984-92

	U.S. resident population		Inmates in local jails			
			White		Black	
	White	Black	Number	Rate[a]	Number	Rate[a]
1984	200,708,000	28,212,000	136,200	68	95,600	339
1985	202,031,000	28,569,000	147,600	73	105,200	368
1986	203,430,000	28,942,000	160,000	79	108,600	375
1987	204,770,000	29,325,000	176,700	86	115,000	392
1988	206,129,000	29,723,000	197,700	96	142,000	478
1989	207,540,000	30,143,000	220,700	106	171,300	568
1990	209,150,000	30,620,000	221,400	106	174,300	569
1991	210,899,000	31,164,000	229,900	109	188,300	604
1992	213,329,000	31,523,000	233,000	109	195,200	619

Note: See Note, table 6.17. U.S. resident population figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, ***Current Population Reports***, Series P-25, No. 1095.

[a]Rates are calculated using unrounded numbers of inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Jail Inmates 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-143284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1993), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.19

Jail Inmates

By sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1991 and 1992[a]

	Percent of jail inmates	
	1991	1992
Total	100 %	100 %
Sex		
Male	90.7	90.8
Female	9.3	9.2
Race, Hispanic origin		
White non-Hispanic	41.1	40.1
Black non-Hispanic	43.4	44.1
Hispanic	14.2	14.5
Other[b]	1.2	1.3

Note: See Note, table 6.17. Data are for June 28, 1991 and June 30, 1992. Race was reported for 99 percent of the inmates in 1991 and for 98 percent in 1992.

[a]Percents may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Native Americans, Aleuts, Asians, Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Jail Inmates 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-143284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1993), p. 2, Table 4.

Table 6.20

Characteristics of jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983 and 1989[a]

Characteristic	Percent of female inmates		Percent of male inmates	
	1983	1989	1983	1989
Race and ethnicity				
White non-Hispanic	41.8 %	37.8 %	46.9 %	38.7 %
Black non-Hispanic	42.2	43.4	37.1	41.5
Hispanic	12.7	16.3	14.3	17.5
Other[b]	3.2	2.5	1.7	2.3
Age				
17 years or younger	0.9 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	1.6 %
18 to 24 years	36.8	27.2	40.7	33.2
25 to 34 years	44.3	51.2	38.2	42.1
35 to 44 years	12.4	15.6	12.4	16.9
45 to 54 years	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.6
55 years and older	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.7
Median age	26 years	28 years	26 years	28 years
Marital status				
Married	19.3 %	16.2 %	21.1 %	19.3 %
Widowed	3.9	3.8	1.2	0.7
Divorced	18.0	17.2	15.6	14.9
Separated	14.5	14.0	7.4	7.6
Never married	44.4	48.9	54.8	57.5
Education[c]				
8th grade or less	13.7 %	11.9 %	17.9 %	16.0 %
Some high school	39.2	37.6	41.5	38.2
High school graduate	32.3	34.9	28.9	33.0
Some college or more	14.7	15.7	11.6	12.8
Median grade completed	11	11	11	11
Number of inmates	15,566	37,383	206,537	358,171

Note: The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. A nationally-representative sample of 5,675 inmates in 424 local jails were interviewed from July to September 1989. A jail is defined as a confinement facility administered by a local government agency that holds persons pending adjudication and persons committed after adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 17.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.
[c]Based on highest grade completed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Women in Jail 1989***, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 3, Table 1.

Table 6.21

Most serious offense of jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983 and 1989[a]

Most serious offense	Percent of jail inmates			
	1983		1989	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	21.3	31.4	13.2	23.5
Murder[b]	3.8	4.1	1.8	2.9
Negligent manslaughter	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Kidnaping	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.7
Rape	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.9
Other sexual assault	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.8
Robbery	6.2	11.5	3.9	7.0
Assault	8.1	8.7	5.2	7.4
Other violent[c]	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.1
Property offenses	42.7	38.3	31.9	29.9
Burglary	5.1	15.0	4.0	11.4
Larceny/theft	18.4	11.2	12.9	7.4
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	2.5	0.9	3.0
Arson	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
Fraud	15.2	4.2	11.6	3.2
Stolen property	1.7	2.6	1.4	2.5
Other property[d]	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.7
Drug offenses	13.1	9.0	33.6	21.9
Possession	7.1	4.6	14.9	9.2
Trafficking	4.6	4.0	16.9	11.5
Other or unspecified	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.2
Public-order offenses	22.0	20.5	19.0	23.2
Weapons	1.1	2.4	1.4	2.0
Obstruction of justice	3.1	1.9	3.6	2.8
Traffic	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.8
Driving while intoxicated[e]	5.2	7.1	3.6	9.3
Drunkenness or morals[f]	8.3	3.0	5.3	1.3
Violation of parole or probation[g]	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.0
Other public-order[h]	0.9	1.7	0.2	2.0
Other offenses[i]	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.5
Number of inmates	15,259	204,314	35,625	344,535

Note: See Note, table 6.20. Excludes an estimated 15,393 inmates in 1989 and 3,979 inmates in 1983 because their offense was unknown. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 17.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[c]Includes blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment.
[d]Includes destruction of property, vandalism, hit-and-run driving without bodily injury, trespassing, and possession of burglary tools.
[e]Includes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
[f]Includes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.
[g]Includes parole or probation violations, escape, AWOL, and flight to avoid prosecution.
[h]Includes rioting, abandonment, non-support, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.
[i]Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Women in Jail 1989***, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 6.22

Conviction status of adult jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983-92

	Number of jail inmates									
	National Jail Census	Annual Survey of Jails				National Jail Census	Annual Survey of Jails			
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total number of adults with known conviction status	221,644	229,822	250,468	269,179	289,495	341,893	393,303	403,019	424,129	441,781
Convicted	107,660	113,491	123,409	127,067	139,394	166,224	189,012	195,661	206,458	217,940
Male	100,557	105,529	114,131	117,100	128,818	151,810	171,181	177,619	185,947	196,656
Female	7,103	7,962	9,278	9,967	10,576	14,414	17,831	18,042	20,511	21,284
Unconvicted	113,984	116,331	127,059	142,112	150,101	175,669	204,291	207,358	217,671	223,840
Male	105,459	107,901	117,560	130,806	137,213	159,784	184,869	188,202	198,681	204,450
Female	8,525	8,430	9,499	11,306	12,888	15,885	19,422	19,156	18,990	19,390

Note: See Note, table 6.17. Annual Survey of Jails data may underestimate the number of convicted inmates and overestimate the number of unconvicted inmates. Some facility records do not distinguish inmates awaiting sentence (or other convicted persons) from unconvicted inmates. The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails indicated that 43 percent of the inmates were unconvicted and 57 percent were convicted. (Source, ***1992***, p. 2, Table 3.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Jail Inmates, 1985***, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 2; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Jail Inmates 1987***, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 2; ***1989***, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 2, Table 2; ***1990***, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 2; ***1992***, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 2, Table 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.23

Jail inmates charged with driving while intoxicated (DWI)

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Characteristic	Percent of inmates charged with DWI	Other offenses
Sex		
Male	96.3 %	90.1 %
Female	3.7	9.9
Race, ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	67.7	36.0
Black non-Hispanic	8.2	45.0
Hispanic	19.5	16.9
Other[a]	4.6	2.1
Age		
17 to 20 years	0.9	15.4
21 to 24 years	9.7	20.7
25 to 29 years	23.6	23.6
30 to 34 years	26.5	18.6
35 to 39 years	11.6	11.5
40 to 44 years	9.4	5.0
45 to 49 years	9.2	2.7
50 years and older	9.0	2.4
Education		
8th grade or less	19.9	15.2
Some high school	33.2	38.9
High school graduate	32.4	33.2
Some college or more	14.5	12.7
Marital status		
Married	28.5	18.0
Widowed	1.8	0.9
Divorced/separated	34.8	22.3
Never married	34.9	58.8
Employment status at arrest		
Employed	78.1	63.1
Full-time	69.2	51.5
Part-time	8.9	11.6
Unemployed	21.9	36.9
Looking	11.0	22.5
Not looking	10.9	14.4
Median age	32 years	27 years
Median education	12 years	12 years
Median annual income[b]	$11,000	$6,750
Number of jail inmates	32,310	348,927

Note: The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. A nationally-representative sample of 5,675 inmates in 424 local jails were interviewed from July to September 1989. A jail is defined as a confinement facility administered by a local government agency that holds persons pending adjudication and persons committed after adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less. These data exclude an estimated 320 inmates for whom race and Hispanic origin were unknown. Data were also missing for the following categories: age, 1,056 inmates; education, 2,309; marital status, 1,890; and employment status, 1,911. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 17.

[a]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.
[b]Includes only those inmates who had been free at least 1 full year prior to arrest.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Drunk Driving***, Special Report NCJ-134728 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 6.24

Length of sentence imposed on offenders convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI)

By number of prior DWI sentences to jail or prison, United States, 1989[a]

Sentence length	Percent of convicted DWI offenders: All	Prior DWI sentences to jail or prison: None	One	Two or more
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
30 days or less	13.6	16.3	20.4	4.8
31 to 90 days	23.1	31.7	20.4	12.6
91 to 120 days	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9
121 to 240 days	27.8	20.1	28.3	38.5
241 to 365 days	17.3	12.6	17.6	23.7
More than 1 year	11.6	12.7	7.0	13.4
Mean sentence length	258 days	228 days	194 days	346 days
Median sentence length	180 days	115 days	134 days	181 days
Number of jail inmates	23,060	10,549	5,212	7,299

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

[a]Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Drunk Driving***, Special Report NCJ-134728 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 6.25

Jail inmates charged with drug and nondrug offenses

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1983 and 1989

	Percent of jail inmates charged with: Any drug offense		A nondrug offense	
	1983	1989	1983	1989
Number of jail inmates	24,118	97,999	219,573	282,161
Sex				
Male	90.7 %	86.3 %	93.3 %	92.1 %
Female	9.3	13.7	6.7	7.9
Race, ethnicity				
White non-Hispanic	43.7	25.5	46.8	43.3
Black non-Hispanic	34.6	48.3	37.8	39.6
Hispanic	19.9	24.7	13.6	14.6
Other[a]	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.6
Education				
8th grade or less	14.8	15.2	18.0	15.7
Some high school	36.7	39.0	42.1	38.3
High school graduate	33.3	32.7	28.6	33.2
Some college or more	15.2	13.0	11.4	12.8
Age				
17 years or younger	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.8
18 to 24 years	32.0	33.6	41.4	32.4
25 to 29 years	30.2	25.4	22.3	23.0
30 to 34 years	19.6	19.9	15.0	19.0
35 to 44 years	14.0	15.9	12.2	17.0
45 to 54 years	3.0	3.3	5.0	5.0
55 years or older	0.9	1.2	2.6	1.8
Median age (in years)	27	28	26	28

Note: See Note, table 6.20. The data presented above exclude an estimated 3,979 inmates in 1983 and 15,394 inmates in 1989 because their offense was unknown. In 1983, data were missing on race and Hispanic origin for 0.2 percent of cases. Data were missing on education for 1.1 percent of cases in 1983 and 0.5 percent of cases in 1989. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 17.

[a]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989***, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 2, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.26

Drug use history of jail inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1983 and 1989

Type of drug	Percent of jail inmates who had used drugs: Ever 1983	Ever 1989	Regularly 1983	Regularly 1989	Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used drugs: In the month before the offense 1983	In the month before the offense 1989	Daily in the month before the offense 1983	Daily in the month before the offense 1989	At the time of the offense 1983	At the time of the offense 1989
Any drug	76.1 %	77.7 %	60.8 %	58.1 %	46.1 %	43.9 %	32.9 %	29.7 %	29.6 %	27.0 %
Major drug	46.2	55.4	30.5	37.4	18.6	27.7	11.0	17.3	12.1	18.2
Cocaine or crack	38.0	50.4	17.8	30.7	11.8	23.6	6.4	14.2	5.5	13.7
Heroin	22.4	18.2	16.0	11.4	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.1	5.6	4.6
LSD	22.3	18.6	8.5	6.3	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4
PCP	15.6	13.9	6.3	4.6	3.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.3
Methadone	6.9	4.8	3.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
Other drug	74.5	71.9	57.9	49.8	41.8	31.3	28.2	18.9	22.8	12.0
Marijuana	73.0	70.7	55.0	47.9	38.6	28.1	25.6	16.8	16.9	9.1
Amphetamines	32.8	22.1	19.6	12.1	9.4	5.4	5.1	3.2	4.2	2.2
Barbiturates	27.8	17.2	13.9	7.2	5.9	3.3	2.8	1.4	2.9	0.9
Methaqualone	23.0	14.7	8.8	4.2	3.8	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.3
T's and blues[a]	10.9	11.0	5.9	5.4	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.20. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 17.

[a]A combination of amphetamines and barbiturates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989***, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 4, Table 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.27

Drug use history of jail inmates

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

	Number of jail inmates	Percent of jail inmates who had ever used: Any drug[a]	A major drug[b]	Number of convicted jail inmates	Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used: Drugs in the month before the offense: Any drug[a]	Major drug[b]	Drugs daily in the month before the offense: Any drug[a]	Major drug[b]
Sex								
Male	357,515	77.3 %	54.1 %	196,620	42.7 %	25.9 %	28.6 %	15.7 %
Female	37,293	82.0	67.8	21,782	55.1	43.9	40.1	31.8
Race, ethnicity								
White non-Hispanic	152,170	81.4	57.9	92,738	43.6	23.3	31.4	14.7
Black non-Hispanic	164,841	76.8	52.7	81,236	44.8	30.2	28.9	19.1
Hispanic	68,762	71.6	55.7	38,168	44.0	34.4	27.8	20.0
Other[c]	9,035	79.9	60.0	6,260	36.9	19.2	26.2	15.1
Age								
17 years or younger	5,825	68.5	39.0	2,428	37.5	11.3	21.2	3.3
18 to 24 years	128,816	80.2	53.2	67,422	48.7	28.4	32.7	16.1
25 to 29 years	93,646	83.8	61.3	54,266	48.0	30.3	31.5	18.8
30 to 34 years	75,772	81.7	62.3	41,743	48.0	32.1	35.1	20.9
35 to 44 years	66,146	74.4	57.0	37,265	37.3	36.4	34.5	18.4
45 to 54 years	18,037	46.4	25.2	10,929	16.6	11.0	11.4	9.1
55 years or older	6,566	22.6	14.3	4,350	6.7	4.9	4.2	0.4
Education[d]								
8th grade or less	61,460	66.1	44.3	34,735	37.2	25.4	27.6	16.7
Some high school	149,921	82.2	58.1	82,727	48.2	30.2	31.0	18.0
High school graduate	129,828	79.4	58.3	69,715	46.1	27.0	31.7	16.9
Some college or more	51,228	76.6	55.3	29,839	36.6	25.8	25.0	17.6

Note: See Note, table 6.20. Data on drug use were missing for 0.2 percent of cases, and on education for 0.5 percent of cases. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 17.

[a]Any drug includes the major drugs, marijuana or hashish, amphetamines, barbiturates, and methaqualone.
[b]Major drug includes heroin, cocaine, crack, LSD, PCP, and methadone.
[c]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.
[d]Education is categorized by the last completed year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989***, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 5.

Table 6.28

Prisoners housed in jails due to overcrowded State facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1990 and 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails						Prisoners in jails as a percent of all prisoners 1991
	Total		Male		Female		
	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	
United States, total	16,748	18,304	15,588	17,146	1,160	1,158	8.3 %
Northeast	3,215	4,381	3,011	4,212	204	169	12.1
Maine	10	2	10	2	0	0	0.1
Massachusetts[a]	430	833	418	820	12	13	8.3
New Jersey	2,741	3,523	2,549	3,367	192	156	15.0
Vermont	34	23	34	23	0	0	2.1
Midwest	855	789	835	779	20	10	3.7
Indiana[a]	757	711	757	711	0	0	5.2
Wisconsin	98	78	78	68	20	10	1.0
South	11,789	12,805	10,886	11,856	903	949	10.0
Alabama	858	1,310	806	1,241	52	69	7.8
Arkansas	777	87	645	87	132	0	1.1
Kentucky	693	866	627	822	66	44	8.8
Louisiana	4,493	5,028	4,236	4,686	257	342	25.1
Mississippi	775	847	668	783	107	64	9.5
Oklahoma[a]	210	434	189	411	21	23	3.2
South Carolina	443	418	437	416	6	2	2.3
Tennessee	1,869	2,018	1,854	1,929	15	89	17.6
Virginia	1,569	1,510	1,337	1,218	232	292	7.6
West Virginia[a]	102	287	87	263	15	24	16.0
West	889	329	856	299	33	30	0.9
Arizona[a]	52	49	49	46	3	3	0.3
Colorado	653	81	652	71	1	10	1.0
Idaho[a]	123	103	122	94	1	9	4.6
Oregon	61	0	33	X	28	X	0
Utah	0	96	X	88	X	8	3.7

Note: Unlisted jurisdictions either had combined jail-prison systems or did not report prisoners held in local jails. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

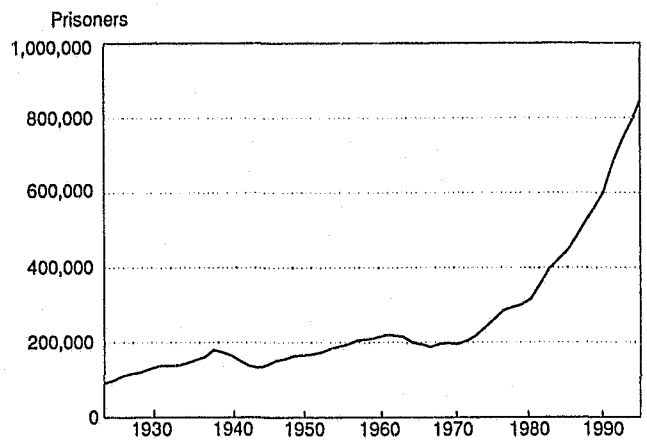
[a]Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and West Virginia did not include the inmates in jails in their jurisdiction counts; however, the percent of jurisdiction population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to incarceration, whether in prison or in jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 56.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-92



Note: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1978***, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1980)), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority to hold the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa.

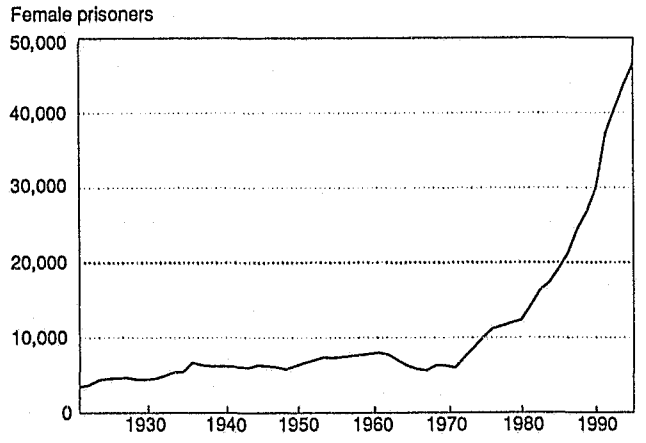
For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prisoners 1925-81***, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; ***Prisoners in 1983***, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3 (U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985***, NCJ-103957, Table 5.1; ***1986***, NCJ-111611, Table 5.1; ***1987***, NCJ-118762, Table 5.1; ***1988***, NCJ-124280, Table 5.1; ***1989***, NCJ-130445, Table 5.1; ***1990***, NCJ-135946, Table 5.1; ***1991***, NCJ-142729, Table 5.1; ***1992***, NCJ-146413, Table 5.1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.2

Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-92



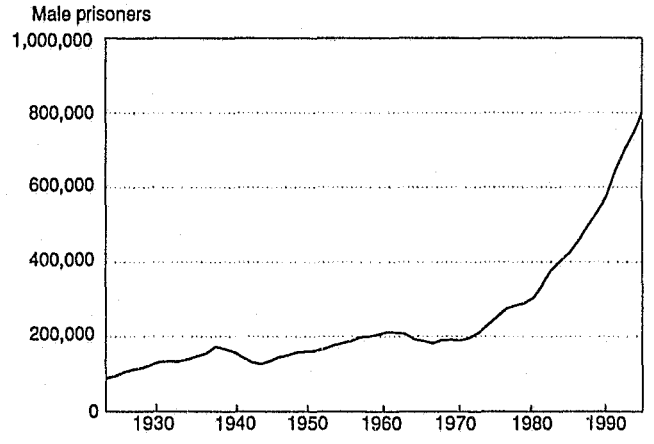
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prisoners 1925-81***, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; ***Prisoners in 1983***, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985***, NCJ-103957, Table 5.3; ***1986***, NCJ-111611, Table 5.3; ***1987***, NCJ-118762, Table 5.3; ***1988*** NCJ-124280, Table 5.3; ***1989***, NCJ-130445, Table 5.3; ***1990***, NCJ-135946, Table 5.3; ***1991***, NCJ-142729, Table 5.3; ***1992***, NCJ-146413, Table 5.3 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3

Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-92



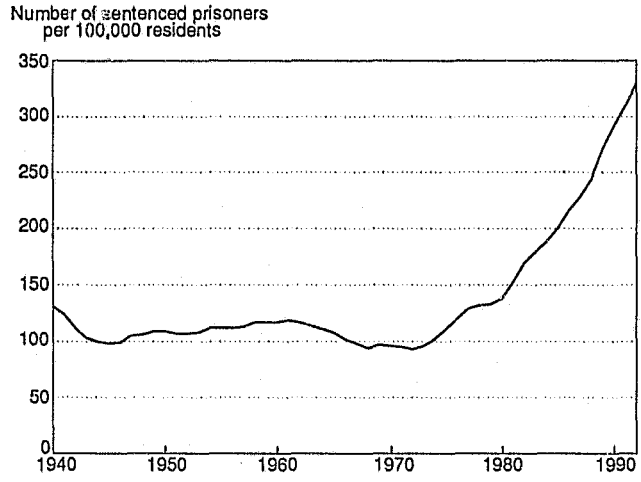
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prisoners 1925-81***, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; ***Prisoners in 1983***, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985***, NCJ-103957, Table 5.2; ***1986***, NCJ-111611, Table 5.2; ***1987***, NCJ-118762, Table 5.2; ***1988***, NCJ-124280, Table 5.2; ***1989***, NCJ-130445, Table 5.2; ***1990***, NCJ-135946, Table 5.2; ***1991***, NCJ-142729, Table 5.2; ***1992***, NCJ-146413, Table 5.2 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1940-92



Note: See Note, figure 6.1. The rates for the period before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. Since 1980, the rates are based on the total resident population provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981***, NCJ-86485 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), p. 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prisoners in 1983***, Bulletin NCJ-92949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985***, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; ***1986***, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; ***1987***, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; ***1988***, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; ***1989***, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4; ***1990***, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4; ***1991***, NCJ-142729, Table 5.4; ***1992***, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.29

Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population of each sex) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

By sex, United States, 1925-92

(Rate per 100,000 resident population of each sex)

Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,366	8
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8
1953	173,579	108	166,909	211	6,670	8
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9
1957	195,414	113	188,113	221	7,301	8
1958	205,643	117	198,208	229	7,435	8
1959	208,105	117	200,469	228	7,636	8
1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8
1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8
1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8
1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8
1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7
1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6
1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6
1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6
1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1977[a]	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1977[b]	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1978	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1980	315,974	138	303,643	274	12,331	11
1981	353,167	153	338,940	302	14,227	12
1982	394,374	170	378,045	336	16,329	14
1983	419,820	179	402,391	352	17,429	14
1984	443,398	188	424,193	NA	19,205	NA
1985	480,568	200	458,972	NA	21,296	NA
1986	522,084	216	497,540	NA	24,544	NA
1987	560,812	228	533,990	NA	26,822	NA
1988	603,732	244	573,587	NA	30,145	NA
1989	680,907	271	643,643	NA	37,264	NA
1990	739,980	292	699,416	NA	40,564	NA
1991	789,610	310	745,808	NA	43,802	NA
1992	847,271	330	800,676	NA	46,595	NA

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Both custody and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year to year comparison. Data for 1984-91 have been revised from previous presentations. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

[a]Custody counts.
[b]Jurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prisoners 1925-81***, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; ***Prisoners in 1983***, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; ***Prisoners in 1985***, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; ***Prisoners in 1986***, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 3, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985***, NCJ-103957, Tables 5.1-5.4; ***1986***, NCJ-111611, Tables 5.1-5.4; ***1987***, NCJ-118762, Tables 5.1-5.4; ***1988***, NCJ-124280, Tables 5.1-5.4; ***1989***, NCJ-130445, Tables 5.1-5.4; ***1990***, NCJ-135946, Tables 5.1-5.4; ***1991***, NCJ-142729, Tables 5.1-5.4; ***1992***, NCJ-146413, Tables 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.30

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1972-92

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population																				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
United States, total	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	188	200	216	228	244	271	292	310	330
Federal institutions, total	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	22	26
State institutions, total	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176	187	201	211	227	253	272	287	305
Northeast	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136	145	157	169	186	215	232	248	261
Connecticut	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119	127	135	144	146	194	238	263	268
Maine	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72	83	106	106	100	116	118	123	121
Massachusetts	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84	88	92	102	109	122	132	143	161
New Hampshire	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57	68	76	81	93	103	117	132	160
New Jersey	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138	149	157	177	219	251	271	301	290
New York	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	159	172	187	195	216	229	248	285	304	320	340
Pennsylvania	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109	119	128	136	149	169	183	192	207
Rhode Island	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92	99	103	100	118	146	157	173	170
Vermont	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74	82	81	91	98	109	117	124	151
Midwest	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144	161	173	184	200	225	239	255	273
Illinois	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149	161	168	171	181	211	234	247	271
Indiana	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165	175	181	192	202	217	223	226	242
Iowa	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97	98	98	101	107	126	139	144	160
Kansas	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173	192	217	233	232	222	227	231	238
Michigan	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	163	165	162	159	161	196	227	259	298	340	366	388	413
Minnesota	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52	56	58	60	64	71	72	78	85
Missouri	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175	194	203	218	236	269	287	305	311
Nebraska	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95	108	116	123	129	141	140	145	151
North Dakota	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54	55	53	57	62	62	67	68	67
Ohio	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174	194	209	219	243	279	289	324	347
South Dakota	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127	146	160	160	143	175	187	191	208
Wisconsin	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105	113	119	126	130	138	149	157	176
South	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231	236	248	255	266	292	316	333	355
Alabama	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256	267	283	307	300	328	370	394	407
Arkansas	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188	195	198	227	230	261	277	317	340
Delaware	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183	208	250	273	263	281	311	326	331	333	323	344	390
District of Columbia	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	383	433	426	467	531	558	649	738	753	905	1,078	1,132	1,148	1,221	1,287
Florida	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242	247	272	265	278	307	336	344	355
Georgia	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254	251	265	282	281	300	327	342	365
Kentucky	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128	133	142	147	191	222	241	262	274
Louisiana	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310	308	316	346	370	396	427	462	484
Maryland	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285	279	280	282	291	323	348	366	381
Mississippi	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229	237	249	256	277	293	307	330	327
North Carolina	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246	254	257	250	249	250	265	269	290
Oklahoma	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236	250	288	296	323	361	381	416	459
South Carolina	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284	294	324	344	369	416	451	473	486
Tennessee	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154	149	157	156	157	213	207	227	234
Texas	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	210	237	221	226	226	228	231	240	257	290	297	344
Virginia	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185	204	215	217	230	263	279	311	327
West Virginia	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82	89	77	77	78	84	85	83	92
West	78.6	8.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166	176	197	214	234	256	277	287	299
Alaska	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252	288	306	339	355	361	348	345	327
Arizona	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247	256	268	307	328	350	375	396	409
California	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162	181	212	231	257	283	311	318	339
Colorado	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104	103	115	145	174	207	209	249	256
Hawaii	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124	134	142	141	136	142	150	153	164
Idaho	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127	133	144	144	157	180	190	205	209
Montana	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121	136	135	147	158	165	176	183	180
Nevada	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380	397	447	432	452	438	444	439	448
New Mexico	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133	144	154	174	180	178	196	191	197
Oregon	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170	165	176	200	215	235	223	228	174
Utah	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84	98	108	110	115	137	142	149	146
Washington	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156	156	147	134	124	142	162	182	192
Wyoming	75.7	76.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143	148	168	190	199	216	237	237	226

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than 1 year. The data for the years 1972-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-92 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. Population estimates are provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, ***Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions***, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions***, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 16; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719, p. 14; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520, p. 16; NCJ-86485, p. 16 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Prisoners in 1982***, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 2; ***Prisoners in 1983***, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; ***Prisoners in 1984***, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985***, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; ***1986***, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; ***1987***, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; ***1988***, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; ***1989***, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4; ***1990***, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4; ***1991***, NCJ-142729, Table 5.4; ***1992***, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.31

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1991 and 1992

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than a year		
	1991	1992	Percent change	1991	1992	Percent change
United States, total	825,559	883,656	7.0 %	789,610	847,271	7.3 %
Federal institutions, total	71,608	80,259	12.1	56,696	65,706	15.9
State institutions, total	753,951	803,397	6.6	732,914	781,565	6.6
Northeast	132,126	138,144	4.6	127,710	133,658	4.7
Connecticut[a]	10,977	11,403	3.9	8,585	8,794	2.4
Maine	1,579	1,519	-3.8	1,558	1,492	-4.2
Massachusetts[b]	9,415	10,053	6.8	8,821	9,665	9.6
New Hampshire	1,533	1,777	15.9	1,533	1,777	15.9
New Jersey	23,483	22,653	-3.5	23,483	22,653	-3.5
New York	57,862	61,736	6.7	57,862	61,736	6.7
Pennsylvania	23,388	24,974	6.8	23,386	24,966	6.8
Rhode Island[a]	2,771	2,775	0.1	1,749	1,710	-2.2
Vermont[a]	1,118	1,254	12.2	733	865	18.0
Midwest	156,664	167,023	6.6	156,271	166,658	6.6
Illinois[b,c]	29,115	31,640	8.7	29,115	31,640	8.7
Indiana	13,719	13,945	1.6	13,576	13,791	1.6
Iowa[b]	4,145	4,518	9.0	4,145	4,518	9.0
Kansas	5,903	6,028	2.1	5,903	6,028	2.1
Michigan[b]	36,423	39,113	7.4	36,423	39,113	7.4
Minnesota	3,472	3,822	10.1	3,472	3,822	10.1
Missouri	15,897	16,189	1.8	15,897	16,181	1.8
Nebraska	2,526	2,514	-0.5	2,406	2,435	1.2
North Dakota	492	477	-3.0	441	428	-2.9
Ohio[c]	35,744	38,378	7.4	35,744	38,378	7.4
South Dakota	1,374	1,487	8.2	1,374	1,487	8.2
Wisconsin	7,854	8,912	13.5	7,775	8,837	13.7
South	301,965	324,091	7.3	292,682	315,167	7.7
Alabama	16,760	17,453	4.1	16,400	16,938	3.3
Arkansas	7,766	8,285	6.7	7,722	8,195	6.1
Delaware[a]	3,717	4,051	9.0	2,473	2,708	9.5
District of Columbia[a,c]	10,455	10,875	4.0	7,106	7,528	5.9
Florida[b]	46,533	48,302	3.8	46,531	48,285	3.8
Georgia[b]	23,743	25,290	6.5	23,009	24,848	8.0
Kentucky	9,799	10,364	5.8	9,799	10,364	5.8
Louisiana	20,003	20,896	4.5	20,003	20,812	4.0
Maryland	19,291	19,977	3.6	17,824	18,808	5.5
Mississippi	8,904	8,780	-1.4	8,682	8,593	-1.0
North Carolina	18,903	20,454	8.2	18,272	19,965	9.3
Oklahoma[c]	13,340	14,821	11.1	13,340	14,821	11.1
South Carolina	18,269	18,643	2.0	17,208	17,612	2.3
Tennessee[c]	11,474	11,849	3.3	11,474	11,849	3.3
Texas[b]	51,677	61,178	18.4	51,677	61,178	18.4
Virginia	19,829	21,199	6.9	19,660	20,989	6.8
West Virginia	1,502	1,674	11.5	1,502	1,674	11.5
West	163,196	174,139	6.7	156,251	166,082	6.3
Alaska[a]	2,706	2,865	5.9	1,840	1,944	5.7
Arizona[b]	15,415	16,477	6.9	14,843	15,850	6.8
California[b]	101,808	109,496	7.6	98,515	105,467	7.1
Colorado[c]	8,392	8,997	7.2	8,392	8,997	7.2
Hawaii[a]	2,700	2,926	8.4	1,766	1,922	8.8
Idaho	2,143	2,256	5.3	2,143	2,256	5.3
Montana	1,478	1,498	1.4	1,478	1,498	1.4
Nevada	5,823	6,049	3.9	5,823	6,049	3.9
New Mexico	3,119	3,271	4.9	3,016	3,154	4.6
Oregon	6,732	6,583	-2.2	5,575	5,236	-6.1
Utah	2,625	2,699	2.8	2,605	2,687	3.1
Washington	9,156	9,959	8.8	9,156	9,959	8.8
Wyoming	1,099	1,063	-3.3	1,099	1,063	-3.3

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 18.

[a]Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[b]All data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

[c]Counts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to a year or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-146413 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table 5.1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.32

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1992

(Rate per 100,000 resident population)

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	344	330	14
Federal institutions, total	31	26	6
State institutions, total	313	305	9
Northeast	270	261	9
Connecticut[a]	348	268	80
Maine	123	121	2
Massachusetts[b]	168	161	6
New Hampshire	160	160	X
New Jersey	290	290	0
New York	340	340	X
Pennsylvania	207	207	0
Rhode Island[a]	276	170	106
Vermont[a]	220	151	68
Midwest	274	273	1
Illinois[b,c]	271	271	0
Indiana	245	242	3
Iowa[b]	160	160	X
Kansas	238	238	X
Michigan[b]	413	413	0
Minnesota	85	85	X
Missouri	311	311	0
Nebraska	156	151	5
North Dakota	75	67	8
Ohio[c]	347	347	NA
South Dakota	208	208	0
Wisconsin	177	176	1
South	365	355	10
Alabama	420	407	12
Arkansas	343	340	4
Delaware[a]	584	390	194
District of Columbia[a,c]	1,859	1,287	572
Florida[b]	355	355	0
Georgia[b]	371	365	6
Kentucky	274	274	X
Louisiana	486	484	2
Maryland	405	381	24
Mississippi	334	327	7
North Carolina	297	290	7
Oklahoma[c]	459	459	NA
South Carolina	514	486	28
Tennessee[c]	234	234	NA
Texas[b]	344	344	0
Virginia	330	327	3
West Virginia	92	92	0
West	313	299	14
Alaska[a]	482	327	155
Arizona[b]	425	409	16
California[b]	352	339	13
Colorado[c]	256	256	NA
Hawaii[a]	250	164	86
Idaho	209	209	X
Montana	180	180	0
Nevada	448	448	X
New Mexico	205	197	7
Oregon	219	174	45
Utah	147	146	1
Washington	192	192	X
Wyoming	226	226	X

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 18.

[a]Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[b]Incarceration rates for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Texas are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

[c]Counts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to a year or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-146413 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table 5.4.

Table 6.33

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Jan. 1, 1991	Admissions						
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Return of escapees and persons absent without leave	Return from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	739,999	480,046	317,237	142,100	9,586	922	4,175	6,026
Federal institutions, total	50,403	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State institutions, total	689,596	480,046	317,237	142,100	9,586	922	4,175	6,026
Northeast	119,197	71,852	50,573	14,246	2,602	154	2,264	2,013
Connecticut[a,b]	7,771	11,832	6,401	4,711	713	7	0	0
Maine	1,499	909	672	215	6	6	0	10
Massachusetts[b,c,d]	8,014	5,485	2,705	1,536	131	NA	1,113	0
New Hampshire[b]	1,342	828	677	136	15	NA	0	0
New Jersey[b]	21,128	12,134	8,665	2,410	307	NA	NA	752
New York[b]	54,895	29,743	24,119	3,284	1,276	108	853	103
Pennsylvania	22,281	9,611	6,435	1,690	54	26	258	1,148
Rhode Island[a,e]	1,586	840	589	187	45	7	12	0
Vermont[a]	681	470	310	77	55	NA	28	0
Midwest	145,581	84,660	64,737	17,571	1,241	281	436	394
Illinois[d,e]	27,516	18,880	14,650	3,995	180	55	NA	0
Indiana[d]	12,615	5,927	5,503	409	7	NA	8	0
Iowa[d]	3,967	2,985	1,818	796	208	29	69	65
Kansas[b]	5,775	3,477	2,118	1,305	48	NA	0	6
Michigan[d]	34,267	13,453	9,054	3,381	748	175	95	0
Minnesota	3,176	2,568	1,905	646	17	0	0	0
Missouri	14,943	8,756	6,164	2,278	NA	NA	3	311
Nebraska	2,286	1,404	1,064	328	12	NA	0	0
North Dakota[b]	435	340	293	43	4	0	0	0
Ohio[b,e]	31,822	22,138	18,377	3,476	8	20	257	0
South Dakota	1,341	764	583	166	9	2	4	0
Wisconsin	7,438	3,968	3,208	748	NA	NA	0	12
South	275,839	191,704	139,121	43,598	4,125	457	1,020	3,383
Alabama	15,365	7,908	5,721	1,734	174	181	51	47
Arkansas	7,274	4,574	3,181	1,218	15	154	6	0
Delaware[a,b,e]	2,241	1,206	794	34	84	NA	NA	294
District of Columbia[a,b,e]	6,798	6,475	1,061	2,337	2,197	NA	880	0
Florida[d]	44,380	37,440	33,094	2,981	352	NA	78	935
Georgia[b,d]	21,671	15,812	12,189	3,531	92	NA	0	0
Kentucky	9,023	5,116	3,720	1,289	90	NA	0	17
Louisiana[e]	18,599	8,381	4,200	3,174	100	72	0	835
Maryland[b,c]	16,734	8,561	7,008	1,422	128	NA	3	0
Mississippi[b]	8,084	3,910	3,294	474	56	NA	0	86
North Carolina[e]	17,764	21,696	18,056	3,320	280	0	0	40
Oklahoma[b,e]	12,285	6,243	5,718	229	294	0	2	0
South Carolina[b]	16,208	7,009	5,342	1,518	126	23	NA	0
Tennessee[e]	10,388	6,350	4,026	2,209	88	27	0	0
Texas[d]	50,042	37,820	21,417	16,378	25	NA	0	0
Virginia	17,418	12,513	9,716	1,649	19	NA	NA	1,129
West Virginia	1,565	690	584	101	5	0	0	0
West	148,979	131,830	62,806	66,685	1,618	30	455	236
Alaska[a,b]	1,851	1,341	1,021	316	0	4	0	0
Arizona[d]	13,781	7,790	6,144	1,283	321	0	42	0
California[d]	94,122	96,865	38,253	57,737	494	NA	381	0
Colorado[e]	7,671	4,037	2,887	699	361	6	3	81
Hawaii[a,c]	1,708	1,750	846	901	3	0	0	0
Idaho	1,961	1,402	1,101	280	9	0	11	1
Montana[b]	1,425	643	489	120	33	0	1	0
Nevada[b]	5,322	3,163	2,421	699	43	NA	0	0
New Mexico	3,067	1,632	1,152	444	23	NA	13	0
Oregon[e]	6,492	6,247	3,308	2,694	156	0	NA	89
Utah	2,474	1,623	720	875	25	3	0	0
Washington	7,995	4,905	4,070	606	147	17	0	65
Wyoming[b,d]	1,110	432	394	31	3	0	4	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All figures on admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. The data represent the number of transactions and not the number of individual prisoners who were involved in such movements. Because of different counting procedures among the States, a "0" entry in any category can mean that: (1) the State uses this category of admission or release but had no inmates in the category during 1991; (2) the State uses this category but cannot report the number of inmates in the category; or (3) the State does not use this category. "Unconditional releases" include expiration of sentence, commutation of sentence, and other such unqualified discharges. "Conditional releases" are those involving some form of supervision over the offender upon return to the community and include parole, probation, supervised mandatory release (early release because of good behavior), and other forms of conditional discharge. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

Releases								
Total	Conditional releases	Uncondi-tional releases	Escapees and absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other juris-dictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1991
436,991	353,774	55,579	9,921	2,208	5,383	1,856	8,270	789,347
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56,696
436,991	353,774	55,579	9,921	2,208	5,383	1,856	8,270	732,651
63,599	48,477	6,070	2,871	1,347	3,176	612	1,046	127,450
11,018	8,136	1,355	371	1,027	54	75	0	8,585
850	484	320	7	6	7	4	22	1,558
4,938	1,576	1,354	118	NA	1,863	27	0	8,561
637	427	105	15	7	0	6	77	1,533
9,779	7,961	1,376	270	76	0	96	0	23,483
26,776	22,643	777	1,952	171	890	318	25	57,862
8,506	6,394	666	49	48	344	83	922	23,386
677	605	8	35	12	14	3	0	1,749
418	251	109	54	NA	4	0	0	733
74,668	58,062	13,520	1,428	249	380	236	793	155,573
17,281	15,877	1,090	142	30	NA	55	87	29,115
5,677	5,246	395	9	NA	0	27	0	12,865
2,807	2,520	187	13	21	6	3	57	4,145
3,349	3,176	104	47	12	0	10	0	5,903
11,297	9,248	632	1,161	101	99	56	0	36,423
2,272	2,092	149	21	0	0	10	0	3,472
7,802	6,528	587	0	44	2	20	621	15,897
1,315	876	419	15	NA	3	2	0	2,375
334	239	91	4	0	0	0	0	441
18,216	8,345	9,517	9	39	265	41	0	35,744
731	483	227	7	2	5	7	0	1,374
3,587	3,432	122	NA	NA	0	5	28	7,819
175,003	138,458	28,484	3,609	310	1,706	768	1,668	292,540
6,873	4,477	1,978	150	71	78	52	67	16,400
4,126	3,165	750	7	148	34	22	0	7,722
1,017	540	244	108	0	29	6	90	2,430
6,167	2,136	751	1,788	NA	889	NA	603	7,106
35,289	21,347	13,468	261	NA	29	126	58	46,531
14,573	12,849	940	111	NA	610	62	1	22,910
4,340	2,624	1,505	94	NA	24	22	71	9,799
6,977	5,651	1,024	76	0	0	35	191	20,003
7,471	6,558	762	102	NA	7	42	0	17,824
3,312	2,261	968	29	NA	0	16	38	8,682
21,188	20,503	378	261	0	0	46	0	18,272
5,188	3,282	1,519	310	0	5	32	40	13,340
6,009	3,477	2,316	136	31	0	49	0	17,208
5,264	4,342	741	94	50	0	37	0	11,474
36,185	35,319	206	46	NA	1	111	502	51,677
10,271	9,294	851	3	10	NA	106	7	19,660
753	633	83	33	0	0	4	0	1,502
123,721	108,777	7,505	2,013	302	121	240	4,763	157,088
1,352	757	541	4	30	0	1	19	1,840
6,728	5,678	420	406	0	10	34	180	14,843
92,472	85,682	1,365	932	NA	75	135	4,283	98,515
3,316	2,083	792	296	17	0	10	118	8,392
1,692	1,133	316	3	186	0	2	52	1,766
1,220	1,018	168	6	4	17	7	0	2,143
590	467	85	26	4	0	8	0	1,478
2,982	1,569	1,350	51	3	0	9	0	5,503
1,683	1,171	486	12	9	0	5	0	3,016
6,007	5,629	161	95	4	NA	15	103	6,732
1,492	1,324	122	21	21	0	4	0	2,605
3,744	1,998	1,564	148	22	0	9	3	9,156
443	268	135	13	2	19	1	5	1,099

[a]Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[b]New court commitments may include a small number of other admissions. For Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, unconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation.

[c]Numbers for admission and release categories are estimated.

[d]All data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

[e]Counts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 61, 62.

Table 6.34

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	824,133	385,347	395,245	7,407	3,423	32,711
Federal institutions, total	71,608	46,868	22,727	1,222	791	0
State institutions, total	752,525	338,479	372,518	6,185	2,632	32,711
Northeast	131,866	56,815	66,442	214	338	8,057
Connecticut[a,b]	10,977	3,053	5,144	7	26	2,747
Maine	1,579	1,522	37	16	4	0
Massachusetts[b,c]	9,155	4,410	3,036	14	51	1,644
New Hampshire	1,533	1,443	80	5	5	0
New Jersey[b]	23,483	6,762	15,005	4	41	1,671
New York[d]	57,862	28,181	29,151	135	155	240
Pennsylvania[b]	23,388	8,470	13,090	28	45	1,755
Rhode Island[a]	2,771	1,856	899	5	11	0
Vermont[a,e]	1,118	1,118	NA	NA	NA	0
Midwest	155,917	71,227	79,217	1,394	130	3,949
Illinois[b,c]	29,115	8,055	18,306	49	28	2,677
Indiana[c]	13,008	8,000	4,971	30	7	0
Iowa[c]	4,145	3,089	940	69	15	32
Kansas[b]	5,903	3,329	2,145	81	33	315
Michigan[b,c]	36,423	14,586	20,985	137	25	690
Minnesota[b]	3,472	1,960	1,051	287	1	173
Missouri	15,897	8,547	7,317	30	3	0
Nebraska	2,495	1,564	830	95	0	6
North Dakota	492	397	4	88	3	0
Ohio[e]	35,744	16,433	19,311	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,374	992	32	350	NA	0
Wisconsin	7,849	4,275	3,325	178	15	56
South	301,866	104,969	181,341	1,249	374	13,933
Alabama[b]	16,760	5,958	10,793	6	2	1
Arkansas[b]	7,766	3,302	4,437	3	1	23
Delaware[a,b]	3,717	1,175	2,449	2	3	88
District of Columbia[a,e]	10,455	218	10,237	0	0	0
Florida[b,c]	46,533	18,383	27,185	0	105	860
Georgia[c]	23,644	7,613	15,931	20	6	74
Kentucky	9,799	6,672	3,123	2	0	2
Louisiana[f]	20,003	5,168	14,834	NA	NA	1
Maryland	19,291	4,581	14,638	6	0	66
Mississippi[b]	8,904	2,437	6,410	7	9	41
North Carolina	18,903	6,747	11,522	421	11	202
Oklahoma[b]	13,340	7,522	4,652	760	0	406
South Carolina	18,269	6,099	12,120	13	2	35
Tennessee[f]	11,474	5,857	5,503	NA	NA	114
Texas[b,c]	51,677	15,013	24,520	6	193	11,945
Virginia[b]	19,829	6,942	12,769	2	41	75
West Virginia	1,502	1,282	218	1	1	0
West	162,876	105,468	45,518	3,328	1,790	6,772
Alaska[a,e]	2,706	1,488	339	847	32	0
Arizona[c]	15,415	12,271	2,633	498	12	1
California[c]	101,808	61,594	35,205	662	NA	4,347
Colorado[e]	8,392	5,990	1,937	108	27	330
Hawaii[a,b,e]	2,700	642	155	34	1,470	399
Idaho[e]	2,143	1,997	32	94	15	5
Montana	1,478	1,189	20	269	0	0
Nevada[b]	5,503	3,141	1,719	77	50	516
New Mexico	3,119	2,680	316	97	4	22
Oregon	6,732	4,994	923	147	51	617
Utah	2,625	2,264	222	67	36	36
Washington	9,156	6,345	1,966	372	91	382
Wyoming[b,c]	1,099	873	51	56	2	117

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[b]Hispanic prisoners were classified as persons of unknown race.

[c]All data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

[d]Hispanic prisoners were classified as white.

[e]Racial group membership of the population was estimated.

[f]Louisiana and Tennessee reported persons whose race is neither black nor white under "other race," here reported under "unknown race."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 57.

Table 6.35

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1990 and 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Maximum sentence length								
				More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced					
							Total			1 year or less		Unsentenced
	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	1990	1991
United States, total	743,382	792,176	6.6 %	712,985	761,175	6.8 %	30,397	31,001	2.0 %	11,865	12,345	18,532	18,656
Federal institutions, total[a]	58,838	63,930	8.7	46,648	52,202	11.9	12,190	11,728	-3.8	3,717	3,441	8,473	8,287
State institutions, total	684,544	728,246	6.4	666,337	708,973	6.4	18,207	19,273	5.9	8,148	8,904	10,059	10,369
Northeast	119,257	127,020	6.5	115,001	122,568	6.6	4,256	4,452	4.6	1,624	2,024	2,632	2,428
Connecticut[b]	10,101	10,573	4.7	7,470	8,249	10.4	2,631	2,324	-11.7	747	693	1,884	1,631
Maine	1,541	1,564	1.5	1,498	1,543	3.0	43	21	-51.2	43	21	0	0
Massachusetts	8,345	9,155	9.7	8,014	8,561	6.8	331	594	79.5	251	534	80	60
New Hampshire	1,357	1,518	11.9	1,304	1,469	12.7	53	49	-7.5	10	18	43	31
New Jersey	17,746	19,072	7.5	17,746	19,072	7.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
New York	54,895	57,862	5.4	54,895	57,862	5.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	21,903	23,405	6.9	21,869	23,393	7.0	34	12	-64.7	9	2	25	10
Rhode Island[b]	2,377	2,783	17.1	1,581	1,716	8.5	796	1,067	34.0	338	519	458	548
Vermont[b]	992	1,088	9.7	624	703	12.7	368	385	4.6	226	237	142	148
Midwest	145,530	155,680	7.0	145,172	155,288	7.0	358	392	9.5	297	331	61	61
Illinois[a]	27,516	29,115	5.8	27,516	29,115	5.8	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0
Indiana	12,736	13,008	2.1	12,615	12,865	2.0	121	143	18.2	117	133	4	10
Iowa	3,967	4,145	4.5	3,967	4,145	4.5	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	5,790	5,911	2.1	5,790	5,911	2.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Michigan	34,267	36,423	6.3	34,267	36,423	6.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	3,215	3,516	9.4	3,176	3,472	9.3	39	44	12.8	0	0	39	44
Missouri	14,943	15,897	6.4	14,943	15,897	6.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2,446	2,591	5.9	2,314	2,465	6.5	132	126	-4.5	114	119	18	7
North Dakota	542	551	1.7	494	500	1.2	48	51	6.3	48	51	0	0
Ohio[a]	31,501	35,446	12.5	31,501	35,446	12.5	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0
South Dakota	1,360	1,391	2.3	1,360	1,391	2.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	7,247	7,686	6.1	7,229	7,658	5.9	18	28	55.6	18	28	0	0
South	267,113	282,905	5.9	259,194	274,425	5.9	7,919	8,480	7.1	5,252	5,692	2,667	2,788
Alabama	15,351	16,443	7.1	15,051	16,083	6.9	300	360	20.0	300	360	0	0
Arkansas	6,569	7,479	13.9	6,521	7,435	14.0	48	44	-8.3	48	44	0	X
Delaware[b]	3,058	3,308	8.2	2,034	2,249	10.6	1,024	1,059	3.4	362	395	662	664
District of Columbia[a,b]	8,637	8,603	-0.4	5,972	5,857	-1.9	2,665	2,746	3.0	882	924	1,783	1,822
Florida	43,992	46,449	5.6	43,985	46,447	5.6	7	2	-71.4	7	2	0	X
Georgia	22,411	23,644	5.5	21,671	22,910	5.7	740	734	-0.8	740	734	X	X
Kentucky	8,330	8,933	7.2	8,330	8,933	7.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Louisiana[a]	14,106	14,975	6.2	14,106	14,975	6.2	0	0	X	0	NA	0	0
Maryland	17,567	18,983	8.1	16,469	17,538	6.5	1,098	1,445	31.6	1,098	1,445	X	X
Mississippi	7,600	8,149	7.2	7,453	8,001	7.4	147	148	0.7	147	148	0	0
North Carolina	18,619	19,116	2.7	17,764	18,272	2.9	855	844	-1.3	647	631	208	213
Oklahoma[a]	10,502	11,107	5.8	10,502	11,107	5.8	0	0	X	NA	NA	X	X
South Carolina	15,621	16,082	3.0	14,590	15,056	3.2	1,031	1,026	-0.5	1,017	1,008	14	18
Tennessee[a]	8,519	9,456	11.0	8,519	9,456	11.0	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0
Texas	50,042	51,677	3.3	50,042	51,677	3.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Virginia	14,624	16,928	15.8	14,620	16,927	15.8	4	1	-75.0	4	1	X	X
West Virginia	1,565	1,573	0.5	1,565	1,502	-4.0	0	71	X	0	X	0	71
West	152,644	162,641	6.5	146,970	156,692	6.6	5,674	5,949	4.8	975	857	4,699	5,092
Alaska[b]	2,362	2,483	5.1	1,678	1,701	1.4	684	782	14.3	120	91	564	691
Arizona	14,261	15,415	8.1	13,781	14,843	7.7	480	572	19.2	480	572	0	0
California	97,309	101,808	4.6	94,122	98,515	4.7	3,187	3,293	3.3	0	0	3,187	3,293
Colorado[a]	6,783	8,311	22.5	6,783	8,311	22.5	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	X
Hawaii[b]	2,390	2,444	2.3	1,676	1,588	-5.3	714	856	19.9	95	70	619	786
Idaho	1,848	2,059	11.4	1,848	2,059	11.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,398	1,441	3.1	1,398	1,441	3.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Nevada	5,641	5,842	3.6	5,500	5,700	3.6	141	142	0.7	0	0	141	142
New Mexico	3,379	3,137	-7.2	3,067	3,002	-2.1	312	135	-56.7	256	103	56	32
Oregon	6,236	6,603	5.9	6,236	6,603	5.9	0	0	X	0	NA	0	0
Utah	2,543	2,794	9.9	2,435	2,697	10.8	108	97	-10.2	24	20	84	77
Washington	7,384	9,205	24.7	7,336	9,133	24.5	48	72	50.0	0	1	48	71
Wyoming	1,110	1,099	-1.0	1,110	1,099	-1.0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]Counts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

[b]Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 72.

Table 6.36

Female prisoners in State and Federal institutions

By security classification, type of offense, and jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Security classification				Type of offense					
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Other	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Victimless offenses	Drug/alcohol offenses	Domestic violence offenses	Other
Alabama[a]	128	580	257	--	502	424	--	156	--	33
Alaska	2	36	26	86	46	35	--	32	--	37
Arizona	24	444	413	144	214	347	--	413	--	21
Arkansas	87	388	75	--	193	259	--	91	--	7
California	--	--	--	--	1,716	2,486	324	2,716	--	281
Connecticut	179	236	424	23	--	164	--	231	--	467
Delaware	12	47	155	45	132	30	1	5	60	50
District of Columbia	0	599	142	--	137	4	--	439	--	161
Florida	6	752	1,596	136	1,039	581	77	938	--	3
Georgia	204	530	666	340	601	649	57	406	--	27
Hawaii	0	123	35	21	32	56	52	39	0	--
Idaho	0	19	41	55	14	60	14	52	--	1
Illinois	136	439	973	117	616	525	0	459	0	65
Indiana	355	322	99	--	122	318	132	204	0	--
Iowa	27	105	86	48	75	101	--	63	--	--
Kansas	43	83	165	26	97	86	NA	107	NA	27
Kentucky	2	221	121	58	159	142	0	82	0	19
Louisiana	51	311	162	0	166	170	5	147	0	0
Maryland	117	360	268	132	181	0	436	182	7	49
Massachusetts	0	380	55	241	229	155	405	236	0	14
Michigan[a]	110	43	885	687	656	12	514	372	0	10
Minnesota	3	100	42	71	53	66	0	51	28	18
Mississippi	39	267	161	1	191	234	--	181	--	--
Missouri	87	190	420	217	280	413	0	202	0	19
Montana	0	11	18	12	27	32	0	7	0	0
Nebraska	49	43	44	42	46	64	1	53	NA	12
Nevada	26	136	215	39	99	140	18	179	--	--
New Hampshire	25	70	55	15	9[a]	35[a]	--	131[a]	--	--
New Jersey	358	0	481	0	159	183	34	429	25	--
New Mexico	3	105	88	18	50[a]	44[a]	63[a]	68[a]	--	--
New York	712	1,873	883	0	930	287	--	2,251	--	--
North Carolina	1	453	553	88	364	355	NA	312	NA	64
North Dakota	2	5	7	0	5	9	0	0	0	0
Ohio	62	795	1,422	252	836	1,138	109	577	50	5
Oklahoma	116	118	610	238	371	370	NA	553	NA	327
Oregon	10	92	194	59	159	95	10	91	NA	--
Pennsylvania	459	252	415	0	421	0	0	320	0	--
Rhode Island	0	91	46	28	12	0	19	--	--	15
South Carolina	35	366	520	69	277	401	40	251	2	19
South Dakota	14	48	22	0	34	3	9	22	13	3
Tennessee	4	212	136	20	200	109	--	56	--	31
Virginia	0	665	0	0	214	312	0	139	0	--
Washington	49	113	464	0	183	109	0	354	0	--
West Virginia	4	50	50	0	30	20	45	5	4	0
Wisconsin	78	69	176	50	135	130	17	89	--	--
Wyoming	1	35	19	5	18	3	27	10	2	--
Federal Bureau of Prisons	95	151	1,972	3,312	243	455	225	3,649	--	805

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons in December 1993. Colorado, Maine, and Utah did not respond to the survey. Information was unavailable for Texas and Vermont. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a]The data are estimates.

Source: Contact Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publishing, January 1994), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.37

Prisoner population over age 55

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1990, 1992, and 1993

Jurisdiction	Total over age 55			Total over age 75		
	1990	1992	1993	1990	1992	1993
Total	19,160	23,025	25,004	511	586	620
Alabama	696 [a]	810	810 [b]	0	0	0
Alaska	83	100	110	4	3	2
Arizona	417	490	576	9	18	15
Arkansas	159	190	186	10	3	3
California	1,653	2,127	2,284	40	76	73
Colorado	155	189	213	1	6	22
Connecticut	117	154	177	1	1	0
Delaware	66 [c]	82	90	1 [c]	4	5
Florida	948	1,206	1,193	14	39	33
Georgia	626	576	622	46	17	15
Hawaii	12	62	85	0	5	5
Idaho	66 [c]	88	88	2 [c]	9	9
Illinois	521	593	661	10	13	12
Indiana	223	407	407	10	8	8
Iowa	46 [d]	192	149	0	8	0
Kansas	152	174	194	4	4	3
Kentucky	255	325	331	5	5	8
Louisiana	569	308	474	0	8	12
Maine	63	42	65	6	2	3
Maryland	322	356	140	11	10	0
Massachusetts	210	272	310	1	1	4
Michigan	732	940	1,045	18	25	32
Minnesota	88	103	65	5	3	3
Mississippi	222	251	268	6	9	9
Missouri	306	333	360	3	10	7
Montana	51	65	73	3	4	8
Nebraska	62	70	79	2	2	4
Nevada	231	258	265	11	8	6
New Hampshire	49	68	84 [f]	1	3	3
New Jersey	154 [e]	845 [f]	877	X	X	X
New Mexico	79	112	119	0	0	1
New York	925	920	1,229	18	20	24
North Carolina	482	485	504	9	13	13
North Dakota	14	15	23	0	0	0
Ohio	884	1,019	675	33	39	38
Oklahoma	315	344	435	10	9	16
Oregon	157	233	236	3	12	14
Pennsylvania	688	717	754	13	19	23
Rhode Island	40	53	56	1	2	1
South Carolina	351	314	361	14	11	13
South Dakota	91 [g]	43	61	4 [g]	3	4
Tennessee	268	335	356	8	10	12
Texas	1,176	1,406	1,734	32	40	40
Utah	82	87	104	0	2	4
Vermont	22	30	30	0	0	0
Virginia	353	448	506	4	9	14
Washington	297	357	377	11	15	16
West Virginia	72	83	160	7	5	5
Wisconsin	176	214	232	39 [h]	9	8
Wyoming	31	29	40	1	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,403	4,105	4,731	80	64	70

Note: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office.

[a] Includes prisoners age 50 to 55.
[b] Data from previous year.
[c] Data as of June 30, 1988.
[d] Prisoners age 61 to 80.
[e] Prisoners age 60 and older.
[f] Includes prisoners age 50 and older.
[g] Data as of June 30, 1987.
[h] Prisoners age 65 and older.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*** (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), p. xxxii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.38

State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates/residents

By type of facility and sex of inmates/residents, June 29, 1990

Facilities and inmates/residents	All facilities	Type of facility	
		Confinement	Community-based
Number of facilities			
Total	1,287	1,037	250
State	1,207	957	250
Federal	80	80	0
Number of inmates/residents			
Total	715,649	698,570	17,079
Male	675,624	660,222	15,402
Female	40,025	38,348	1,677
State	658,828	641,749	17,079
Male	622,982	607,580	15,402
Female	35,846	34,169	1,677
Federal	56,821	56,821	(a)
Male	52,642	52,642	(a)
Female	4,179	4,179	(a)

Note: These data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fourth enumeration of State institutions and the first of Federal institutions. Previous censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, and 1984. Questionnaires were mailed to facilities at the end of June 1990. Through various followup procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved. Expenditure information was collected separately by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in site visits to State departments of correction, and by Federal Bureau of Prisons personnel.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with State or Federal employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on the reference date, June 29, 1990. Where data refer to an annual period, the reference date is June 30, 1990. The census also included 67 private facilities under exclusive contract by State governments to house prisoners. The census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; prison hospitals; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities; Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local governments, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Services; and public hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as community-based if 50 percent or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave the facility unaccompanied for work or study. These facilities included halfway houses, restitution centers, and pre-release, work release, and study release centers. Correctional facilities in which less than 50 percent of the inmates regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as confinement institutions. Because the census was a complete enumeration, the results were not subject to sampling error. (Source, p. 19.)

[a] Federal correctional authorities did not operate community-based facilities. Some individuals in Federal custody were housed in community-based facilities under contract arrangements; however, because none of these facilities held only Federal inmates, they were excluded from the census.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 1.

Table 6.39

Number of inmates/residents in and design capacity of State and Federal correctional facilities

By facility size, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Facility size[a]	Number of inmates/residents		Facility design capacity		Percent of capacity occupied	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
United States, total	(b)	715,649	(b)	580,362	(b)	123 %
State	395,309	658,828	355,201	541,568	111 %	122
Fewer than 500 inmates	98,235	123,585	93,975	118,617	105	104
500 to 999 inmates	102,215	174,236	91,940	139,735	111	125
1,000 to 2,499 inmates	139,401	249,555	123,640	208,358	113	120
2,500 inmates or more	55,458	111,452	45,646	74,858	122	149
Federal	(b)	56,821	(b)	38,794	(b)	146
Fewer than 500 inmates	(b)	7,195	(b)	7,627	(b)	94
500 to 999 inmates	(b)	25,873	(b)	16,408	(b)	158
1,000 to 2,499 inmates	(b)	23,753	(b)	14,759	(b)	161
2,500 inmates or more	(b)	0	(b)	0	(b)	X

Note: See Note, table 6.38. A variety of capacity measures are used by correctional reporting authorities to reflect both available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. The measure reported in this table, design capacity, is the number of inmates/residents that planners or architects intended for the facility.

[a]Based on average daily population.
[b]Not included in the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 6, Table 7.

Table 6.40

Characteristics of State prison inmates

By sex, United States, 1986 and 1991[a]

Characteristics	Percent of prison inmates					
	1986			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of inmates	450,416	430,604	19,812	711,643	672,847	38,796
Race, Hispanic origin						
White non-Hispanic	39.6 %	39.6 %	39.7 %	35.4 %	35.4 %	36.2 %
Black non-Hispanic	45.3	45.3	46.0	45.6	45.5	46.0
Hispanic	12.6	12.7	11.7	16.7	16.8	14.2
Other[b]	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.6
Age						
17 years or younger	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1
18 to 24 years	26.7	26.9	22.3	21.3	21.6	16.3
25 to 29 years	26.2	26.1	28.1	24.2	24.1	26.1
30 to 34 years	19.5	19.3	22.4	21.5	21.3	24.2
35 to 39 years	13.0	13.0	13.6	14.1	14.0	16.6
40 to 44 years	6.4	6.5	5.9	8.6	8.6	8.9
45 to 49 years	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.0
50 to 54 years	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
55 to 59 years	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.9
60 to 64 years	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4
65 years and older	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4
Marital status						
Married	20.3	20.4	20.1	18.1	18.1	17.3
Widowed	1.9	1.6	6.7	1.9	1.6	5.9
Divorced	18.1	18.0	20.5	18.5	18.4	19.1
Separated	6.0	5.8	11.0	6.3	5.9	12.5
Never married	53.7	54.3	41.7	55.3	55.9	45.1
Education						
8th grade or less	20.8	20.9	16.5	14.3	14.4	12.1
9th to 11th grade	40.8	40.8	40.4	26.9	26.7	29.5
High school graduate	27.5	27.4	28.4	46.3	46.5	42.9
Some college or more	10.9	10.8	14.8	12.5	12.3	15.5
Military service						
Veteran	20.2	21.0	2.0	16.4	17.2	1.9
Vietnam era	4.5	4.7	0.2	2.7	2.9	0.1
Other	15.7	16.3	1.8	13.6	14.3	1.7
Non-veteran	79.8	79.0	98.0	83.6	82.8	98.1

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities. Similar surveys were conducted in 1974, 1979, and 1986. The sample for the 1991 survey was selected from the 1,239 State prisons that were enumerated in the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities and those that were opened after completion of the census. The survey employed a stratified two-stage selection design. In the first stage, correctional facilities were separated into two sampling frames: one for prisons housing male inmates and one for prisons housing female inmates. Prisons housing both sexes were included on both lists. Within each frame, prisons were stratified into eight strata based on census region and facility type (confinement and community-based). All prisons with 1,950 or more men and all prisons with 380 or more women were selected. The remaining prisons in the male and female frames were grouped into strata. A systematic sample of prisons was then selected within strata with probabilities proportional to the size of each prison. In the second stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures. In 1991, a total of 13,986 interviews were completed at 277 prisons for a response rate of 93.75 percent. In 1986, a total of 13,711 interviews were completed at 275 prisons from a sample of approximately 15,000. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Data for marital status were missing for 1.1 percent of the inmates; for education, 0.8 percent; and for military service, 0.2 percent.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 26.

Table 6.41

Most serious offense of State prison inmates

By race and Hispanic origin, United States, 1986 and 1991[a]

Most serious offense	Percent of prison inmates									
	1986					1991				
	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other[b]	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other[b]
Number of inmates	447,852	177,181	202,872	56,505	11,295	704,181	248,705	321,217	117,632	16,627
Violent offenses	54.6 %	49.6 %	59.2 %	52.3 %	62.3 %	46.6 %	49.0 %	47.2 %	38.6 %	53.6 %
Murder	11.2	10.9	11.7	10.4	12.9	10.6	11.8	10.3	8.8	12.0
Negligent manslaughter	3.2	2.6	3.5	4.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	0.7
Kidnaping	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	3.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.8
Rape	4.3	3.8	4.9	3.3	6.3	3.5	4.8	3.1	1.7	6.3
Other sexual assault	4.5	7.5	2.2	3.0	7.7	5.9	10.5	2.9	4.3	5.9
Robbery	20.8	15.0	26.5	19.2	18.3	14.8	10.3	19.2	12.6	12.8
Assault	8.1	7.2	8.4	9.2	9.8	8.2	7.4	8.5	8.1	13.8
Other violent	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Property offenses	31.0	35.5	28.7	25.8	28.0	24.8	30.2	22.0	20.6	28.4
Burglary	16.5	18.7	14.8	16.4	15.8	12.4	15.3	10.5	11.6	11.9
Larceny/theft	6.0	5.8	6.8	3.7	7.2	4.9	5.4	5.0	3.5	4.3
Motor vehicle theft	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.3
Arson	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.9
Fraud	3.8	5.4	3.2	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.8	2.5	1.2	5.0
Stolen property	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	3.3
Other property	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.6
Drug offenses	8.6	7.8	7.2	16.2	6.0	21.3	12.0	24.9	33.0	9.7
Possession	2.9	1.8	2.8	6.8	3.3	7.6	4.0	8.6	13.1	2.0
Trafficking	5.4	5.6	4.2	9.3	2.7	13.3	7.7	15.7	19.5	7.4
Other and unspecified	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
Public-order offenses	5.2	6.4	4.3	4.7	3.3	6.9	8.4	5.4	7.5	8.2
Weapons	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.1
Other public-order	3.7	5.4	2.6	2.8	1.4	5.1	7.1	3.2	5.5	7.1
Other offenses	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1

Note: See Note, table 6.40. This table excludes an estimated 2,564 State prison inmates in 1986 and 7,462 in 1991 whose offense was unknown. "Murder" includes non-negligent manslaughter. "Other violent" includes blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment against a person. "Other property" includes destruction of property, vandalism, criminal tampering, trespassing, entering without breaking, and possession of burglary tools. "Other public-order" includes escape from custody, court offenses, obstruction, driving while intoxicated, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and decency violations, commercialized vice, and liquor law violations. "Other offenses" includes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

[a]Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 27.

Table 6.42

Most serious offense of State prison inmates

By age, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	Total[b]	Age of prison inmates					
		18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and older
Number of inmates	704,181	150,378	170,783	150,936	159,797	45,894	21,839
Violent offenses	46.6 %	39.6 %	44.1 %	47.1 %	48.9 %	58.4 %	66.6 %
Murder	10.6	5.9	8.7	10.8	13.3	17.8	22.2
Negligent manslaughter	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.3
Kidnaping	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.0
Rape	3.5	1.2	3.2	3.8	4.3	6.0	9.4
Other sexual assault	5.9	3.2	4.2	5.0	7.7	12.7	17.2
Robbery	14.8	17.2	16.9	16.1	11.8	8.6	3.8
Assault	8.2	9.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.9
Other violent	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8
Property offenses	24.8	31.1	26.2	25.6	21.6	13.7	10.5
Burglary	12.4	16.1	13.4	13.4	10.1	5.8	2.9
Larceny/theft	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	3.5	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	2.2	4.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
Arson	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fraud	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.9
Stolen property	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.1
Other property	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0
Drug offenses	21.3	22.8	22.4	20.9	21.6	17.7	14.3
Possession	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.8	6.3	4.3
Trafficking	13.3	14.4	14.4	12.7	13.2	11.1	9.5
Other and unspecified	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Public-order offenses	6.9	6.1	6.8	6.1	7.5	10.0	7.9
Weapons	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4
Other public-order	5.1	3.8	5.1	4.5	5.6	8.8	6.5
Other offenses	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8

Note: See Note, table 6.40. For a list of offenses within categories, see Note, table 6.41. This table excludes an estimated 7,462 prison inmates whose offense was unknown.

[a]Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes inmates who were 17 years or younger.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 28.

Table 6.43

Most serious offense of State prison inmates

By sex, United States, 1986 and 1991[a]

Most serious offense	1986		1991	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of inmates	19,761	430,151	38,462	665,719
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	40.7	55.2	32.2	47.4
Murder[b]	13.0	11.2	11.7	10.5
Negligent manslaughter	6.8	3.0	3.4	1.7
Kidnaping	0.9	1.7	0.4	1.2
Rape	0.2	4.5	0.4	3.7
Other sexual assault	0.9	4.7	1.3	6.2
Robbery	10.6	21.3	7.8	15.2
Assault	7.1	8.1	6.2	8.3
Other violent[c]	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.5
Property offenses	41.2	30.5	28.7	24.6
Burglary	5.9	17.0	4.5	12.9
Larceny/theft	14.7	5.6	11.1	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.3
Arson	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7
Fraud	17.0	3.2	10.2	2.4
Stolen property	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.4
Other property[d]	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5
Drug offenses	12.0	8.4	32.8	20.7
Possession	4.0	2.9	11.8	7.3
Trafficking	7.3	5.3	19.8	13.0
Other/unspecified	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.4
Public-order offenses	5.1	5.2	5.7	7.0
Weapons	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.9
Other public-order[e]	4.3	3.7	5.1	5.1
Other offenses	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4

Note: See Note, table 6.40. Excludes an estimated 505 inmates in 1986 and 7,462 inmates in 1991 for whom offense was unknown.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[c]Includes blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment.
[d]Includes destruction of property, vandalism, hit-and-run driving without bodily injury, trespassing, and possession of burglary tools.
[e]Includes escape from custody, driving while intoxicated, morals and decency, and commercialized vice.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Women in Prison***, Special Report NCJ-145321 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1994), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 6.44

Criminal history and prior sentences of State prison inmates

By sex, United States, 1991[a]

Criminal history	Sex	
	Female	Male
Number of inmates	38,158	660,007
No previous sentence	28.2 %	18.7 %
Current violent offense	15.8	12.5
Current nonviolent offense	12.4	6.2
Violent recidivists	25.7	50.2
Current and prior violent	6.9	17.9
Current violent only	10.8	19.3
Prior violent only	8.0	13.0
Nonviolent recidivists	46.1	31.1
Prior minor public-order offenses only	2.1	1.2
Other prior offenses	44.0	29.9
Prior sentence		
Number of inmates	38,038	661,021
None	28.9 %	19.6 %
Juvenile	3.5	8.4
Adult only	50.7	40.6
Both	17.0	31.4
Number of prior sentences		
0	28.9	19.6
1	22.0	19.2
2	14.9	16.3
3 to 5	20.1	26.2
6 to 10	9.1	12.7
11 or more	5.1	6.1

Note: See Note, table 6.40. "Criminal history" excludes an estimated 13,477 inmates for whom current offense and prior probation/incarceration offenses were unknown. "Prior sentence" excludes an estimated 12,584 inmates for whom data on prior sentences to probation or incarceration were unknown.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Women in Prison***, Special Report NCJ-145321 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1994), p. 4, Tables 4 and 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.45

Maximum sentence length of State prison inmates

By most serious offense and sex, United States, 1991

(In months)

Most serious offense	Maximum sentence length					
	Female inmates			Male inmates		
	Number	Median	Mean	Number	Median	Mean
All offenses	37,429	60	105	653,292	120	153
Violent offenses	12,118	180	178	310,946	180	217
Murder	4,432	840	310	69,405	Life	386
Negligent manslaughter	1,309	120	158	11,333	156	188
Sexual assault[a]	(b)	(b)	(b)	65,223	180	211
Robbery	2,913	120	145	99,730	144	201
Assault	2,309	72	109	54,004	120	160
Property offenses	10,743	44	74	160,702	72	116
Burglary	1,747	60	81	84,490	96	142
Larceny	4,140	36	53	29,125	48	74
Fraud	3,836	60	92	15,660	60	100
Drug offenses	12,264	54	79	134,539	60	97
Possession	4,410	36	64	47,515	56	82
Trafficking	7,379	60	89	84,310	72	106
Public-order offenses	2,075	36	60	44,515	48	84

Note: See Note, table 6.40. Excludes an estimated 1,367 female inmates and 19,555 male inmates for whom current offenses or sentence length was unknown. Sentence length refers to the total maximum sentence for all inmates including consecutive sentences for inmates with multiple offenses. Suspended sentences were excluded from the total.

[a]Includes rape and other sexual assault.
[b]Too few cases to estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Women in Prison***, Special Report NCJ-145321 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1994), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.46

Maximum sentence length and special sentencing conditions of State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1991

Most serious offense	Number of inmates	Maximum sentence length (in months)		Special conditions of sentence							
		Median	Mean	Fines	Court costs	Victim restitution	Community service	Drug treatment	Drug testing	Alcohol treatment	Psychiatric or psychological counseling[a]
All offenses	690,721	108	150	10.6 %	12.1 %	10.5 %	1.0 %	6.2 %	5.2 %	3.2 %	2.5 %
Violent offenses	323,064	180	216	7.5	10.0	9.7	0.7	3.7	2.6	2.6	4.1
Murder	73,838	Life	381	4.7	6.9	4.7	0.2	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.3
Negligent manslaughter	12,642	156	185	8.2	8.4	9.1	2.4	4.0	2.3	5.3	1.0
Kidnaping	8,092	360	293	12.7	11.1	11.5	0.0	3.3	4.1	2.6	3.2
Rape	24,477	240	277	6.1	11.0	10.3	0.5	3.0	2.0	3.9	12.6
Other sexual assault	41,352	120	175	11.4	12.0	6.7	0.9	3.8	1.5	3.7	14.8
Robbery	102,642	144	200	6.8	10.1	13.2	0.7	4.8	3.7	2.1	1.4
Assault	56,313	114	158	9.8	11.8	11.8	0.9	4.4	3.5	3.1	1.9
Other violent	3,708	72	103	2.1	18.4	9.7	2.0	1.7	5.5	6.1	2.0
Property offenses	171,446	60	114	10.7	14.3	18.7	1.5	6.6	5.3	4.0	1.2
Burglary	86,237	96	140	10.8	12.9	17.6	1.4	6.7	5.5	3.9	1.5
Larceny/theft	33,265	48	72	9.2	16.3	17.5	0.4	6.3	5.1	3.1	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	15,217	54	80	9.2	10.5	12.6	1.5	4.0	5.1	5.3	1.2
Arson	4,652	120	197	11.7	10.6	22.0	1.3	4.4	3.7	5.2	8.0
Fraud	19,496	60	98	11.1	18.5	28.6	3.9	8.7	4.6	3.2	0.4
Stolen property	9,554	60	79	16.5	19.6	21.4	1.2	5.6	8.0	4.8	0.0
Other property	3,025	48	76	11.6	14.4	17.5	0.6	10.9	1.7	9.0	0.0
Drug offenses	146,803	60	95	15.8	13.2	4.1	1.2	11.2	10.6	2.2	0.5
Possession	51,925	54	81	12.1	11.9	3.5	1.1	10.4	11.9	2.4	0.4
Trafficking	91,690	72	104	18.1	13.8	4.3	1.4	11.4	9.9	2.1	0.5
Other and unspecified	3,188	48	70	12.7	17.2	6.6	0.0	15.9	10.3	2.3	1.9
Public-order offenses	46,590	48	82	14.7	13.2	6.0	1.2	6.3	5.8	7.2	2.8
Weapons	12,595	54	74	9.2	11.5	3.9	0.5	4.4	4.9	1.4	1.8
Driving while intoxicated[b]	9,985	30	40	26.4	14.9	7.2	1.9	3.2	7.1	15.5	0.6
Other public-order	24,010	60	104	12.8	13.1	6.6	1.2	8.5	5.7	6.8	4.1

Note: See Note, table 6.40. For a list of offenses within categories, see Note, table 6.41. This table excludes an estimated 20,922 prison inmates for whom current offense and sentencing information were unknown. Detail may add to more than total because inmates may have been given more than one special sentencing condition.

[a]Includes sex offender treatment programs.
[b]Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 29.

Table 6.47

Family history of State prison inmates

By sex and race of inmates, United States, 1991

	Percent of female inmates				Percent of male inmates
	All[a]	White	Black	Hispanic	All[a]
Number of inmates	38,630	13,969	17,739	5,521	669,578
Person(s) inmates lived with most of time while growing up:					
Both parents	42.0 %	55.1 %	31.9 %	40.3 %	43.1 %
Mother only	38.9	29.3	46.1	41.0	39.2
Father only	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.8	4.0
Grandparents	9.3	6.1	11.3	10.3	7.6
Other relatives	3.0	1.1	4.7	2.8	3.0
Friends	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Foster home	1.8	2.7	1.5	0.8	1.5
Agency or institution	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.8
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5
Ever lived in a foster home, agency, or institution while growing up					
No	82.8	78.9	85.9	85.6	82.7
Yes	17.2	21.1	14.1	14.4	17.3
Family member ever incarcerated					
No	53.4	61.1	47.3	53.0	63.1
Yes[b]	46.6	38.9	52.7	47.0	36.9
Spouse	1.8	3.1	1.1	1.4	0.2
Mother	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.6	1.5
Father	7.8	10.9	5.4	6.7	6.3
Brother	35.1	26.1	42.0	35.9	30.9
Sister	10.0	5.6	12.4	14.6	4.2
Child	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.3	0.2
Parent/guardian abused alcohol or drugs					
No	66.4	57.7	74.0	67.1	73.5
Yes	33.6	42.3	26.0	32.9	26.5
Alcohol only	26.3	32.7	20.7	25.4	21.9
Drugs only	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.2	0.8
Both alcohol and drugs	5.7	8.6	3.2	5.2	3.6

Note: See Note, table 6.40. Excludes 3,435 inmates for whom information on family history was missing.

[a]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.
[b]Detail may add to more than total because more than one family member may have been incarcerated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Women in Prison***, Special Report NCJ-145321 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1994), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.48

State prison inmates with children

By sex and race of inmates, United States, 1991

Characteristics	Percent of female inmates				Percent of male inmates
	All[a]	White	Black	Hispanic	All[a]
Number of inmates	38,658	13,983	17,754	5,521	669,732
Have children					
No	21.9 %	26.1 %	20.4 %	17.8 %	36.1 %
Yes	78.1	73.9	79.6	82.2	63.9
Under age 18	66.6	61.6	69.0	71.6	56.1
Adult only	11.4	12.3	10.6	10.6	7.6
Number of children under age 18[b]					
1	37.3	40.7	37.0	31.2	43.2
2	29.9	30.8	28.4	33.3	28.9
3	18.1	17.5	18.2	19.8	15.2
4	8.5	6.5	9.0	10.0	6.8
5 or more	6.1	4.5	7.4	5.7	5.9
Lived with child(ren) under 18 before entering prison[b]					
No	28.3	31.3	24.5	34.3	47.1
Yes	71.7	68.7	75.5	65.7	52.9
Where child(ren) under 18 live(s) now[b,c]					
Father/mother	25.4	35.2	18.7	24.4	89.7
Grandparent	50.6	40.6	56.7	54.9	9.9
Other relative	20.3	14.7	23.7	22.8	2.9
Friends	4.1	5.7	2.7	4.2	0.4
Foster home	8.6	12.6	5.8	6.5	1.7
Agency/institution	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	0.5
Alone	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.1
Other	4.2	6.4	3.0	3.0	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.40. Female prison inmates had an estimated 56,123 children and male inmates 770,841 children under the age of 18.

[a]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.
[b]Percents are based on those inmates with children under age 18.
[c]Percents add to more than 100 because inmates with more than one child may have provided multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Women in Prison***, Special Report NCJ-145321 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1994), p. 6.

Table 6.49

Pregnant inmates in State and Federal institutions and babies born to inmates during past 12 months

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Number of pregnant inmates	Babies born during past 12 months
Alabama	24	0
Alaska	2	6
Arizona	15	28
Arkansas	6	0
California	(a)	0 [b]
Connecticut	20	NA
Delaware	6	11
District of Columbia	12	24
Florida	40	80
Georgia	20	51
Hawaii	1	0
Idaho	14	0 [c]
Illinois	25	67
Indiana	11	10
Iowa	5	12
Kansas	--	9
Kentucky	6	14
Louisiana	9	26
Maryland	9	0
Massachusetts	4	17
Michigan	17	0 [c]
Minnesota	5	7
Mississippi	7	13
Missouri	20	31
Montana	0	0
Nebraska	3	0
Nevada	12	0
New Hampshire	4	3
New Jersey	15	27
New Mexico	7	5
New York	NA	95
North Carolina	32	24
North Dakota	0	0
Ohio	33	0
Oklahoma	26	55
Oregon	5	0
Pennsylvania	10	28
Rhode Island	14	0
South Carolina	9	0
South Dakota	1	7
Tennessee	5	4
Texas	23	69
Virginia	1	28
Washington	6	20 [b]
West Virginia	0	0
Wisconsin	4	0
Wyoming	1	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	105	17

Note: See Note, table 6.36.

[a]Not tracked.
[b]Deliveries occur at community facilities.
[c]Deliveries occur at local hospitals.

Source: Contact Publications, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, February 1994), pp. 8-10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.50

State and Federal prisoners testing positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

By type of HIV infection, and region and jurisdiction, 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Type of HIV infection/AIDS case				HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population
	Total	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	Confirmed AIDS	
United States, total	17,479	12,765	3,032	1,682	2.2 %
Federal	630	422	91	117	1.0
State	16,849	12,343	2,941	1,565	2.3
Northeast	10,247	7,420	1,922	905	8.1
Connecticut	574	229	264	81	5.4
Maine	1	1	0	0	0.1
Massachusetts	484	100	362	22	5.3
New Hampshire	18	8	6	4	1.2
New Jersey	756	0	694	62	4.0
New York	8,000	6,833	474	693	13.8
Pennsylvania	313	247	34	32	1.3
Rhode Island	98	0	88	10	3.5
Vermont	3	2	0	1	0.3
Midwest	1,128	733	268	127	0.7
Illinois	299	216	66	17	1.0
Indiana	62	60	0	2	0.5
Iowa	19	17	0	2	0.5
Kansas	13	1	6	6	0.2
Michigan	390	124	194	72	1.1
Minnesota	14	13	1	0	0.4
Missouri	127	125	0	2	0.8
Nebraska	11	10	1	0	0.4
North Dakota	1	1	0	0	0.2
Ohio	152	129	0	23	0.4
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	40	37	0	3	0.5
South	4,314	3,513	513	288	1.5
Alabama	178	178	0	0	1.1
Arkansas	68	59	5	4	0.9
Delaware	85	78	0	7	2.6
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	1,105	1,015	0	90	2.4
Georgia	807	774	10	23	3.4
Kentucky	27	25	0	2	0.3
Louisiana	100	100	0	0	0.7
Maryland	478	324	135	19	2.5
Mississippi	106	106	0	0	1.3
North Carolina	170	116	35	19	0.9
Oklahoma	74	64	0	10	0.7
South Carolina	316	298	0	18	2.0
Tennessee	28	0	20	8	0.3
Texas	615	251	307	57	1.2
Virginia	152	121	0	31	0.9
West Virginia	5	4	1	0	0.3
West	1,160	677	238	245	0.7
Alaska	9	7	0	2	0.4
Arizona	84	74	0	10	0.5
California	714	407	136	171	0.7
Colorado	82	37	41	4	1.0
Hawaii	19	17	1	1	0.8
Idaho	10	3	3	4	0.5
Montana	7	7	0	0	0.5
Nevada	117	72	39	6	2.0
New Mexico	10	10	0	0	0.3
Oregon	24	11	12	1	0.4
Utah	35	0	5	30	1.3
Washington	42	32	0	10	0.5
Wyoming	7	0	1	6	0.6

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. The NPS program provides midyear and yearend data for the prisoner populations of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal prison system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***HIV in U.S. Prisons and Jails***, Special Report NCJ-143292 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1993), p. 2.

Table 6.51

State prison inmates ever tested for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and percent reporting testing positive

By selected characteristics, 1991

Characteristics	Percent of all inmates who were ever tested	Tested inmates who reported results	
		Number	Percent HIV positive
All prisoners	51.2 %	364,515	2.2 %
Sex			
Male	50.3	338,608	2.1
Female	66.8	25,907	3.3
Race/Hispanic origin			
White non-Hispanic	52.6	132,594	1.1
Black non-Hispanic	52.1	168,873	2.6
Hispanic	46.0	54,563	3.7
Other	50.5	8,485	0.9
Sex and race/Hispanic origin			
Male			
White non-Hispanic	51.7	123,020	1.0
Black non-Hispanic	51.2	156,866	2.5
Hispanic	45.2	51,103	3.5
Female			
White non-Hispanic	68.3	9,574	1.9
Black non-Hispanic	67.3	12,007	3.5
Hispanic	62.7	3,460	6.8
Age			
24 years or younger	50.2	78,242	0.8
25 to 34 years	53.1	172,772	2.1
35 to 44 years	51.1	82,614	3.7
45 to 54 years	47.0	21,832	1.9
55 years or older	41.0	9,105	0.7
Offense			
Violent	47.9	157,224	1.4
Property	56.8	99,103	2.7
Drug	52.4	78,729	3.2
Public-order	52.1	25,266	2.1
Criminal history			
No previous sentence	47.6	63,879	1.3
Violent recidivists	50.3	171,302	2.0
Nonviolent recidivists	55.6	124,044	2.8

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities. For survey methodology, see Note, table 6.40.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***HIV in U.S. Prisons and Jails***, Special Report NCJ-143292 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1993), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 6.52

State prisoners reporting testing positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

By drug and needle use, and selected characteristics, 1991

Characteristics	Percent of State prisoners who reported testing positive for HIV and who:				
	Never used drugs	Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before offense	Used a needle to inject drugs	Shared a needle to inject drugs
All prisoners	0.8 %	2.5 %	2.8 %	4.9 %	7.1 %
Sex					
Male	0.7	2.4	2.7	4.7	6.7
Female	0.9	3.8	4.6	6.7	10.0
Race, Hispanic origin					
White non-Hispanic	0.3	1.2	1.5	2.4	3.7
Black non-Hispanic	1.1	2.9	3.2	7.2	11.1
Hispanic	0.6	4.3	5.2	8.2	11.3
Age					
24 years or younger	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.0
25 to 34 years	1.3	2.3	2.7	4.6	5.8
35 to 44 years	0.9	4.3	5.2	7.0	10.3
45 to 54 years	0.8	2.5	2.7	4.4	5.4
55 years or older	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offense					
Violent	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.7	3.8
Property	0.9	3.0	3.4	5.2	5.7
Drug	0.2	3.6	4.5	8.5	15.4
Public-order	1.0	2.3	2.9	4.5	9.0

Note: See Note, table 6.51.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***HIV in U.S. Prisons and Jails***, Special Report NCJ-143292 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1993), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 6.53

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1986 and 1991

Type of drug	Drug use history									
	Ever used drugs		Ever used drugs regularly		Used drugs in the month before the offense		Used drugs daily in the month before the offense		Under the influence of drugs at time of offense	
	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991
Number of inmates	448,672	710,798	448,672	710,444	448,208	710,241	448,208	703,707	448,283	699,611
Any drug	79.8 %	79.4 %	62.6 %	62.2 %	56.0 %	49.9 %	42.8 %	36.0 %	35.5 %	30.9 %
Marijuana	76.0	73.8	54.8	51.9	46.4	32.2	32.9	21.0	18.0	11.4
Cocaine/crack[a]	43.9	49.5	22.3	32.0	20.4	25.3	11.9	15.9	10.3	14.5
Cocaine	43.9	45.5	22.3	27.3	20.4	20.5	11.9	12.2	10.3	10.5
Crack	NA	19.8	NA	13.0	NA	10.1	NA	6.9	NA	5.0
Heroin/opiates	26.3	25.2	17.5	15.3	10.6	9.6	7.9	7.2	7.1	5.8
Heroin	25.2	23.1	17.0	14.1	10.0	8.9	7.6	6.7	6.6	5.7
Other opiates	7.8	9.4	2.6	4.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3
Stimulants[a]	30.4	29.7	16.3	16.5	9.7	7.6	5.8	4.8	3.8	2.8
Amphetamines	30.4	26.7	16.3	13.5	9.7	5.1	5.8	3.1	3.8	1.1
Methamphetamine	NA	14.6	NA	8.4	NA	4.6	NA	2.9	NA	1.8
Hallucinogens	27.2	26.9	11.8	11.5	6.6	3.7	2.8	1.4	3.2	1.6
LSD	22.2	22.4	8.3	8.5	3.6	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.9
PCP	16.2	14.4	5.7	5.1	3.7	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.9	0.8
Depressants	40.3	24.0	14.9	10.8	9.4	3.8	4.8	2.0	4.0	1.0
Barbiturates	37.1	20.7	13.4	9.4	7.8	3.5	3.5	1.8	2.7	0.9
Methaqualone	23.0	15.8	8.0	5.3	4.7	0.9	2.2	0.4	1.4	0.1

Note: See Note, table 6.40. This table excludes an estimated 1,744 cases in 1986 and 844 cases in 1991 for whom drug use information was not available.

[a]Percents for 1986 reflect either cocaine alone or amphetamines alone because the 1986 survey did not include crack or methamphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 32.

Table 6.54

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By characteristics, United States, 1991

Characteristics	Number of inmates	Drug use history			
		Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense		Under the influence of drugs at time of offense
			At all	Daily	
All inmates	710,798	79.4 %	49.9 %	36.0 %	30.9 %
Sex					
Male	627,055	79.4	49.6	35.7	30.6
Female	38,743	79.5	53.9	41.4	36.3
Race, Hispanic origin					
White non-Hispanic	251,916	79.9	49.4	38.2	32.4
Black non-Hispanic	323,677	78.9	49.0	33.7	28.8
Hispanic	118,457	80.1	53.6	37.8	33.6
Other[a]	16,748	76.6	48.4	36.1	32.3
Age					
17 years or younger	4,552	71.5	51.1	34.6	22.3
18 to 24 years	151,209	81.2	52.4	37.4	30.7
25 to 29 years	172,244	85.2	55.2	39.3	33.7
30 to 34 years	152,767	86.7	56.3	41.1	37.2
35 to 44 years	161,344	79.7	47.6	35.1	30.5
45 to 54 years	46,475	53.5	28.3	20.7	15.4
55 to 64 years	16,997	28.5	9.8	7.0	6.8
65 years and older	5,210	12.0	4.7	2.5	5.7
Education					
8th grade or less	100,765	71.1	45.3	31.9	29.0
9th to 11th grade	189,898	81.5	51.1	36.1	31.2
High school graduate	326,817	82.4	53.2	39.3	33.4
Some college or more	88,064	74.9	41.0	28.8	23.9
Military service					
Veteran	116,690	74.7	41.5	30.9	25.6
Vietnam era	19,205	74.6	38.7	27.0	22.6
Other	96,389	74.7	42.3	31.8	26.3
Non-veteran	594,108	80.3	51.5	37.0	32.0

Note: See Note, table 6.40.

[a]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 31.

Table 6.55

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1991

Most serious offense	Drug use history				
	Never used drugs	Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense	Under the influence of drugs at time of offense	Committed offense for money to buy drugs
All offenses	20.4 %	79.6 %	50.1 %	31.1 %	17.1 %
Violent offenses	25.0	75.0	45.5	28.2	11.6
Homicide	26.5	73.5	43.2	27.7	5.3
Rape	31.1	68.9	37.0	24.5	4.4
Other sexual assault	39.4	60.6	28.2	17.0	1.3
Robbery	15.7	84.3	58.6	37.5	26.8
Assault	26.3	73.7	42.2	22.9	5.5
Other violent	25.6	74.4	41.1	23.6	6.7
Property offenses	15.8	84.2	54.5	35.4	26.5
Burglary	12.2	87.8	59.3	39.7	29.6
Larceny/theft	16.7	83.3	54.2	37.7	31.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.4	82.6	52.1	27.8	16.4
Fraud	26.0	74.0	43.8	27.9	25.4
Stolen property	15.7	84.3	43.6	24.5	17.3
Other property	23.7	76.3	47.0	24.7	5.7
Drug offenses	14.1	85.9	60.0	36.9	21.9
Possession	14.3	85.7	61.0	37.8	16.0
Trafficking	14.2	85.8	59.3	36.2	25.3
Other and unspecified	10.2	89.8	65.7	43.4	20.4
Public-order offenses	24.5	75.5	35.3	18.0	5.0
Weapons	21.1	78.9	39.7	18.8	4.2
Other public-order	25.7	74.3	33.8	17.8	5.3

Note: See Note, table 6.40. Homicide includes murder, and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter. For a list of offenses within other categories, see Note, table 6.41.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 35.

Table 6.56

Drug use among State prison inmates during month before offense

By most serious offense, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	Percent of inmates who used in the month before the offense						
	Any drug	Heroin or other opiates	Cocaine or crack	Stimulants	Depressants	Hallu-cinogens	Marijuana
Number of inmates	352,092	68,052	177,708	53,597	26,910	26,132	225,789
Violent offenses	42.2 %	33.0 %	36.6 %	44.3 %	53.5 %	50.8 %	47.9 %
Homicide	10.7	8.0	7.5	13.3	18.4	19.1	12.7
Rape	2.6	0.8	1.7	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.5
Other sexual assault	3.3	1.2	2.8	5.2	2.0	4.9	4.3
Robbery	17.3	17.5	17.7	13.2	19.9	15.8	17.8
Assault	6.9	4.6	5.7	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.9
Other violent	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.7
Property offenses	27.0	32.1	27.5	29.0	25.0	26.8	26.3
Burglary	14.7	16.8	14.9	15.3	17.7	17.1	15.4
Larceny/theft	5.3	9.1	6.0	3.8	2.8	3.1	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.2	1.3	3.1	2.3
Fraud	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.1
Stolen property	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.2
Other property	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.3
Drug offenses	25.5	29.5	30.9	20.5	15.4	17.0	20.6
Possession	9.2	12.1	11.2	8.6	5.5	5.5	6.8
Trafficking	15.8	16.8	19.0	11.7	9.1	11.3	13.4
Other and unspecified	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5
Public-order offenses	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.8	5.9	5.0	4.8
Weapons	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.4	1.4
Other public-order	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	5.2	4.5	3.4
Other offenses	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3

Note: See Note, table 6.40. Homicide includes murder and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter. For a list of offenses in other categories, see Note, table 6.41.

[a]Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 36.

Table 6.57

Drug use by female State prison inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1986 and 1991[a]

Type of drug	Used in the month before the offense		Under the influence at the time of the offense	
	1986	1991	1986	1991
Any drug	50.0 %	53.9 %	33.9 %	36.3 %
Marijuana	30.5	20.5	8.5	4.6
Cocaine/crack[b]	23.3	36.5	12.1	22.6
Cocaine	23.3	26.2	12.1	14.2
Crack	NA	19.1	NA	10.1
Heroin/opiate	17.9	15.9	12.9	11.3
Heroin	17.2	14.8	12.3	10.8
Other opiates	2.1	3.4	1.0	1.0
Stimulants[b]	7.8	7.6	4.0	2.8
Amphetamines	7.8	4.6	4.0	0.9
Methamphetamines	NA	5.1	NA	2.2
Depressants	9.1	5.0	4.5	1.4
Barbiturates	9.0	4.8	3.9	1.3
Methaqualone	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.1
Hallucinogens	3.5	2.2	1.5	1.1
LSD	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.4
PCP	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.7

Note: See Note, table 6.40.

[a]Detail may add to more than the total because an inmate may have been using more than one drug.
[b]Percents in 1986 reflect either cocaine or amphetamine use because the survey in that year did not ask about crack or methamphetamines separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Women in Prison***, Special Report NCJ-145321 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1994), p. 8, Table 12.

Table 6.58

Drug use history of female State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1991

Most serious offense	Used drugs in the month before current offense		Under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense		Committed offense to get money to buy drugs	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Number of inmates	20,758	17,639	13,827	24,220	9,098	28,812
Violent offenses	25.0 %	40.8 %	24.3 %	37.0 %	17.1 %	37.0 %
Homicide[a]	8.8	22.5	8.5	19.0	2.2	19.3
Sexual assault[b]	0.4	3.0	0.3	2.4	0.0	2.2
Robbery	9.6	5.7	10.7	6.1	13.2	6.0
Assault	5.2	7.3	3.7	7.6	1.5	7.7
Other violent	0.9	2.2	1.0	1.8	0.3	1.9
Property offenses	30.0	27.1	30.6	27.6	42.6	24.4
Burglary	5.7	3.2	5.4	4.1	7.2	3.7
Larceny/theft	12.9	8.9	13.9	9.5	21.9	7.8
Fraud	8.8	12.0	9.0	11.0	11.9	9.6
Other property	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	1.5	3.3
Drug offenses	39.0	25.7	39.6	28.8	36.0	31.8
Possession	15.4	7.5	15.8	9.3	11.2	11.9
Trafficking	21.9	17.4	21.7	18.7	23.3	18.7
Other drug	1.7	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.4	1.2
Public-order offenses	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.9	3.9	6.1
Weapons	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other public-order	4.9	5.4	4.7	5.5	3.7	5.6
Other offenses	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7

Note: See Note, table 6.40.

[a]Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, and nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes rape and other sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Women in Prison***, Special Report NCJ-145321 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1994), p. 8, Table 13.

Table 6.59

Characteristics of victims of violent State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1991[a]

Victim characteristics	All violent offenses[b]	Most serious offense						
		Murder	Negligent manslaughter	Rape	Other sexual assault	Robbery	Assault	Other violent
Number of inmates	327,958	74,693	12,786	24,833	41,649	104,136	57,558	12,303
Sex of victim(s)								
Male	50.1 %	69.2 %	68.0 %	8.7 %	16.6 %	50.1 %	67.2 %	32.5 %
Female	38.4	24.1	25.1	88.7	79.1	27.3	23.7	59.1
Both	11.5	6.7	7.0	2.7	4.3	22.6	9.2	8.4
Race of victim(s)								
White	54.6	51.8	41.9	63.3	71.5	53.8	45.1	59.8
Black	27.3	33.8	41.6	25.4	17.2	20.9	36.2	20.0
Hispanic	11.2	11.5	13.2	7.4	7.8	11.9	13.0	13.3
Other	2.7	1.4	2.1	2.5	1.7	4.2	2.5	4.2
Mixed	4.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	9.2	3.2	2.7
Age of victim(s)								
Minors only	17.8	4.8	5.9	40.8	79.6	1.1	5.4	29.3
Adults only	79.7	93.2	90.5	56.1	19.5	95.9	91.8	67.4
Both	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.1	0.9	3.0	2.8	3.3
Relationship of inmate to victim(s)								
Close	17.1	16.9	18.5	32.9	42.1	1.2	18.0	25.7
Relative	9.8	5.9	6.9	22.6	36.5	0.6	5.6	15.1
Intimate	7.3	11.0	11.6	10.3	5.6	0.6	12.4	10.6
Known	33.1	40.6	43.1	39.3	43.4	17.2	38.9	30.0
Well known	14.6	16.1	18.3	19.9	29.0	5.3	15.9	12.0
Acquaintance	12.0	16.7	16.4	15.6	11.6	6.1	13.5	12.6
Sight only	6.5	7.8	8.4	3.8	2.8	5.8	9.5	5.4
Strangers	49.9	42.5	38.3	27.9	14.5	81.5	43.1	44.2

Note: See Note, table 6.40. For a list of offenses within categories, see Note, table 6.41. This table excludes the following number of inmates because of missing data: sex of victims, 12,849; race of victims, 33,717; age of victims, 33,158; and victim-offender relationship, 16,778.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]Total includes all violent offenders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 44.

Table 6.60

Prison admissions in 35 States

By admission type and demographic characteristics, United States, 1991[a]

Characteristics	All admissions	New court commitments
Number of admissions	390,699	242,538
Total	100 %	100 %
Sex		
Male	91.8	91.3
Female	8.2	8.7
Race[b]		
White	45.6	45.0
Black	53.5	54.0
Other[c]	0.9	1.0
Hispanic origin[d]		
Hispanic	20.2	18.0
Non-Hispanic	79.8	82.0
Age at admission		
Under 18 years	1.2	1.8
18 to 24 years	29.5	34.2
25 to 29 years	24.2	22.9
30 to 34 years	20.1	18.2
35 to 44 years	19.4	17.4
45 to 54 years	4.3	4.1
55 years and older	1.3	1.4
Median age	28 years	28 years
Education		
8th grade or less	16.9 %	17.1 %
9th to 11th grade	46.5	47.6
High school graduate	28.7	27.5
Some college	7.5	7.5
Other	0.4	0.4
Median education	11th grade	11th grade

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Corrections Reporting Program. Thirty-five States and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data on prison admissions, Thirty-four States and the CYA provided data on prison releases and entries to parole. Twenty-seven States and the CYA provided data on discharges from parole.

The 390,699 prison admissions reported by 35 States and the CYA accounted for nearly 89 percent of all prison admissions nationwide during 1991. "New court commitments" are offenders entering prison directly from a sentence by a court and not from an unsuccessful period of community supervision.

Data on race were reported for 93.0 percent of the 390,699 admissions to prison with a sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 73.5 percent, and data on education for 50.8 percent. Data on race were also reported for 94.2 percent of the 242,538 new court commitments with a sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 67.9 percent, and data on education for 64.0 percent. Data on age at admission were reported for 99.9 percent of all admissions and new court commitments. The median is the point above which and below which 50 percent of all cases fall.

For methodology and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[c]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and others.
[d]Includes persons of all races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 9.

Table 6.61

New court commitments to prisons in 35 States

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	All new court commitments	Total	Sex		Race[c]			Hispanic origin[b]	
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other[d]	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
All offenses	241,835	100 %	91.3 %	8.7 %	44.9 %	54.1 %	1.0 %	18.0 %	82.0 %
Violent offenses	69,931	100	95.0	5.0	43.3	55.3	1.4	16.9	83.1
Homicide	10,380	100	91.0	9.0	44.9	53.4	1.7	18.1	81.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,016	100	92.6	7.4	41.6	56.7	1.7	21.2	78.8
Murder	5,714	100	93.2	6.8	42.1	56.2	1.7	18.7	81.3
Nonnegligent manslaughter	1,302	100	89.7	10.3	39.3	59.2	1.5	28.7	71.3
Negligent manslaughter	3,092	100	87.4	12.6	52.5	45.8	1.7	12.7	87.3
Unspecified homicide	272	100	91.5	8.5	40.2	59.8	0.0	5.1	94.9
Kidnaping	1,519	100	96.8	3.2	54.6	43.1	2.3	17.1	82.9
Rape	5,531	100	99.3	0.7	58.8	39.6	1.6	13.3	86.7
Other sexual assault	7,943	100	99.0	1.0	72.8	25.9	1.4	15.3	84.7
Robbery	24,398	100	95.5	4.5	28.5	70.5	1.0	18.2	81.8
Assault	18,316	100	94.0	6.0	41.8	56.7	1.6	16.3	83.7
Other violent	1,844	100	88.5	11.5	56.2	41.7	2.2	16.7	83.3
Property offenses	75,196	100	90.1	9.9	52.9	46.1	1.0	11.6	88.4
Burglary	32,582	100	96.6	3.4	55.4	43.5	1.2	14.4	85.6
Larceny-theft	19,289	100	83.5	16.5	48.0	51.0	1.0	9.1	90.9
Motor vehicle theft	5,829	100	96.7	3.3	51.6	47.3	1.1	18.5	81.5
Arson	1,429	100	89.2	10.8	64.8	34.1	1.1	8.2	91.8
Fraud	9,206	100	73.1	26.9	57.5	41.7	0.8	3.8	96.2
Stolen property	4,936	100	94.6	5.4	45.3	54.2	0.5	11.6	88.4
Other property	1,925	100	95.5	4.5	53.1	45.9	1.1	4.3	95.7
Drug offenses	72,431	100	88.1	11.9	33.4	66.1	0.5	24.4	75.6
Possession	16,636	100	87.9	12.1	26.9	72.8	0.3	12.9	87.1
Trafficking	43,600	100	88.8	11.2	34.1	65.4	0.5	28.0	72.0
Other drug	12,195	100	85.6	14.4	39.5	59.8	0.7	29.1	70.9
Public-order offenses	21,620	100	94.4	5.6	57.3	41.5	1.3	18.3	81.7
Weapons	5,569	100	97.2	2.8	33.2	65.9	0.9	17.7	82.3
Driving while intoxicated	6,589	100	96.6	3.4	81.6	16.4	2.0	33.3	66.7
Other public-order	9,462	100	91.2	8.8	53.6	45.5	0.9	6.0	94.0
Other offenses	2,657	100	89.5	10.5	58.3	40.5	1.1	21.4	78.6

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Numbers by offense are based on new court commitments with sentences of more than 1 year and valid sex data. Base numbers for race and Hispanic origin by offense may differ from those for sex. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of all races.
[c]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[d]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and others.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 15.

Table 6.62

New court commitments to prisons in 35 States

By offense and age at admission, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Age at admission for new court commitments: Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 years and older	Median age at admission
All offenses	241,709	100 %	1.8 %	34.2 %	22.9 %	18.2 %	17.4 %	4.1 %	1.4 %	28 years
Violent offenses	69,900	100	3.0	38.4	20.9	15.9	15.3	4.5	2.1	26
Homicide	10,372	100	3.9	39.3	18.5	14.1	15.7	5.6	2.9	26
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,008	100	4.2	42.1	17.5	13.2	14.9	5.5	2.8	25
Murder	5,704	100	4.7	42.5	17.1	13.2	14.5	5.4	2.6	25
Nonnegligent manslaughter	1,304	100	1.7	40.3	19.2	12.9	16.5	5.9	3.5	26
Negligent manslaughter	3,092	100	3.0	33.4	20.9	16.2	17.5	5.9	3.0	28
Unspecified homicide	272	100	8.5	36.0	16.2	14.7	14.3	5.5	4.8	26
Kidnaping	1,520	100	2.1	38.6	21.3	17.7	16.5	3.0	0.9	27
Rape	5,527	100	1.3	23.8	20.3	18.7	23.5	8.3	3.9	31
Other sexual assault	7,939	100	0.7	20.5	18.1	19.3	24.4	10.5	6.5	32
Robbery	24,398	100	3.9	47.9	22.8	14.1	9.7	1.3	0.2	24
Assault	18,301	100	3.1	37.8	20.7	16.6	15.9	4.3	1.7	27
Other violent	1,843	100	1.4	33.3	22.7	17.3	18.8	4.5	2.0	28
Property offenses	75,116	100	1.8	36.9	23.3	17.9	16.2	3.0	0.8	27
Burglary	32,567	100	2.2	41.5	23.9	17.0	13.1	1.9	0.4	26
Larceny-theft	19,259	100	1.4	29.6	22.6	19.8	20.9	4.3	1.5	29
Motor vehicle theft	5,824	100	3.4	49.7	21.2	13.4	10.5	1.6	0.3	24
Arson	1,426	100	1.3	31.7	22.4	17.7	19.6	5.8	1.5	28
Fraud	9,196	100	0.2	24.3	24.7	21.7	22.7	5.0	1.4	30
Stolen property	4,929	100	1.7	39.9	23.6	17.5	14.3	2.5	0.5	26
Other property	1,915	100	2.7	50.3	20.5	12.2	11.5	2.0	0.8	24
Drug offenses	72,423	100	0.9	30.6	24.4	20.0	19.0	4.0	1.1	28
Possession	16,632	100	1.2	30.3	23.6	20.3	19.7	3.9	1.0	28
Trafficking	43,602	100	0.8	31.5	24.8	19.7	18.2	3.9	1.1	28
Other drug	12,189	100	0.7	27.8	24.0	20.6	21.1	4.6	1.1	29
Public-order offenses	21,612	100	0.7	23.5	23.3	20.9	22.1	6.9	2.6	30
Weapons	5,574	100	1.7	38.6	21.5	17.1	15.5	4.3	1.2	27
Driving while intoxicated	6,587	100	(b)	8.6	23.0	24.7	29.5	10.2	3.9	33
Other public-order	9,451	100	0.7	24.9	24.5	20.5	20.8	6.1	2.5	29
Other offenses	2,658	100	0.5	31.5	23.7	20.2	19.3	4.0	1.0	28

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Data on age at admission by offense were reported for 99.9 percent of the 242,538 new court commitments with a sentence of more than a year. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 10.

Table 6.63

Prison inmates serving life sentences

By selected characteristics, on Sept. 30, 1992

Jurisdiction	Number serving life sentence		Offense						Have a specific sentence of life without parole	Number sentenced to life without parole	
	Male	Female	First-degree murder	Second-degree murder	Kidnaping	Drug charges	Sex offenses	Other		Male	Female
Alabama	2,548	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	685	11
Arizona	739	24	336	94	16	34	87	196	Yes	196	11
Arkansas	467	27	280	2	11	14	126	61	No	X	X
California	11,275	492	6,287	4,206	866	--	--	406	Yes	995	42
Colorado	500	12	386	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes	22	1
Connecticut	149	3	130	8	6	0	2	6	No[b]	X	X
Delaware	397	6	143	77	15	2	141	25	Yes	95	5
District of Columbia	774	10	313	140	21	2	51	257	Yes	10	0
Florida	4,767	145	2,352	608	169	23	970	790	Yes	2,332	44
Georgia	3,236	145	2,100	NA	85	325	475	396	No	X	X
Hawaii	3	0	153	2	3	1	26	22	Yes	28	3
Idaho	189	6	65	32	13	3	64	19	Yes	174	6
Illinois	551	14	472	0	0	1	24	68	Yes	532	14
Iowa	374	17	311	0	65[c]	0	14	1[d]	Yes	374	17
Kansas	488	19	370	0	127[c]	2	0	8[d]	No	X	X
Kentucky	562	24	337	11[e]	27	0	52	159	No[f]	8	X
Louisiana	2,158	72	602	952	33	101	504	38	Yes	2,083	71
Maine	44	0	43	0	1	0	0	--	Yes	11	0
Massachusetts	925	24	399	492	0	0	35	23	Yes	389	10
Michigan	3,086	107	1,721	643	53	149	248	379	Yes	1,729	66
Minnesota	153	7	160	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	1	0
Mississippi	49	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	151	--
Missouri	1,166	52	572	334	4	6	99	203	Yes	318[h]	24
Montana	27	0	13	0	3	1	2	8	No[g]	8	0
Nebraska	79	5	111	64	7	0	1	1	No	X	X
Nevada	903	31	358	89	53	9	366	59	Yes	214	9
New Hampshire	26	2	28	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	26	2
New Jersey	890	20	728	58	18	22	21	63	No	X	X
New Mexico	156	9	137	12	0	0	11	5	No	X	X
New York	9,033	444	(i)	4,726	100	3,277	97	1,277	No	X	X
North Carolina	2,171	66	646	606	42	2	719	222	No	X	X
North Dakota	12	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	No	X	X
Ohio	2,935	143	1,293	1,089	31	11	254	431	No	X	X
Oklahoma	929	62	657	109	14	17	52	139	Yes	87	8
Oregon	439	23	462	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	17	2
Pennsylvania	2,324	93	1,662	593	0	0	0	162	Yes	--	--
Rhode Island	83	0	58	11	1	0	8	5	Yes	10[j]	0
South Carolina	1,290	67	1,045	0	167	0	1	144	No[k]	X	X
South Dakota	99	3	60	12	8	0	4	18	Yes	99	3
Tennessee	1,246	44	739	87	31	5	132	296	No	X	X
Texas	4,152	85	1,731[l]	X	63	238	660	1,545	No	X	X
Utah	41[m]	X	40	0	1	0	--	--	Yes	NA	NA
Vermont	14	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	Yes	NA	NA
Virginia	1,248	25	688	24	147	1	166	247	No	X	X
Washington	588	20	305	84	2	2	119	96	Yes	125[n]	7
West Virginia	254	6	250	0	10	0	0	0	Yes	124	1
Wisconsin	498	25	519	0	0	0	0	4	No	X	X
Wyoming	108	3	83	13	4	0	10	1	Yes	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,177	41	492	NA	139	292	11	284	Yes	(o)	(o)

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in the Fall of 1992. Alaska, Indiana, and Maryland did not provide information on life-term inmates. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a]Individuals convicted of these crimes are sentenced to life as habitual offenders. Lifers include 12 offenders with indeterminate sentences (sentenced prior to 1979) and 42 sex offenders sentenced to life but eligible for parole after 1 day.
[b]However, certain murder offenses are not parole eligible.
[c]Aggravated kidnaping.
[d]Out-of-State compact offenders.
[e]Manslaughter.
[f]Life without parole ended in 1975; however, there are eight remaining inmates serving life without parole sentences.
[g]Parole ineligibility exists as a separate sentencing enhancement, independent of the crime.
[h]For parole ineligibility only.
[i]Statute was declared unconstitutional.
[j]Includes four in Rhode Island, two from Rhode Island serving out of State, and four from other States serving in Rhode Island.
[k]However, a lifer can be ineligible for parole because of the repeat violent offender statute.
[l]Includes all homicide offenders with life sentences.
[m]Includes both males and females.
[n]Includes 11 death sentences.
[o]The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 eliminated parole. Therefore any life sentence imposed is, by definition, life without parole. Very few inmates in Bureau of Prison facilities remain under the old system.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, January 1993), pp. 7-14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.64

Characteristics of Federal prisoners

United States, 1990-93[a]

	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,347	100.0 %	71,608	100.0 %	79,859	100.0 %	89,129	100.0 %
Sex								
Male	60,346	92.3	65,954	92.1	73,460	92.0	82,251	92.3
Female	5,001	7.7	5,654	7.9	6,399	8.0	6,878	7.7
Race								
White	43,191	66.1	46,868	65.5	51,932	65.0	56,536	63.4
Black	20,495	31.4	22,727	31.7	25,763	32.3	30,169	33.8
Other[b]	1,661	2.5	2,013	2.8	2,164	2.7	2,424	2.7
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	17,520	26.8	19,086	26.7	21,667	27.1	24,262	27.2
Non-Hispanic	47,827	73.2	52,522	73.3	58,192	72.9	64,867	72.8
Age								
Less than 18 years	50	0.1	53	0.1	50	0.1	39	(c)
18 to 25 years	8,628	13.2	9,322	13.0	10,645	13.3	12,398	13.9
26 to 30 years	11,808	18.1	12,653	17.7	14,160	17.7	15,673	17.6
31 to 35 years	13,166	20.2	14,254	19.9	15,547	19.5	17,117	19.2
36 to 40 years	11,418	17.5	12,736	17.8	13,958	17.5	15,258	17.1
41 to 45 years	8,752	13.4	9,715	13.6	10,747	13.5	11,719	13.1
46 to 50 years	5,221	8.0	5,869	8.2	6,830	8.6	7,751	8.7
51 to 55 years	3,056	4.7	3,405	4.8	3,864	4.8	4,573	5.1
56 to 60 years	1,770	2.7	1,960	2.7	2,237	2.8	2,526	2.8
61 to 65 years	934	1.4	1,028	1.4	1,155	1.4	1,299	1.5
66 years and older	518	0.8	605	0.8	639	0.8	771	0.9
Region								
Northeast	8,498	13.0	10,057	14.0	11,458	14.3	14,523	16.3
North Central	9,619	14.7	9,589	13.4	10,085	12.6	11,089	12.4
Mid-Atlantic	10,467	16.0	11,322	15 8	12,788	16.0	14,790	16.6
Southeast	10,791	16.5	11,338	15.8	11,601	14.5	13,778	15.5
South Central	14,150	21.7	16,181	22.6	19,524	24.4	20,122	22.6
West	11,822	18.1	13,121	18.3	14,403	18.0	14,827	16.6
Security level[d]								
High	X	X	8,373	11.7	8,466	10.6	8,731	9.8
Medium	X	X	22,920	32.0	25,437	31.9	25,052	28.1
Low	X	X	9,103	12.7	10,923	13.7	16,609	18.6
Minimum	X	X	13,078	18.3	16,413	20.6	17,906	20.1
Administrative[e]	X	X	10,456	14.6	10,432	13.1	12,060	13.5
Contract[f]	X	X	7,678	10.7	8,186	10.3	8,771	9.8
Citizenship								
U.S. citizen	47,524	72.7	52,151	72.8	58,109	72.8	65,258	73.2
Non-citizen	15,823	24.2	17,695	24.7	19,899	24.9	22,305	25.0
Unavailable	2,000	3.1	1,762	2.5	1,851	2.3	1,566	1.8

Note: These data include Federal Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to prisoners who have been assigned to a facility. Data for age is missing for 26 prisoners in 1990, 8 in 1991, 27 in 1992, and 5 in 1993.

[a]Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians and Native Americans.
[c]Value too small to display.
[d]As of 1991, security level designations were revised. Therefore 1990 data are not comparable.
[e]Includes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.
[f]Facilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, ***Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1990***, pp. 9, 10; ***1991***, pp. 9, 10, 12; ***1992***, pp. 9, 10, 12; ***1993***, pp. 9, 10, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.65

Characteristics of Federal prisoners

United States, 1993[a]

	Total		Prisoners confined in: Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,129	100.0 %	80,358	100.0 %	8,771	100.0 %
Sex						
Male	82,251	92.3	74,548	92.8	7,703	87.8
Female	6,878	7.7	5,810	7.2	1,068	12.2
Race						
White	56,536	63.4	50,024	62.3	6,512	74.2
Black	30,169	33.8	28,206	35.1	1,963	22.4
Other[c]	2,424	2.7	2,128	2.6	296	3.4
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	24,262	27.2	21,162	26.3	3,100	35.3
Non-Hispanic	64,867	72.8	59,196	73.7	5,671	64.7
Age						
Less than 18 years	39	(d)	1	(d)	38	0.4
18 to 25 years	12,398	13.9	10,948	13.6	1,450	16.5
26 to 30 years	15,673	17.6	13,987	17.4	1,686	19.2
31 to 35 years	17,117	19.2	15,498	19.3	1,619	18.5
36 to 40 years	15,258	17.1	13,767	17.1	1,491	17.0
41 to 45 years	11,719	13.1	10,665	13.3	1,054	12.0
46 to 50 years	7,751	8.7	7,065	8.8	686	7.8
51 to 55 years	4,573	5.1	4,200	5.2	373	4.3
56 to 60 years	2,526	2.8	2,318	2.9	208	2.4
61 to 65 years	1,299	1.5	1,198	1.5	101	1.2
66 years and older	771	0.9	706	0.9	65	0.7
Region						
Northeast	14,523	16.3	13,811	17.2	712	8.1
North Central	11,089	12.4	10,355	12.9	734	8.4
Mid-Atlantic	14,790	16.6	13,380	16.7	1,410	16.1
Southeast	13,778	15.5	13,018	16.2	760	8.7
South Central	20,122	22.6	16,467	20.5	3,655	41.7
West	14,827	16.6	13,327	16.6	1,500	17.1
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	65,258	73.2	59,445	74.0	5,813	66.3
Non-citizen	22,305	25.0	19,435	24.2	2,870	32.7
Unavailable	1,566	1.8	1,478	1.8	88	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.64.

[a]Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Facilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.
[c]Includes Asians and Native Americans.
[d]Value too small to display.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, ***Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 9, 10.

Table 6.66

Security level of facilities housing Federal prisoners

By sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1993[a]

	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other[b]		White		Black		Other[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,129	100.0 %	52,523	100.0 %	27,472	100.0 %	2,256	100.0 %	4,013	100.0 %	2,697	100.0 %	168	100.0 %
Security level														
High	8,731	9.8	4,163	7.9	4,205	15.3	274	12.1	52	1.3	36	1.3	1	0.6
Medium	25,052	28.1	14,157	27.0	10,081	36.7	789	35.0	22	0.5	2	0.1	1	0.6
Low	16,609	18.6	11,255	21.4	4,936	18.0	418	18.5	0	X	0	X	0	X
Minimum	17,906	20.1	11,078	21.1	4,047	14.7	198	8.8	1,458	36.3	1,084	40.2	41	24.4
Administrative[c]	12,060	13.5	6,015	11.5	2,603	9.5	329	14.6	1,824	45.5	1,212	44.9	77	45.8
Contract[d]	8,771	9.8	5,855	11.1	1,600	5.8	248	11.0	657	16.4	363	13.5	48	28.6

Note: See Note, table 6.64.

[a]Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians and Native Americans.
[c]Includes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.
[d]Facilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, ***Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 12.

Table 6.67

Type of commitment offense among Federal prisoners

By sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1993[a]

	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other[b]		White		Black		Other[b]	
Offense	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,485	100.0 %	46,715	100.0 %	24,346	100.0 %	1,969	100.0 %	3,739	100.0 %	2,560	100.0 %	156	100.0 %
Federal offenses	77,019	96.9	46,001	98.5	23,607	97.0	1,082	55.0	3,692	98.7	2,526	98.7	111	71.2
Drug	47,316	59.5	27,557	59.0	14,953	61.4	553	28.1	2,446	65.4	1,726	67.4	81	51.9
Robbery	7,864	9.9	4,433	9.5	3,105	12.8	83	4.2	155	4.1	88	3.4	0	X
Property	4,301	5.4	2,852	6.1	958	3.9	123	6.2	193	5.2	170	6.6	5	3.2
Extortion, fraud, bribery	5,760	7.2	3,714	8.0	1,100	4.5	97	4.9	478	12.8	359	14.0	12	7.7
Violent[c]	908	1.1	549	1.2	246	1.0	65	3.3	33	0.9	11	0.4	4	2.6
Firearms, explosives, arson	6,194	7.8	3,303	7.1	2,616	10.7	100	5.1	94	2.5	80	3.1	1	0.6
White collar	904	1.1	564	1.2	138	0.6	14	0.7	141	3.8	44	1.7	3	1.9
Immigration	2,062	2.6	1,889	4.0	112	0.5	16	0.8	41	1.1	4	0.2	0	X
Court, corrections[d]	560	0.7	344	0.7	107	0.4	8	0.4	69	1.8	27	1.1	5	3.2
Sex offenses	38	(e)	15	(e)	20	0.1	0	X	3	0.1	0	X	0	X
National security	76	0.1	52	0.1	14	0.1	3	0.2	6	0.2	1	(e)	0	X
Continuing criminal enterprise	655	0.8	466	1.0	164	0.7	6	0.3	15	0.4	4	0.2	0	X
Other	381	0.5	263	0.6	74	0.3	14	0.7	18	0.5	12	0.5	0	X
Other authority[f]	2,466	3.1	714	1.5	739	3.0	887	45.0	47	1.3	34	1.3	45	28.8
Drug	67	0.1	16	(e)	47	0.2	0	X	1	(e)	3	0.1	0	X
Robbery	122	0.2	30	0.1	83	0.3	7	0.4	0	X	2	0.1	0	X
Property	193	0.2	60	0.1	79	0.3	45	2.3	3	0.1	6	0.2	0	X
Extortion, fraud, bribery	16	(e)	7	(e)	4	(e)	0	X	2	0.1	3	0.1	0	X
Violent[c]	1,307	1.6	344	0.7	415	1.7	476	24.2	22	0.6	12	0.5	38	24.4
Firearms, explosives, arson	65	0.1	29	0.1	23	0.1	10	0.5	2	0.1	1	(e)	0	X
White collar	13	(e)	3	(e)	3	(e)	2	0.1	1	(e)	0	X	4	2.6
Court, corrections[d]	4	(e)	2	(e)	2	(e)	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Sex offenses	491	0.6	105	0.2	42	0.2	340	17.3	3	0.1	0	X	1	0.6
National security	2	(e)	2	(e)	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Other	186	0.2	116	0.2	41	0.2	7	0.4	13	0.3	7	0.3	2	1.3

Note: See Note, table 6.64.

[a]Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes Asians and Native Americans.
[c]Includes crimes such as homicide and kidnaping.
[d]Includes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing or bringing contraband into a prison, and perjury.
[e]Value too small to display.
[f]Primarily State prisoners and some District of Columbia prisoners that are housed in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, ***Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1993*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 13.

Table 6.68

Federal prison admissions

By sentence length and demographic characteristics, United States, 1991[a]

	Federal prison admissions		
		Total maximum sentence length	
	Total	12 months or less	More than 12 months
Number of admissions	38,542	14,794	23,000
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %
Sex			
Male	89.4	87.1	90.9
Female	10.6	12.9	9.1
Race[b]			
White	70.9	78.0	65.9
Black	26.6	19.4	31.7
Other[c]	2.5	2.6	2.4
Hispanic origin[d]			
Hispanic	32.4	43.4	24.7
Non-Hispanic	67.6	56.6	75.3
Age at admission			
Under 18 years	0.1	0.2	0.1
18 to 24 years	18.2	23.2	14.5
25 to 29 years	20.3	22.1	18.9
30 to 34 years	19.7	18.9	20.3
35 to 44 years	27.2	23.1	30.3
45 to 54 years	10.4	8.7	11.6
55 years and older	4.0	3.8	4.3
Median age	32 years	31 years	34 years
Education			
8th grade or less	17.8 %	15.2 %	18.5 %
9th to 11th grade	28.4	27.2	28.7
High school graduate	49.2	52.3	48.5
Some college	4.5	5.4	4.3
Median education	12th grade	12th grade	12th grade

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Data on education were reported for 68.9 percent of the 38,542 admissions to prison, and data on total maximum sentence length were reported for 93.3 percent. "Total maximum sentence length" refers to the sentence length that an offender may be required to serve for all offenses. For methodology and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[c]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and others.
[d]Includes persons of all races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 54.

Table 6.69

New court commitments to Federal prison

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	All admissions		Sex		Race[c]			Hispanic origin[b]	
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	White	Black	Other[d]	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
All offenses	34,655	100 %	89.0 %	11.0 %	72.9 %	24.7 %	2.5 %	34.0 %	66.0 %
Violent offenses	1,876	100	93.1	6.9	53.4	30.2	16.4	7.7	92.3
Homicide	83	100	85.5	14.5	24.1	12.0	63.9	4.8	95.2
Kidnaping	51	100	90.2	9.8	72.5	23.5	3.9	29.4	70.6
Rape	31	100	100.0	0.0	45.2	19.4	35.5	0.0	100.0
Other sexual assault	140	100	99.3	0.7	20.0	5.0	75.0	2.9	97.1
Robbery	1,087	100	92.5	7.5	63.3	34.5	2.2	6.9	93.1
Assault	455	100	93.6	6.4	42.6	33.4	24.0	9.9	90.1
Other violent	29	100	96.6	3.4	72.4	13.8	13.8	3.4	96.6
Property offenses	6,643	100	81.1	18.9	65.8	31.4	2.8	9.2	90.8
Fraud offenses	4,850	100	79.5	20.5	68.9	28.7	2.3	10.2	89.8
Embezzlement	564	100	57.8	42.2	71.5	24.6	3.9	5.0	95.0
Fraud	3,597	100	82.7	17.3	70.0	27.7	2.2	10.3	89.7
Forgery	345	100	71.0	29.0	40.0	59.1	0.9	10.1	89.9
Counterfeiting	344	100	90.1	9.9	82.3	15.4	2.3	18.3	81.7
Nonfraud offenses	1,793	100	85.5	14.5	57.5	38.5	4.0	6.4	93.6
Burglary	103	100	96.1	3.9	54.4	24.3	21.4	2.9	97.1
Larceny-theft	1,158	100	80.4	19.6	47.3	49.5	3.2	6.3	93.7
Arson	46	100	95.7	4.3	82.6	10.9	6.5	6.5	93.5
Motor vehicle theft	167	100	97.0	3.0	86.2	13.2	0.6	9.0	91.0
Other property	319	100	93.1	6.9	76.8	20.7	2.5	6.6	93.4
Drug offenses	14,565	100	89.0	11.0	68.8	29.7	1.5	31.9	68.1
Possession	703	100	89.6	10.4	80.4	19.1	0.6	54.9	45.1
Trafficking	7,880	100	87.8	12.2	66.2	32.0	1.8	33.8	66.2
Other drug	5,982	100	90.5	9.5	71.0	27.9	1.1	26.8	73.2
Public-order offenses	11,401	100	93.1	6.9	85.3	13.5	1.2	55.7	44.3
Regulatory offenses	348	100	87.4	12.6	83.9	12.9	3.2	21.3	78.7
Nonregulatory public-order	11,053	100	93.3	6.7	85.3	13.5	1.2	56.8	43.2
Weapons	2,129	100	96.1	3.9	59.7	39.1	1.2	12.3	87.7
Immigration	6,001	100	93.7	6.3	98.0	1.6	0.3	94.8	5.2
Tax law violations	453	100	91.6	8.4	89.0	9.5	1.5	4.6	95.4
Racketeering and extortion	638	100	88.2	11.8	78.7	19.1	2.2	15.0	85.0
Other public-order	1,832	100	90.9	9.1	74.9	21.7	3.3	11.6	88.4
Other offenses	170	100	88.2	11.8	72.4	22.4	5.3	14.7	85.3

Note: See Note, table 6.60. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of all races.
[c]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[d]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and others.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 57.

Table 6.70

New court commitments to Federal prison

By offense and age at admission, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Age at admission: Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 years and older	Median age at admission
All offenses	34,648	100 %	0.1 %	19.6 %	20.9 %	19.5 %	25.8 %	10.0 %	4.0 %	32 years
Violent offenses	1,876	100	0.8	22.3	22.1	22.1	23.8	6.6	2.4	31
Homicide	83	100	1.2	31.3	26.5	16.9	15.7	6.0	2.4	28
Kidnaping	51	100	0.0	25.5	17.6	31.4	19.6	5.9	0.0	31
Rape	31	100	0.0	35.5	32.3	12.9	9.7	3.2	6.5	26
Other sexual assault	140	100	1.4	29.3	14.3	12.1	22.9	14.3	5.7	32
Robbery	1,087	100	0.1	19.0	21.2	24.1	26.8	6.7	2.2	32
Assault	455	100	2.4	25.7	25.1	21.3	19.6	4.0	2.0	29
Other violent	29	100	0.0	13.8	31.0	17.2	27.6	10.3	0.0	30
Property offenses	6,642	100	0.0	12.0	16.8	18.5	30.4	15.1	7.1	35
Fraud offenses	4,850	100	0.0	9.6	15.7	17.9	31.6	17.1	8.1	36
Embezzlement	564	100	0.0	9.2	16.5	19.0	32.4	17.2	5.7	36
Fraud	3,597	100	0.0	9.2	14.3	16.8	32.2	18.5	9.1	37
Forgery	345	100	0.0	9.3	22.0	22.9	34.8	8.4	2.6	33
Counterfeiting	344	100	0.0	15.1	23.0	22.1	21.8	11.3	6.7	32
Nonfraud offenses	1,792	100	0.1	18.5	20.0	20.3	27.0	9.8	4.4	32
Burglary	103	100	1.0	44.7	24.3	16.5	11.7	1.0	1.0	25
Larceny-theft	1,158	100	0.1	17.6	20.8	21.2	27.4	9.4	3.5	32
Arson	45	100	0.0	22.2	20.0	17.8	17.8	20.0	2.2	32
Motor vehicle theft	167	100	0.0	14.4	16.8	17.4	29.9	13.8	7.8	35
Other property	319	100	0.0	15.0	17.2	19.7	30.1	10.7	7.2	33
Drug offenses	14,564	100	0.1	18.0	21.3	20.3	27.9	9.5	3.0	32
Possession	703	100	0.0	30.3	26.3	16.2	22.0	3.6	1.6	28
Trafficking	7,879	100	0.2	19.2	21.6	20.3	26.5	9.3	2.9	32
Other drug	5,982	100	0.1	15.0	20.3	20.7	30.4	10.3	3.3	33
Public-order offenses	11,397	100	0.1	25.6	22.7	18.8	20.8	8.2	3.8	30
Regulatory offenses	348	100	0.0	6.6	14.9	15.2	32.8	22.7	7.8	38
Nonregulatory public-order	11,049	100	0.1	26.2	22.9	18.9	20.5	7.7	3.7	30
Weapons	2,129	100	0.0	16.9	21.7	22.3	27.5	8.8	2.8	32
Immigration	5,998	100	0.2	36.2	27.6	16.0	14.0	2.5	0.7	27
Tax law violations	453	100	0.0	0.9	2.4	7.9	30.2	35.5	23.0	47
Racketeering and extortion	638	100	0.0	6.4	11.1	13.6	33.1	20.1	15.7	40
Other public-order	1,831	100	0.2	17.1	18.5	19.7	26.6	12.2	5.7	33
Other offenses	169	100	0.0	12.4	17.2	15.4	28.4	19.5	7.1	35

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Data are based on new court commitments for whom the most serious offense and age were reported. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 59.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 6.71

Enrollment in academic, work, and counseling programs in State correctional facilities

By type of program and type of facility, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

	Percent of all inmates/residents enrolled in programs					
	Total		Confinement facilities		Community-based facilities	
Type of program	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
Academic programs						
Adult basic education	8.2 %	8.7 %	8.3 %	8.8 %	4.6 %	4.3 %
Secondary[a]	7.5	5.9	7.6	5.9	5.7	5.4
Special[b]	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
College	5.4	4.8	5.5	4.9	2.2	0.7
Work programs						
Prison industries	11.0	6.9	11.5	7.1	(c)	0.2
Facility support services[d]	30.7	40.5	31.7	41.3	(c)	10.7
Farming/agriculture/ranching	5.1	4.0	5.3	4.1	(c)	0.3
Vocational training	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	(c)	0.4
Work release[e]	3.5	2.8	0.9	0.8	76.5	76.9
Counseling programs						
Psychological/psychiatric[f]	14.2	30.8	14.0	30.3	20.7	49.7
Employment	4.0	5.5	2.9	5.0	37.7	24.4
Life skills/community adjustment	8.7	5.0	7.7	4.4	34.5	25.0
Parenting	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.8

Note: See Note, table 6.38.

[a]Includes General Education Development (GED) programs.
[b]For example, programs for inmates with learning disabilities.
[c]Not included in the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities.
[d]Includes office work, administration, food services, laundry, building maintenance, repair, construction, and similar programs.
[e]Inmates work in the community, unsupervised by correctional facility staff, and return to the facility at night.
[f]Including drug and alcohol programs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 20, Appendix Table 5.

Table 6.72

Academic programs in State and Federal correctional facilities and number of participants

By type of program, June 29, 1990

	State				Federal			
	Number of facilities	Number of participants			Number of facilities	Number of participants		
Academic program	with program	Total	Male	Female	with program	Total	Male	Female
Adult basic education	944	57,256	53,708	3,548	77	5,257	4,661	596
Secondary[a]	962	38,883	36,397	2,486	77	3,386	3,007	379
Special[b]	597	8,680	8,225	455	52	1,256	1,184	72
College	712	31,693	29,398	2,295	70	3,277	2,921	356
Study release	446	785	627	158	2	57	57	0

Note: See Note, table 6.38. Figures add to more than total number of facilities and the total number of inmates because facilities offered multiple programs and some inmates participated in more than one program. Two Federal facilities had an unknown number of participants.

[a]Includes General Education Development (GED) programs.
[b]For example, programs for inmates with learning disabilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 11, Table 16.

Table 6.73

State and Federal correctional facilities providing work assignments and number of participants

By type of work assignment, June 29, 1990

Work assignment	State		Federal	
	Number of facilities	Number of participants	Number of facilities	Number of participants
Prison industries	396	45,380	62	13,464
Facility support services[a]	1,033	267,086	78	29,307
Farming/agriculture/ranching	325	26,482	12	398
Vocational training	598	55,889	50	3,269
Public works assignments[b]	596	28,961	16	877
Work release[c]	408	18,123	1	6

Note: See Note, table 6.38. Figures add to more than total number of facilities and the total number of inmate/residents because facilities offered multiple programs and some inmates participated in more than one program.

[a]Includes office work, administration, food services, laundry, building maintenance, repair, construction, and similar programs.
[b]Inmates work outside the facility, performing road, park, and public maintenance work, or other activities.
[c]Inmates work in the community, unsupervised by correctional facility staff, and return to the facility at night.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 12.

Table 6.74

Enrollment in counseling programs in State and Federal correctional facilities

By type of counseling program and type of facility, June 29, 1990

Counseling program	Number of inmates/residents						
	All facilities			State facilities			Federal confinement facilities
	Total	Confinement	Community-based	Total	Confinement	Community-based	
Drug dependency	81,506	77,078	4,428	77,088	72,660	4,428	4,418
Alcohol dependency	53,639	50,484	3,155	51,741	48,586	3,155	1,898
Psychological/psychiatric	78,615	77,750	865	74,574	73,709	865	4,041
Employment	38,009	33,847	4,162	36,533	32,371	4,162	1,476
Life skills/community adjustment	36,348	32,063	4,285	32,808	28,523	4,285	3,540
Parenting	6,633	6,331	302	5,999	5,697	302	634

Note: See Note, table 6.38.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 13, Table 18.

Table 6.75

Inmates enrolled in education programs in State and Federal institutions

By type of education program and jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Type of education program							
	Adult Basic Education (A.B.E.)	General Education Development (G.E.D.)	Vocational/ technical	Job readiness	Pre-release	Two-year degree	Four-year degree	Graduate work
Alabama	2,500	(a)	2,700	X	NA	600	150	X
Alaska	258	139	192	(b)	(b)	36	10-12	X
Arkansas	(c)	(c)	200	X	X	X	--	X
California	3,813	1,001	8,692	685	685	X	X	X
Colorado	--	--	--	(d)	1,500	275	80	X
Connecticut	900	650	450	(e)	X	350-450	X	X
Delaware	163	73	171	X	X	60	X	X
Florida	2,068	851	1,509	(f)	(f)	X	X	X
Georgia	2,016	912	1,462	X	X	1,112	X	X
Hawaii	1,812	1,399	298	221	300	212	X	X
Idaho	1,305	977	80	800	193	X	X	X
Illinois	2,622	2,672	2,517	228	690	1,809	115	X
Iowa	390	355	282	243	42	76	(g)	X
Kansas	2,790	(a)	1,300	(h)	40	50	X	X
Kentucky	2,967	(a)	1,135	NA	X	1,493 [i]	2	X
Louisiana	--	1,155	866	X	NA	371	--	X
Maryland	1,789	889	738	(a)	(j)	456	369	X
Massachusetts	1,340	1,641	1,705	70	100	1,564	370	88
Michigan	1,948	3,987	2,646	(k)	(k)	1,230	(l)	X
Minnesota	555	444	495	147	229	103	94	2
Mississippi	291	59	457	X	42	352	X	X
Missouri	8,371	(a)	2,840	(h)	X	1,365	63	X
Montana	100	(a)	18	NA	NA	9	8	1
Nebraska	300	(a)	X	25	75	300	X	X
New Hampshire	410	NA	587	NA	17	83	12	3
New Jersey	3,138	2,102	2,509	828	NA	X	X	X
New Mexico	456	(a)	208	13	95	193	X	X
New York	7,523	2,484	9,199	NA	NA	2,103	1,522	40
North Carolina	1,298	1,300	2,142	583	16	408	64	X
North Dakota	49	12	50	X	9	13	X	X
Ohio	9,000	2,250	2,400	2,400	9,600	6,835	100	X
Oklahoma	622	247	377	NA	NA	20	243	23
Oregon	411	351	564	200	(m)	564	X	X
Pennsylvania	1,600	1,500	1,650	753	X	1,000	X	X
Rhode Island	200	450	130	--	X	65	X	X
South Carolina	3,593	753	846	190	95	269	X	X
South Dakota	45	70	212	35	35	X	X	X
Tennessee	1,275	(a)	830	(h)	155	35	32	X
Texas	7,930	4,046	3,719	NA	1,911	3,833	416	45
Vermont	230	100	99	100	NA	X	X	X
Virginia	524	427	889	NA	NA	(n)	(n)	X
Washington	2,347	(a)	1,748	NA	NA	1,480	X	X
Wisconsin	1,162	270	1,401	NA	NA	130	X	X
Wyoming	13	30	259	88	30	86	4	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,036	(a)	5,022	NA	NA	4,600	NA	NA

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Nevada was unable to participate in the survey and West Virginia does not operate any education programs. Arizona, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, and Utah did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received. An "X" indicates that the State does not provide the type of program referenced.

[a] Included in Adult Basic Education numbers.
[b] Unavailable, part of life skills program.
[c] Not identified as Adult Basic Education or General Education Development; placed in grade levels.
[d] Numbers included in pre-release.
[e] Part of vocational training.
[f] No specific courses.
[g] Offered if requested and paid for by inmates.
[h] Included in "vocational/technical" numbers.
[i] College courses.
[j] Included in other categories.
[k] Included in Adult Basic Education and General Education Development numbers.
[l] Included in 2-year degree.
[m] Included in "job readiness" numbers.
[n] Community colleges.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, April 1994), pp. 11, 12, 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.76

Participation in drug treatment programs among State prison inmates

By sex, race and Hispanic origin, and drug use history, United States, 1991[a]

Participation in drug treatment	All inmates	Sex		Race, Hispanic origin				Drug use history		
		Male	Female	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other[b]	Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense	Under the influence of drugs at time of offense
Number of inmates	698,777	660,557	38,221	246,339	319,235	116,456	16,746	552,115	348,198	216,458
Ever participated in drug abuse treatment program	43.2 %	42.8 %	50.5 %	44.5 %	42.4 %	43.3 %	39.9 %	54.7 %	62.3 %	67.6 %
Since admission	32.7	32.5	37.7	32.0	33.1	33.7	30.7	41.4	47.5	52.3
Before admission	21.0	20.5	28.6	24.8	18.3	20.5	19.3	26.5	31.1	34.3
Number of times										
1 time	12.4	12.1	16.2	13.9	11.3	12.6	7.8	15.7	17.6	18.9
2 times	4.6	4.5	6.0	5.6	4.0	4.2	5.7	5.8	7.2	8.0
3 to 5 times	3.0	2.9	4.8	4.0	2.2	3.0	4.5	3.8	4.8	5.7
6 times or more	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
In a program in the month before current admission	6.6	6.5	9.1	6.9	6.1	7.5	7.3	8.4	9.6	11.0
Most recent treatment was while incarcerated	35.6	35.3	40.2	35.2	35.7	36.3	33.6	55.0	48.7	43.9
Currently in treatment	13.4	13.0	20.7	12.5	13.2	15.9	13.4	16.9	19.7	22.2

Note: See Note, table 6.40. This table excludes inmates with no information on number of times in treatment, prior drug use, drug use in the month before the offense, or drug use at the time of the offense.

[a]Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

[b]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 37.

Table 6.77

Sex offenders, housing, and treatment programs

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Recent changes in handling sex offenders
Alabama	17,222	1,417	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	None
Alaska	2,800	600	Yes; in institutions where a treatment program is provided	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment including Depo-Provera with some sex offenders on probation; use physiological assessment and behavioral therapy in the institutional programs	Revised the programs so that treatment follows a continuum of care from pre-treatment, through treatment, to community after care. All programs currently follow the same treatment model, Relapse Prevention, and work in concert with each other. A special effort has been made to build up the community aftercare programs.
Arizona	16,845	1,925	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Have tripled the size of the sex offender treatment program and are developing a program for female inmates
Arkansas	7,920	1,282	Yes	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	New residential treatment program
California	103,000	16,000	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; specialized sex offender caseloads on parole	None
Colorado	7,592	2,035	Yes; in sex offenders treatment therapeutic community program	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	Started a therapeutic community treatment component to Phase II of Sex Offender Treatment Program; all offenders are housed together and work together in a greenhouse; developing a community corrections placement for approximately eight sex offenders, which will incorporate offense specific treatment and monitoring
Connecticut	12,361	684	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; family and couples counseling; educational classes	Modified the group program to one more focused and time limited with educational and skill building goals; new department classification system.
Delaware	4,350	469	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment	Focused more on treatment of the sex offender population
District of Columbia	11,295	102	No	No special treatment for sex offenders	None
Florida	50,603	5,614	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
Georgia	26,767	2,893	No	Individual and group counseling	None
Hawaii	2,851	574	No	Individual and group counseling; behavior therapy	Treatment has shifted from delivery at medium security facility to minimum security facility; treatment is delivered closer to furlough and parole release rather than early in incarceration
Idaho	2,279	539	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Change in a growing awareness of sex offenders as a population group requiring some special handling or treatment
Illinois	33,399	3,141	Yes; only at Graham and Big Muddy River Correctional Centers where there are specific residential programs	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Established specific sex offender programs; a working committee has also been established to review the needs of sex offenders
Indiana	14,249	2,080	No	Individual and group counseling	None
Iowa	4,759	677	Yes; at one institution where sex offender treatment program is located	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; social skills and other educational courses	None
Kansas	6,240	1,406	No	Individual and group counseling	None
Kentucky	10,526	1,231 [a]	No	Individual and group counseling; family therapy; behavioral therapy	Expanded program, refined and improved treatment protocol

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.77

Sex offenders, housing, and treatment programs

By jurisdiction, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Recent changes in handling sex offenders
Louisiana	22,317	2,035 [b]	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Sex offender treatment programs have been established at all medium and maximum facilities
Maine	1,518	370 [c]	No	Due to severe budgetary cutbacks, the Department of Corrections offers very limited counseling to prisoners who request to discuss these issues with the psychologist	Offering line officers training on how to manage sex offenders and understanding the behaviorism of the sex offender
Maryland	19,590	1,641	No	Sex offenders may be involved in programming or treatment that is available to general population, no specific sex offender treatment	None
Massachusetts	11,700 [d]	1,755 [d]	No	Group counseling; inmates may become involved in additional forms of counseling if they choose	Implemented a formalized treatment plan at the community correction level utilizing the relapse prevention model or treatment and are working on implementing department-wide
Michigan	38,996	5,633	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support group; volunteers from Sex Addicts Anonymous participate in treatment at some institutions	Relapse Prevention--psycho educational modules coupled with group counseling and subset of offenders who are in need of treatment, are risks to public, and amenable to treatment will be scheduled for in-depth sex offender treatment
Minnesota	4,002	842	Yes; in some facilities	Individual and group counseling; Inmate support groups	Legislatively directed to place more emphasis on providing/ mandating sex offender treatment
Mississippi	9,682	1,017	No	Individual counseling	None
Missouri	16,504	2,031	Yes	Individual and group counseling	None
Nebraska	2,618	352	Yes	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; therapeutic community approach	Changes in the legal court proceedings; sentencing has influenced how candidates for the department's in-house program and the program provided by Department of Public Institutions are determined
Nevada	6,077	825	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
New Hampshire	1,800	400	Yes; in some facilities	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
New Jersey	23,937	680	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment; psycho-educational programs; sex education; relapse prevention; victim empathy	Institution undertook revision of its in-house parole referral system
New Mexico	3,474	505	No	Individual and group counseling; research projected in conjunction with New Mexico State University	None
New York	64,531	4,159	No; except one facility where there is a 52-bed residential program	Group counseling	No system-wide changes; however, there is now a 52-bed residential program at one facility
North Carolina	20,841	2,862	No; except when in the Sex Offender Accountability and Responsibility (SOAR) program or special cases	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; Sex Offender Accountability and Responsibility (SOAR)	None
North Dakota	570	93	No	Individual and group counseling; Inmate support groups	Trying to integrate its philosophy and approach to treating sex offenders so as to present a unified treatment concept from the institution to the community
Oklahoma	16,200	160	Yes; in some institutions	Individual and group counseling; Inmate support groups	None

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.77

Sex offenders, housing, and treatment programs

By jurisdiction, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Recent changes in handling sex offenders
Oregon	6,500	1,200	Yes	Group counseling; relapse prevention for release; day treatment; intensive residential	Structure in prison programs; mandatory orientation program for all sex offenders; treatment units within prisons
Pennsylvania	25,784	3,104	No; some facilities house sex offenders together in a sex offender therapeutic community	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
Rhode Island	2,672	279	No	Group counseling	None
South Carolina	19,031	1,800	No	Individual and group counseling; 64-bed residential unit scheduled to open in January 1994	A residential sex offender treatment unit scheduled to open in January 1994 with a planned capacity of 64 inmates
South Dakota	1,545	289	Yes	Group counseling; anger management groups; Rap group; sexual offender discussion groups for inmates who don't meet the criteria for treatment	Requiring 6 months treatment prior to receiving minimum custody classification
Tennessee	11,014	2,183	Yes	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment; physiological assessment; psychological testing; family linkage when appropriate (treatment in residential setting)	Restructuring approach to sex offender treatment and housing; improved statistical follow up
Texas	63,813	10,609	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; study groups	None
Utah	3,232	755	Yes; in some facilities	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
Vermont	920	252	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	None
Virginia	17,074	3,414	Yes	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; psychoeducational programs; therapeutic community programs	None
Washington	10,360	3,129	No; except for subset	Individual and group counseling; aversion therapy	None
West Virginia	1,987	250	Yes; some are segregated while others are in main population	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	None
Wisconsin	8,800	1,908	No; residential program at one institution	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; p-graph assessment; behavioral interventions; social skills training; milieu therapy; relapse prevention	System-wide initiative in developing and implementing sex offender programs
Wyoming	1,018	202	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment	Increased emphasis on relapse prevention strategy; increased parole board scrutiny; increased focus on victims' concerns; in-house classification focus
Federal Bureau of Prisons	79,529	700	Yes	Individual and group counseling	None; however, due to an increase in the number of volunteers for this programming, the program will expand to 70 beds

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Montana and Ohio did not respond to the survey. The survey did not specify which offenses were to be included as sex offenses, therefore each jurisdiction used its own definition of "sex offenders." Total prison population figures were reported by each jurisdiction. However, the survey specified no time frame for reporting population figures. As a result, population figures may differ from those presented elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a]Not all qualify for sex offender treatment program.
[b]Includes those held in jails and awaiting transfer.
[c]Includes juveniles.
[d]Approximately.

Source: Contact Publications, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, November 1993), pp. 8-16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.78

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By sex, race, ethnicity, and age, United States, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Selected characteristics	Total clients	Type of client		
		Drug abuse clients	Alcoholism clients	Both drug and alcoholism problems
Sex				
All clients[a]	776,069	227,873	350,960	197,236
Male	562,388	150,099	269,238	143,051
Female	213,681	77,774	81,722	54,185
Race, ethnicity				
All clients[a]	735,749	219,118	337,391	179,240
White, non-Hispanic	452,171	107,064	228,620	116,487
Black, non-Hispanic	156,014	68,336	45,989	41,689
Hispanic	103,984	39,635	48,901	15,448
Asian	6,451	1,383	3,922	1,146
Native American	13,465	1,612	8,116	3,737
Other	3,664	1,088	1,843	733
Age				
All clients[a]	738,371	222,679	336,773	178,919
Under 18 years	43,698	11,225	15,076	17,397
18 to 20 years	38,544	10,201	16,659	11,684
21 to 24 years	95,718	25,516	44,954	25,248
25 to 34 years	260,184	80,608	111,313	68,263
35 to 44 years	197,165	71,046	86,112	40,007
45 to 54 years	71,315	18,546	41,104	11,665
55 to 64 years	24,283	4,579	16,086	3,618
65 years and older	7,464	958	5,469	1,037

Note: These data are from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 30, 1991. The 1991 NDATUS was a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The NDATUS is a national survey that is designed to measure the location, scope, and characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust territories, and the Virgin Islands. Both public and privately funded programs are included.

A total of 11,277 treatment units responded to the 1991 survey, reporting 811,819 clients in treatment. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 20.

[a]Excludes clients for whom sex, race, ethnicity, or age was not known or not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, ***Highlights from the 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS)*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1992), p. 8.

Table 6.79

Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units, clients in treatment, and treatment capacity

By jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units[a]	Total clients	Type of client			Total treatment capacity[b]	Utilization rate[c]
			Drug abuse clients	Alcoholism clients	Both drug and alcoholism problems		
Total	8,928	811,819	237,008	365,147	209,664	998,477	81.1 %
Federal	294	31,071	6,271	16,068	8,732	40,982	74.9
State	8,634	780,748	230,737	349,079	200,932	957,495	81.3
Alabama	42	3,334	918	995	1,421	3,712	89.8
Alaska	28	1,381	146	689	546	1,888	73.1
Arizona	122	11,629	4,381	6,287	961	13,333	87.2
Arkansas	41	3,042	1,258	1,193	591	3,822	79.6
California	1,194	163,237	41,886	106,517	14,834	188,659	86.5
Colorado	144	16,523	3,304	9,065	4,154	22,888	72.2
Connecticut	155	9,709	3,281	2,425	4,003	9,580	101.3
Delaware	25	2,100	507	766	827	2,067	101.6
District of Columbia	44	6,010	3,076	1,183	1,751	6,353	80.7
Florida	539	28,359	10,508	9,350	8,501	39,911	71.1
Georgia	71	7,369	2,780	2,660	1,929	9,233	79.8
Hawaii	44	938	426	233	279	1,200	78.2
Idaho	16	1,799	267	873	659	2,233	80.6
Illinois	370	26,673	7,433	10,930	8,310	32,678	81.0
Indiana	117	12,801	1,263	6,722	4,816	16,302	78.5
Iowa	60	4,613	529	2,631	1,453	5,536	83.3
Kansas	103	4,658	1,071	2,016	1,571	7,007	66.5
Kentucky	151	8,910	1,570	4,157	3,183	11,719	76.0
Louisiana	57	13,468	3,214	2,630	7,624	16,427	82.0
Maine	72	2,160	124	930	1,106	2,942	73.4
Maryland	241	21,627	6,768	6,860	7,999	28,119	76.9
Massachusetts	217	19,578	4,277	2,733	12,568	24,160	81.0
Michigan	532	40,133	10,386	16,417	13,330	56,672	70.8
Minnesota	186	4,055	611	1,552	1,892	6,634	61.1
Mississippi	55	4,123	1,330	1,810	983	4,843	85.1
Missouri	102	9,329	2,228	3,407	3,694	12,302	75.8
Montana	31	1,480	94	630	756	2,131	69.5
Nebraska	100	5,294	871	3,296	1,127	6,655	76.6
Nevada	51	1,809	814	485	510	2,340	77.3
New Hampshire	31	1,016	108	416	492	1,394	72.9
New Jersey	257	21,724	9,045	5,273	7,406	26,780	79.8
New Mexico	29	3,616	952	2,400	264	4,564	79.2
New York	874	94,440	48,083	41,544	4,813	108,850	86.8
North Carolina	101	17,406	3,905	9,610	3,891	19,559	89.0
North Dakota	29	1,095	39	596	460	2,403	45.6
Ohio	387	28,325	7,507	10,589	10,229	37,467	75.6
Oklahoma	88	4,816	928	1,229	2,659	6,997	68.8
Oregon	149	15,787	3,692	7,501	4,594	19,117	82.6
Pennsylvania	347	22,637	7,402	8,664	6,571	27,566	82.1
Rhode Island	67	4,780	1,892	1,837	1,051	6,059	78.8
South Carolina	52	11,239	1,747	7,473	2,019	12,674	86.6
South Dakota	44	1,277	58	892	327	1,999	61.1
Tennessee	58	5,247	1,797	2,303	1,147	6,392	82.1
Texas	441	29,400	10,634	4,551	14,215	38,181	77.0
Utah	44	4,308	688	1,322	2,298	5,156	83.6
Vermont	17	1,743	133	939	671	1,767	98.6
Virginia	90	16,595	3,518	6,157	6,920	18,944	87.4
Washington	167	22,345	3,585	8,319	10,441	28,437	78.6
West Virginia	34	2,844	333	2,119	392	2,992	95.1
Wisconsin	226	14,631	2,559	7,857	4,215	18,651	77.9
Wyoming	38	1,703	178	1,002	523	2,164	78.7
Guam	1	68	6	40	22	58	117.2
Puerto Rico	150	17,337	6,503	6,919	3,915	17,742	97.7
Trust territories	1	7	1	3	3	16	43.8
Virgin Islands	2	221	123	82	16	220	100.5

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data for the States exclude treatment units operated by or under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments. The Federal totals include all units operated by the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Indian Health Services, and all units under contract to the Indian Health Services. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 20.

[a]Excludes 127 units that reported no clients.
[b]Excludes 129 units that reported no capacity.
[c]Units that did not report total capacity and units that reported no clients were excluded from the computations of utilization rate. Both clients and total capacity were reported for 98.3 percent of treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), pp. 29, 41.

Table 6.80

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total[a]	Age group								
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	Unknown[b]
Total	811,819	43,698	38,544	95,718	260,184	197,165	71,315	24,283	7,464	73,448
Federal	31,071	716	927	2,283	6,280	7,058	3,545	1,723	535	8,004
State	780,748	42,982	37,617	93,435	253,904	190,107	67,770	22,560	6,929	65,444
Alabama	3,334	173	131	385	1,021	669	263	80	23	589
Alaska	1,381	103	61	199	346	297	128	37	15	195
Arizona	11,629	883	712	1,511	3,906	2,927	1,027	392	220	51
Arkansas	3,042	209	244	482	1,132	636	191	95	31	22
California	163,237	6,414	6,910	24,949	49,980	41,044	16,281	5,219	1,361	11,079
Colorado	16,523	811	882	2,218	5,800	3,449	1,316	494	115	1,438
Connecticut	9,709	244	526	1,135	4,085	2,447	649	188	142	293
Delaware	2,100	101	131	215	823	461	193	83	27	66
District of Columbia	6,010	114	106	367	1,344	1,362	448	97	18	2,154
Florida	28,359	2,050	1,307	3,102	9,603	7,148	2,061	641	257	2,190
Georgia	7,369	276	203	673	2,102	1,534	505	197	63	1,816
Hawaii	938	129	24	108	356	233	71	10	5	2
Idaho	1,799	227	99	316	480	232	71	21	6	347
Illinois	26,673	2,403	1,385	2,832	8,364	6,260	2,262	953	214	2,000
Indiana	12,801	739	897	1,663	5,120	2,764	1,009	439	168	2
Iowa	4,613	492	378	668	1,667	840	297	102	49	120
Kansas	4,658	370	437	719	1,486	952	345	106	27	216
Kentucky	8,910	604	693	909	3,018	1,457	626	177	57	1,369
Louisiana	13,468	353	361	702	2,050	1,276	461	200	59	8,006
Maine	2,160	97	97	215	583	505	167	62	23	411
Maryland	21,627	1,142	1,148	2,778	8,218	5,680	1,886	600	119	56
Massachusetts	19,578	701	895	2,263	7,529	5,338	1,610	491	208	543
Michigan	40,133	1,791	2,055	4,495	12,439	10,421	3,585	1,157	390	3,800
Minnesota	4,055	362	255	555	1,330	922	307	133	72	119
Mississippi	4,123	130	307	483	975	686	219	75	23	1,225
Missouri	9,329	396	693	1,449	3,985	2,021	513	153	47	72
Montana	1,480	149	109	187	521	346	111	45	12	0
Nebraska	5,294	652	448	662	1,687	1,050	369	123	40	263
Nevada	1,809	203	64	114	622	592	159	46	9	0
New Hampshire	1,016	161	54	132	319	199	112	24	14	1
New Jersey	21,724	1,198	1,002	2,891	6,974	5,034	1,598	428	154	2,445
New Mexico	3,616	346	200	302	945	635	256	78	21	833
New York	94,440	3,150	3,124	8,253	32,341	30,446	11,058	3,435	698	1,935
North Carolina	17,406	779	779	2,124	5,701	3,964	1,633	683	292	1,451
North Dakota	1,095	122	92	130	328	212	98	59	42	12
Ohio	28,325	3,056	2,401	3,770	9,515	5,832	1,891	628	238	99
Oklahoma	4,816	270	210	410	1,618	1,273	486	197	79	273
Oregon	15,787	1,258	729	1,955	5,280	3,816	1,355	451	158	785
Pennsylvania	22,637	1,317	1,100	2,669	7,163	5,499	1,542	479	143	2,725
Rhode Island	4,780	289	181	489	1,820	1,464	379	113	31	14
South Carolina	11,239	609	610	1,239	4,289	2,817	1,003	400	166	106
South Dakota	1,277	242	135	153	368	238	93	33	13	2
Tennessee	5,247	512	253	508	1,900	1,302	456	169	49	98
Texas	29,400	1,778	851	2,127	6,831	5,164	1,470	424	92	10,663
Utah	4,308	646	303	490	1,481	946	276	112	30	24
Vermont	1,743	75	111	200	715	426	118	42	10	46
Virginia	16,595	982	885	1,907	6,183	3,414	1,238	400	125	1,461
Washington	22,345	1,179	948	3,018	7,102	5,461	2,169	716	353	1,399
West Virginia	2,844	260	197	288	921	663	279	123	70	43
Wisconsin	14,631	933	918	1,887	4,590	3,103	962	477	211	1,550
Wyoming	1,703	229	189	200	548	353	115	42	16	11
Guam	68	14	4	6	23	16	3	2	0	0
Puerto Rico	17,337	1,259	774	1,922	6,299	4,220	2,003	616	121	123
Trust territories	7	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1
Virgin Islands	221	0	7	11	78	59	45	13	3	5

Note: See Notes, tables 6.78 and 6.79. Age was reported for 91.0 percent of all clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 20.

[a]Excludes 127 units that reported no clients.
[b]Where units did not report clients by age, age was classified as unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 34.

Table 6.81

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total[a]	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown[b]
Total	811,819	562,388	213,681	35,750
Federal	31,071	22,849	2,958	5,264
State	780,748	539,539	210,723	30,486
Alabama	3,334	2,547	787	0
Alaska	1,381	826	344	211
Arizona	11,629	7,573	3,723	333
Arkansas	3,042	2,246	775	21
California	163,237	119,377	40,954	2,906
Colorado	16,523	11,342	3,374	1,807
Connecticut	9,709	6,916	2,646	147
Delaware	2,100	1,454	540	106
District of Columbia	6,010	3,443	1,314	1,253
Florida	28,359	18,511	8,176	1,672
Georgia	7,369	3,923	1,671	1,775
Hawaii	938	652	286	0
Idaho	1,799	1,028	410	361
Illinois	26,673	16,605	8,466	1,602
Indiana	12,801	9,192	3,578	31
Iowa	4,613	3,209	1,286	118
Kansas	4,658	3,421	1,148	89
Kentucky	8,910	6,286	1,807	817
Louisiana	13,468	11,530	1,938	0
Maine	2,160	1,385	547	228
Maryland	21,627	16,013	5,490	124
Massachusetts	19,578	11,993	7,161	424
Michigan	40,133	25,459	11,098	3,576
Minnesota	4,055	2,807	1,148	100
Mississippi	4,123	2,541	834	748
Missouri	9,329	6,592	2,708	29
Montana	1,480	1,058	422	0
Nebraska	5,294	3,486	1,677	131
Nevada	1,809	1,247	556	6
New Hampshire	1,016	714	301	1
New Jersey	21,274	13,336	6,571	1,817
New Mexico	3,616	2,388	859	369
New York	94,440	62,106	30,726	1,608
North Carolina	17,406	12,918	4,130	358
North Dakota	1,095	738	346	11
Ohio	28,325	19,222	8,846	257
Oklahoma	4,816	3,079	1,502	235
Oregon	15,787	10,515	4,684	588
Pennsylvania	22,637	14,236	6,362	2,039
Rhode Island	4,780	2,920	1,846	14
South Carolina	11,239	8,633	2,504	102
South Dakota	1,277	873	384	20
Tennessee	5,247	3,496	1,667	84
Texas	29,400	22,199	5,919	1,282
Utah	4,308	3,018	1,278	12
Vermont	1,743	1,192	507	44
Virginia	16,595	10,833	4,315	1,447
Washington	22,345	15,370	6,717	258
West Virginia	2,844	2,119	682	43
Wisconsin	14,631	9,380	4,048	1,203
Wyoming	1,703	1,099	604	0
Guam	68	44	24	0
Puerto Rico	17,337	16,275	989	73
Trust territories	7	6	0	1
Virgin Islands	221	168	48	5

Note: See Notes, tables 6.78 and 6.79. Sex was reported for 95.6 percent of all clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 20.

[a]Excludes 127 units that reported no clients.
[b]Where units did not report clients by sex, sex was classified as unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 35.

Table 6.82

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total[a]	Race, ethnicity				
		White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other[b]	Unknown[c]
Total	811,819	452,171	156,014	103,984	23,580	76,070
Federal	31,071	9,666	5,560	1,576	5,096	9,173
State	780,748	442,505	150,454	102,408	18,484	66,897
Alabama	3,334	2,104	1,208	11	9	2
Alaska	1,381	704	33	23	415	206
Arizona	11,629	7,508	696	2,420	896	109
Arkansas	3,042	1,871	1,112	21	16	22
California	163,237	83,972	20,015	47,609	6,998	4,643
Colorado	16,523	9,456	1,362	4,153	349	1,203
Connecticut	9,709	5,740	2,306	1,406	62	195
Delaware	2,100	719	435	18	7	921
District of Columbia	6,010	420	3,849	429	29	1,283
Florida	28,359	17,032	7,063	2,248	185	1,831
Georgia	7,369	2,942	2,539	23	14	1,851
Hawaii	938	382	28	37	488	3
Idaho	1,799	1,293	4	89	52	361
Illinois	26,673	15,233	8,048	1,722	175	1,495
Indiana	12,801	10,315	2,172	197	100	17
Iowa	4,613	4,052	285	68	81	127
Kansas	4,658	3,353	646	355	143	161
Kentucky	8,910	7,282	836	16	18	758
Louisiana	13,468	2,673	2,921	67	28	7,779
Maine	2,160	1,876	15	5	42	222
Maryland	21,627	13,259	7,756	415	146	51
Massachusetts	19,578	13,658	2,544	1,850	638	888
Michigan	40,133	24,244	9,963	1,026	555	4,345
Minnesota	4,055	3,291	350	68	228	118
Mississippi	4,123	1,307	1,609	5	30	1,172
Missouri	9,329	6,806	2,295	127	58	43
Montana	1,480	1,275	5	19	181	0
Nebraska	5,294	4,361	398	234	157	144
Nevada	1,809	1,382	190	139	98	0
New Hampshire	1,016	948	28	17	10	13
New Jersey	21,724	11,565	5,568	2,093	123	2,375
New Mexico	3,616	1,140	72	1,517	448	439
New York	94,440	46,909	26,327	18,490	1,070	1,644
North Carolina	17,406	10,194	6,212	107	504	389
North Dakota	1,095	874	4	5	201	11
Ohio	28,325	20,160	6,591	634	159	781
Oklahoma	4,816	3,495	559	23	407	332
Oregon	15,787	12,959	729	1,054	566	479
Pennsylvania	22,637	13,376	5,243	816	47	3,155
Rhode Island	4,780	3,497	537	301	77	368
South Carolina	11,239	7,168	3,879	37	47	108
South Dakota	1,277	905	5	4	361	2
Tennessee	5,247	4,093	965	11	82	96
Texas	29,400	9,605	3,694	5,078	170	10,853
Utah	4,308	3,560	123	398	195	32
Vermont	1,743	1,598	24	12	16	93
Virginia	16,595	9,277	5,239	359	183	1,537
Washington	22,345	17,689	1,661	930	1,147	918
West Virginia	2,844	2,592	178	9	13	52
Wisconsin	14,631	10,702	1,961	435	352	1,181
Wyoming	1,703	1,473	19	148	58	5
Guam	68	25	0	2	41	0
Puerto Rico	17,337	164	1	5,094	0	12,078
Trust territories	7	0	0	0	6	1
Virgin Islands	221	27	152	34	3	5

Note: See Notes, tables 6.78 and 6.79. Race or ethnicity was reported for 90.6 percent of all clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 20.

[a]Excludes 127 units that reported no clients.
[b]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.
[c]Where units did not report clients by race or ethnicity, race or ethnicity was classified as unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 36.

Table 6.83

Drug and alcoholism treatment and prevention units providing services

By type of treatment unit and type of service, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Services provided	Total units[a]	Alcoholism services	Drug services	Combined services
Total	11,277	1,251	1,031	8,995
Total treatment units	9,057	984	896	7,177
Non-methadone	8,453	984	519	6,950
Methadone	322	0	290	32
Non-methadone and methadone	282	0	87	195
Total non-treatment units[b]	2,220	267	135	1,818
Total prevention or education units	7,374	760	469	6,145
Prevention or education and treatment	5,522	552	369	4,601
Prevention or education with no treatment	1,852	208	100	1,544
Total other units[c]	4,530	426	331	3,773
Other and treatment, or prevention, or education	4,162	367	296	3,499
Other but no treatment, or prevention, or education	368	59	35	274

Note: See Notes, tables 6.78 and 6.79. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 20.

[a] Total number of units reporting does not equal the sum of the number of units reporting services provided because units may report multiple services.
[b] Includes prevention, education, and other services.
[c] Includes services such as crisis intervention and hot-lines.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 7.

Table 6.84

Drug and alcoholism treatment and prevention units providing services

By type of service and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total units [a]	Treatment units				Prevention or education units			Other units
		Total treatment units	Non-methadone treatment only	Methadone treatment only	Methadone and non-methadone treatment	Total prevention or education units	Units providing treatment	Units not providing treatment	
Total	11,277	9,057	8,453	322	282	7,374	5,522	1,852	4,530
Federal	360	297	267	1	29	283	225	58	197
State	10,917	8,760	8,186	321	253	7,091	5,297	1,794	4,333
Alabama	52	43	42	0	1	28	21	7	21
Alaska	37	28	27	0	1	28	20	8	20
Arizona	173	123	114	5	4	112	68	44	71
Arkansas	43	41	41	0	0	29	27	2	20
California	1,447	1,196	1,108	59	29	1,010	861	149	579
Colorado	174	147	140	3	4	124	98	26	80
Connecticut	193	156	139	12	5	83	55	28	90
Delaware	34	25	23	0	2	19	12	7	10
District of Columbia	62	44	34	2	8	42	29	13	20
Florida	713	557	528	20	9	434	302	132	202
Georgia	77	73	67	0	6	56	52	4	38
Hawaii	65	45	44	0	1	37	17	20	14
Idaho	18	16	15	0	1	11	11	0	10
Illinois	472	375	348	11	16	278	193	85	166
Indiana	215	123	117	1	5	154	78	76	116
Iowa	86	60	58	0	2	69	44	25	44
Kansas	126	105	103	1	1	80	61	19	42
Kentucky	162	154	151	1	2	129	122	7	106
Louisiana	77	57	52	2	3	57	38	19	32
Maine	75	73	73	0	0	41	39	2	19
Maryland	264	243	216	11	16	177	159	18	125
Massachusetts	271	217	195	15	7	167	113	54	87
Michigan	725	550	529	9	12	426	287	139	243
Minnesota	214	189	188	1	0	136	124	12	123
Mississippi	58	55	55	0	0	45	42	3	28
Missouri	128	102	97	4	1	75	62	13	78
Montana	31	31	31	0	0	26	26	0	2
Nebraska	133	106	105	0	1	78	57	21	51
Nevada	57	53	50	2	1	39	36	3	23
New Hampshire	41	32	32	0	0	28	20	8	18
New Jersey	270	257	232	7	18	199	186	13	106
New Mexico	40	29	27	0	2	39	28	11	17
New York	1,280	879	759	99	21	756	366	390	411
North Carolina	124	101	94	0	7	91	78	13	87
North Dakota	32	30	30	0	0	27	26	1	18
Ohio	601	390	380	1	9	496	291	205	220
Oklahoma	97	88	85	1	2	41	33	8	29
Oregon	155	149	141	3	5	117	111	6	49
Pennsylvania	432	360	343	8	9	202	153	49	151
Rhode Island	89	68	62	5	1	60	42	18	36
South Carolina	53	52	51	0	1	43	43	0	33
South Dakota	56	45	45	0	0	42	31	11	32
Tennessee	66	58	56	1	1	49	41	8	37
Texas	506	456	410	26	20	321	277	44	229
Utah	45	44	43	0	1	34	33	1	29
Vermont	22	17	17	0	0	19	14	5	15
Virginia	109	91	81	1	9	86	69	17	63
Washington	171	169	161	6	2	107	106	1	73
West Virginia	35	34	34	0	0	21	20	1	17
Wisconsin	293	232	229	1	2	179	157	22	161
Wyoming	39	38	37	0	1	32	31	1	21
Guam	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Puerto Rico	173	150	144	3	3	106	83	23	17
Trust territories	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1
Virgin Islands	3	2	1	0	1	3	2	1	2

Note: See Notes, tables 6.78 and 6.79. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 20.

[a]Total number of units reporting does not equal the sum of the number of units reporting services provided because units may report multiple services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 13.

Table 6.85

Capacity of U.S. Navy correctional centers

By sex and location, 1993

Correctional center and location	Male	Female
Naval Station, Long Beach, California	34	--
Naval Station, Treasure Island, California	25	5
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	20	--
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	45	5
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	35	--
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	55	5
Naval Station, Great Lakes, Illinois	60	--
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	95	10
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	20	--
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	35	5
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	234	36
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	30	--
Naval Station, Guam	23	2
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	40	2
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	10	--
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	--
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	24	2
Naval Consolidated Brig,[a] Miramar, San Diego, California	342	18
Naval Consolidated Brig,[a] Charleston, South Carolina	342	18

Note: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences.

[a]These facilities retrain inmates for return to honorable service, preparation for return to civilian life, or holding for transfer to the Federal Bureau of Prisons and/or Department of Defense long-term confinement facility.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*** (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), pp. 496, 497. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.86

Capacity and security level of U.S. Army correctional centers

By location, 1993

Correctional center and location	Capacity	Security level
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas	1,777	Maximum
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Carson, Colorado	150[a]	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Hood, Texas	150[a]	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Knox, Kentucky	150[a]	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Lewis, Washington	252	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma	156	Medium
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Benning, Georgia	120[a]	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Riley, Kansas	127[a]	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Richardson, Alaska	76[a]	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Mannheim, Germany	240	Medium
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Camp Humphries, Korea	65	Medium
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Fort Clayton, Panama	76	Medium

Note: See Note, table 6.85. The U.S. Army Corrections System is composed of five Regional Corrections Facilities, three Army Confinement Facilities, and a central maximum security prison, the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, within the United States. Three additional confinement facilities are located in overseas areas. The Regional Corrections Facilities and the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks provide a full range of custodial and correctional treatment programs for the incarceration of military offenders regardless of branch of service. Army confinement facilities house short-term prisoners and provide minimum services and programs. The Army Corrections System provides the only long-term corrections capability within the Department of Defense.

[a]Males only.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*** (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), pp. 494, 495. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.87

Capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers

By location, 1993

Correctional center and location	Capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	403	179
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	354	205
Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	55
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	38	14
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	192	43

Note: See Note, table 6.85. Facilities listed are for Marine Corps personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving sentence of Summary, Special, or General Courts-Martial.

Source: American Correctional Association, ***1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities*** (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), p. 500. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.88

Escapes and walk-aways/AWOLS from correctional facilities

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1992 and 1993

Jurisdiction	1992		1993	
	Escapes	Walk-aways or AWOLS	Escapes	Walk-aways or AWOLS
Alabama	31	112	23	99
Alaska	2	0	5	0
Arkansas	2	3	6	4
Connecticut	23	37	29	29
Delaware	4	269	7	258
District of Columbia	0	1,120	3	1,472
Florida	204	NA	227	NA
Hawaii	5	9	8	21
Idaho	12	NA	16	NA
Illinois	0	274	0	888
Kansas	6	27	4	27
Kentucky	0	86	0	112
Louisiana	22	NA	8	NA
Maine	8	NA	9	NA
Maryland	1	110	0	124
Minnesota	0	27	0	20
Mississippi	23	10	24	4
Missouri	14	545	20	656
Montana	4	19	0	45
Nebraska	0	15	0	11
New Hampshire	0	12	0	19
New Jersey	4	303	0	208
New Mexico	0	31	0	33
New York	3	6	1	17
North Carolina	205	NA	196	NA
North Dakota	5	3	0	1
Ohio	4	9	5	4
Oklahoma	4	391	1	473
Oregon	1	111	0	128
Pennsylvania	0	77	0	63
Rhode Island	78	NA	100	NA
South Carolina	9	111	9	111
South Dakota	5	9	0	23
Tennessee	2	50	3	62
Texas	5	9	7	9
Utah	4	NA	2	NA
Vermont	6	28	7	58
Virginia	4	0	1	NA
Washington	72	NA	42	NA
West Virginia	33	10 [a]	33	10 [a]
Wisconsin	1	155	0	168
Wyoming	0	2	0	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3	131	6	197

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. California, Michigan, and Nevada were unable to participate. Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a]Estimated.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June 1994), pp. 10-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.89

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and State, 1991

Region and State	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	353,774	167,487	20,200	126,271	39,816	55,579	45,661	200	9,718
State institutions, total	353,774	167,487	20,200	126,271	39,816	55,579	45,661	200	9,718
Northeast	48,477	36,051	949	3,250	8,227	6,070	5,851	9	210
Connecticut[a,b]	8,136	175	NA	X	7,961	1,355	1,316	1	38
Maine	484	2	462	0	20	320	320	0	0
Massachusetts[b,c,d]	1,576	1,576	NA	X	0	1,354	1,237	0	117
New Hampshire	427	343	84	X	0	105	105	0	NA
New Jersey	7,961	7,716	X	X	245	1,376	1,376	0	0
New York	22,643	19,393	X	3,250	0	777	777	0	0
Pennsylvania	6,394	6,394	X	X	0	666	607	4	55
Rhode Island[a,e]	605	232	372	X	1	8	4	4	0
Vermont[a]	251	220	31	X	0	109	109	0	0
Midwest	58,062	27,965	6,184	22,458	1,455	13,520	13,032	21	467
Illinois[c,e]	15,877	70	X	15,807	0	1,090	1,053	16	21
Indiana[c]	5,246	3	1,337	3,906	0	395	2	1	392
Iowa[c]	2,520	1,655	198	X	667	187	162	0	25
Kansas	3,176	2,264	591	X	321	104	104	0	0
Michigan[c]	9,248	9,248	X	X	0	632	632	0	0
Minnesota	2,092	37	X	1,606	449	149	136	NA	13
Missouri	6,528	5,704	824	X	0	587	587	NA	NA
Nebraska	876	876	X	X	0	419	419	0	0
North Dakota	239	120	108	X	11	91	91	0	0
Ohio[e]	8,345	5,249	3,096	X	0	9,517	9,497	4	16
South Dakota	483	453	30	X	0	227	227	0	0
Wisconsin	3,432	2,286	0	1,139	7	122	122	0	0
South	138,458	88,842	11,124	12,712	25,780	28,484	19,507	168	8,809
Alabama	4,477	2,618	1,859	X	0	1,978	1,899	0	79
Arkansas	3,165	2,448	X	X	717	750	748	0	2
Delaware[a,b,e]	540	168	NA	372	0	244	120	0	124
District of Columbia[a,b,e]	2,136	1,895	NA	241	0	751	751	0	0
Florida[c]	21,347	321	2,043	X	18,983	13,468	6,639	2	6,827
Georgia[c]	12,849	7,178	36	X	5,635	940	898	42	0
Kentucky	2,624	2,064	560	X	NA	1,505	1,505	0	NA
Louisiana[e]	5,651	1,254	100	4,297	0	1,024	729	0	295
Maryland[d]	6,558	3,740	X	2,818	0	762	299	8	455
Mississippi	2,261	1,357	901	X	3	968	907	0	61
North Carolina[e]	20,503	20,475	28	NA	0	378	333	7	38
Oklahoma[e]	3,282	1,725	1,382	X	175	1,519	1,322	10	187
South Carolina	3,477	2,223	1,205	0	49	2,316	2,228	0	88
Tennessee[e]	4,342	2,962	1,194	NA	186	741	741	0	0
Texas[c]	35,319	31,714	1,614	1,991	0	206	206	0	0
Virginia	9,294	6,301	X	2,993	0	851	99	99	653
West Virginia	633	399	202	X	32	83	83	0	0
West	108,777	14,629	1,943	87,851	4,354	7,505	7,271	2	232
Alaska[a]	757	151	386	220	0	541	531	1	9
Arizona[c]	5,678	1,269	32	239	4,138	420	350	0	70
California[c]	85,682	NA	X	85,682	X	1,365	1,365	0	NA
Colorado[e]	2,083	1,965	118	X	0	792	792	0	0
Hawaii[a,d]	1,133	468	604	X	61	316	316	0	0
Idaho	1,018	403	615	X	0	168	146	1	21
Montana	467	359	108	X	0	85	85	0	0
Nevada	1,569	1,569	X	X	0	1,350	1,342	0	8
New Mexico	1,171	1,020	X	X	151	486	486	0	0
Oregon[e]	5,629	5,629	X	X	0	161	136	0	25
Utah	1,324	1,324	0	0	0	122	23	0	99
Washington	1,998	288	X	1,710	0	1,564	1,564	0	0
Wyoming[c]	268	184	80	X	4	135	135	0	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.33. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1991. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[b]Unconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation.

[c]All data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

[d]Numbers for release categories are estimated.

[e]Counts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 67.

Table 6.90

First releases from prisons in 34 States

By offense, race, Hispanic origin, and time served in prison, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	Total			White[b]			Black[b]			Hispanic[c]		
	Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)		Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)		Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)		Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)	
		Median	Mean		Median	Mean		Median	Mean		Median	Mean
Number of releases	223,991	X	X	95,140	X	X	107,361	X	X	31,058	X	X
All offenses	100 %	13	22	100 %	13	21	100 %	14	22	100 %	14	20
Violent offenses	24.4	25	38	22.9	24	36	26.1	25	40	20.6	22	33
Homicide	2.8	47	64	2.8	39	58	2.6	54	70	2.4	44	57
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.6	68	84	1.5	68	82	1.7	70	86	1.7	60	69
Murder	1.2	78	93	1.1	76	91	1.3	85	97	1.1	64	76
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.4	46	57	0.3	39	52	0.5	49	56	0.7	45	58
Negligent manslaughter	1.0	24	32	1.3	23	29	0.9	29	37	0.7	24	27
Unspecified homicide	0.1	73	84	0.1	69	83	0.1	78	86	(d)	(e)	(e)
Kidnaping	0.4	34	47	0.5	31	44	0.3	44	53	0.3	23	34
Rape	1.8	44	56	2.1	41	51	1.5	52	64	1.5	35	45
Other sexual assault	2.7	24	31	4.4	25	31	1.4	24	31	1.8	21	28
Robbery	10.0	27	40	6.4	27	39	13.1	28	41	8.9	21	32
Assault	6.2	15	23	5.8	16	22	6.7	15	23	5.3	16	22
Other violent	0.6	16	21	0.7	15	20	0.4	17	22	0.4	14	18
Property offenses	35.9	12	18	40.6	12	18	32.7	12	18	26.9	12	17
Burglary	16.1	15	22	18.8	14	22	13.5	15	23	15.1	13	21
Larceny-theft	9.5	9	14	9.8	9	14	9.9	10	15	6.0	9	13
Motor vehicle theft	2.5	11	14	2.6	11	15	2.3	11	14	2.6	10	12
Arson	0.6	18	26	0.9	18	26	0.4	18	25	0.4	16	26
Fraud	4.6	9	15	5.9	10	15	3.8	9	15	1.4	9	14
Stolen property	1.8	13	17	1.7	12	18	2.1	12	17	1.0	16	17
Other property	0.8	9	14	1.0	9	14	0.7	10	15	0.2	10	12
Drug offenses	29.3	12	16	22.3	12	15	33.7	12	15	42.3	14	18
Possession	8.5	10	14	5.2	10	13	10.9	9	13	8.2	12	18
Trafficking	16.4	14	17	12.2	14	17	18.2	14	16	28.8	16	19
Other drug	4.5	10	14	4.8	10	14	4.7	11	13	5.4	9	11
Public-order offenses	9.1	9	13	12.5	8	13	6.5	9	15	8.8	9	13
Weapons	1.8	13	18	1.3	12	17	2.1	12	18	1.8	17	22
Driving while intoxicated	3.5	8	9	6.4	8	10	1.1	5	7	5.8	8	9
Other public-order	3.8	9	15	4.8	8	15	3.3	9	15	1.1	11	16
Other offenses	1.2	11	17	1.7	11	17	0.9	11	17	1.4	10	13

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Data are based on first releases with a sentence of more than a year for whom the most serious offense and time served in prison were reported. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainer. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[c]Includes persons of all races.
[d]Less than 0.05 percent.
[e]Figure not computed because there were fewer than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 26, 29.

Table 6.91

First releases from Federal prisons

Most serious offense	Total			White[b]			Black[b]			Hispanic[c]		
	Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months) Median	Mean	Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months) Median	Mean	Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months) Median	Mean	Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months) Median	Mean
Number of releases	14,504	X	X	10,190	X	X	3,938	X	X	3,274	X	X
All offenses	100 %	23	30	100 %	23	29	100 %	24	33	100 %	22	28
Violent offenses	11.8	45	56	8.2	41	52	17.7	59	66	3.2	46	54
Homicide	1.0	66	74	0.2	53	73	1.8	83	88	0.1	(d)	(d)
Kidnaping	0.3	68	85	0.4	68	83	0.2	(d)	(d)	0.2	(d)	(d)
Rape	0.4	41	60	0.1	25	44	0.7	59	71	(e)	(d)	(d)
Other sexual assault	0.4	21	26	0.1	22	23	0.2	(d)	(d)	0.0	(d)	(d)
Robbery	7.2	46	55	5.8	39	50	11.0	56	62	1.9	43	52
Assault	2.5	46	57	1.4	49	60	3.8	60	64	0.9	42	53
Other violent	0.1	16	18	0.2	14	17	(e)	(d)	(d)	(e)	(d)	(d)
Property offenses	20.9	18	24	20.0	19	24	23.7	17	22	5.5	17	22
Fraud offenses	14.2	18	22	14.4	19	23	14.2	16	19	3.9	18	22
Embezzlement	1.0	17	21	1.1	17	20	0.8	15	20	0.3	17	20
Fraud	10.7	18	21	11.0	19	23	10.4	16	18	2.5	16	19
Forgery	1.1	18	25	0.8	19	27	2.2	17	23	0.2	(d)	(d)
Counterfeiting	1.4	18	24	1.6	18	25	0.8	20	23	0.9	18	25
Nonfraud offenses	6.7	20	28	5.5	21	28	9.5	19	27	1.6	17	22
Burglary	0.6	23	34	0.3	19	23	1.2	32	43	0.1	(d)	(d)
Larceny-theft	3.3	17	23	2.2	17	23	6.1	17	23	0.9	16	20
Arson	0.4	34	39	0.4	35	40	0.2	(d)	(d)	0.1	(d)	(d)
Motor vehicle theft	1.1	23	30	1.1	23	29	1.1	26	33	0.2	(d)	(d)
Other property	1.3	21	31	1.4	23	32	0.9	16	22	0.4	19	22
Drug offenses	49.2	25	29	51.9	25	30	44.3	24	28	71.1	26	29
Possession	0.3	23	26	0.3	26	26	0.3	22	24	0.5	29	27
Trafficking	30.1	24	28	31.7	24	29	27.3	24	27	48.1	22	27
Other drug	18.8	27	31	19.9	28	32	16.7	26	30	22.5	30	33
Public-order offenses	17.8	18	23	19.6	18	23	13.8	18	24	19.9	13	20
Regulatory offenses	1.0	17	21	1.2	17	21	0.6	16	20	0.6	16	21
Nonregulatory public-order	16.7	18	24	18.4	18	24	13.3	18	24	19.3	13	20
Weapons	5.2	19	24	4.9	19	24	6.4	18	23	2.9	21	24
Immigration	3.1	11	16	4.1	11	16	0.8	11	14	11.8	11	17
Tax law violations	1.4	18	22	1.8	18	22	0.6	20	24	0.2	(d)	(d)
Racketeering and extortion	2.6	27	34	3.2	27	35	1.3	24	30	1.3	31	36
Other public-order	4.4	18	23	4.5	18	22	4.1	19	24	3.1	16	22
Other offenses	0.3	19	26	0.3	19	24	0.5	22	30	0.3	16	25

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Data are based on first releases with a sentence length of more than a year. First releases are persons released for the first time on their current sentence. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainer. Data on time served in prison are based on all first releases for whom the most serious offense, race, Hispanic origin, and time served were reported. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[c]Includes persons of all races.
[d]Figure not computed because there were fewer than 10 cases.
[e]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 73, 77.

Table 6.92

Time served by Federal offenders

By most serious conviction offense, time served, and percent of sentence served, United States, 1990

Most serious offense	Number of prisoners released[a]	Time served (in months)	Percent of sentence served
All offenses	26,955	19.2	89.4 %
Violent offenses	1,585	54.2	72.3
Murder/manslaughter	80	64.9	69.6
Assault	428	45.0	77.5
Robbery	907	58.4	68.7
Rape	21	(b)	57.8
Other sex offenses[c]	90	34.0	82.3
Kidnaping	35	106.3	56.9
Other violent offenses	24	25.8	124.4
Property offenses	5,653	16.3	89.6
Fraudulent offenses	4,072	15.1	89.4
Embezzlement	415	11.6	92.3
Fraud[d]	2,912	15.2	88.0
Forgery	346	14.6	91.1
Counterfeiting	399	19.0	95.3
Other offenses	1,581	19.6	90.2
Burglary	88	27.2	86.6
Larceny[e]	938	16.8	94.2
Motor vehicle theft	227	22.6	85.4
Arson	39	38.8	74.1
Transportation of stolen property	185	28.3	76.3
Other property offenses[f]	104	8.5	98.7
Drug offenses	8,012	29.7	80.9
Trafficking	7,590	30.7	79.1
Possession and other	422	10.3	112.6
Public-order offenses	11,553	8.6	97.4
Regulatory offenses	503	18.2	93.2
Other offenses	11,050	8.1	97.5
Weapons	1,249	20.9	97.2
Immigration offenses	7,804	4.1	100.5
Tax law violations including tax fraud	466	12.0	76.7
Bribery	82	11.5	87.0
Perjury	70	13.2	90.6
National defense	25	20.7	91.9
Escape	175	18.4	96.7
Racketeering and extortion	497	31.2	71.4
Gambling offenses	2	(b)	(b)
Liquor offenses	2	(b)	(b)
Mail or transport of obscene material	72	24.8	82.2
Traffic offenses	452	2.0	100.1
Migratory birds	35	7.3	102.5
Other	119	13.9	112.3

Note: See Note, table 6.6. Total includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Includes 790 releases for which the time served until first release was unknown.
[b]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.
[c]May include some non-violent offenses.
[d]Excludes tax fraud.
[e]Excludes transportation of stolen property.
[f]Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 54.

Table 6.93

Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Jan. 1, 1990	Movement during 1990		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1990	Percent change in parole population during 1990
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	456,803	358,820	284,216	531,407	16.3 %
Federal	21,422	9,790	9,519	21,693	1.3
State, total	435,381	349,030	274,697	509,714	17.1
Northeast	110,749	71,214	53,017	128,946	16.4
Connecticut	322	49	80	291	-9.6
Massachusetts[a]	4,688	5,774	5,742	4,720	0.7
New Hampshire	477	408	363	522	9.4
New Jersey	20,062	13,019	9,783	23,298	16.1
New York	36,885	23,273	17,321	42,837	16.1
Pennsylvania	47,702	28,225	19,270	56,657	18.8
Rhode Island	393	276	348	321	-18.3
Vermont	220	190	110	300	36.4
Midwest	55,773	50,053	40,133	65,693	17.8
Illinois	14,550	16,349	13,228	17,671	21.5
Indiana	3,456	2,965	2,643	3,778	9.3
Iowa	1,900	1,572	1,361	2,111	11.1
Kansas	5,089	3,107	2,445	5,751	13.0
Michigan	9,890	8,994	6,983	11,901	20.3
Minnesota	1,699	2,249	2,075	1,873	10.2
Missouri[a]	7,545	4,746	3,095	9,196	21.9
Nebraska	490	840	698	632	29.0
North Dakota	138	136	158	116	-15.9
Ohio	6,464	5,788	4,307	7,945	22.9
South Dakota	510	571	461	620	21.6
Wisconsin	4,042	2,736	2,679	4,099	1.4
South	183,715	117,556	85,498	215,773	17.4
Alabama	5,724	2,225	1,979	5,970	4.3
Arkansas	3,657	2,402	2,088	3,971	8.6
Delaware[a]	1,013	676	406	1,283	26.7
District of Columbia	4,915	3,268	2,837	5,346	8.8
Florida	2,318	645	899	2,064	-11.0
Georgia	17,437	16,611	11,402	22,646	29.9
Kentucky	3,133	2,210	2,160	3,183	1.6
Louisiana	9,177	6,220	6,520	8,877	-3.3
Maryland	9,862	7,715	6,385	11,192	13.5
Mississippi	3,349	1,657	1,528	3,478	3.9
North Carolina	7,559	9,148	6,824	9,883	30.7
Oklahoma	1,993	1,990	747	3,236	62.4
South Carolina	3,386	1,129	972	3,543	4.6
Tennessee	10,511	5,914	5,098	11,327	7.8
Texas	91,294	46,476	28,044	109,726	20.2
Virginia	7,444	8,790	7,186	9,048	21.5
West Virginia	943	480	423	1,000	6.0
West	85,144	110,207	96,049	99,302	16.6
Alaska[a]	533	542	507	568	6.6
Arizona	2,048	4,087	3,424	2,711	32.4
California	57,515	91,379	81,332	67,562	17.5
Colorado	1,974	2,149	1,727	2,396	21.4
Hawaii	1,287	527	389	1,425	10.7
Idaho	238	275	270	243	2.1
Montana	752	406	347	811	7.8
Nevada	2,417	1,620	1,187	2,850	17.9
New Mexico[a]	1,151	1,277	1,204	1,224	6.3
Oregon	5,794	5,805	3,576	8,023	38.5
Utah	1,277	1,244	960	1,561	22.2
Washington	9,832	741	958	9,615	-2.2
Wyoming	326	155	168	313	-4.0

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Maine eliminated parole in 1976. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

[a]Estimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 15.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Probation and Parole 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133285 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.94

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1979-90

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1979	138
1980	136
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147
1984	155
1985	158
1986	184
1987	201
1988	224
1989	248
1990	287

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of adult residents. Rates for 1979 and 1980 presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK were based on the number of inhabitants and thus are not comparable to the data presented here. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 15.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Probation and Parole 1982***, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; ***1983***, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2; ***1984***, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; ***1985***, Bulletin NCJ-103683, p. 3; ***1986***, Bulletin NCJ-108012, p. 3; ***1987***, Bulletin NCJ-113948, p.3; ***1988***, Bulletin NCJ-119970, p. 3; ***1989***, Bulletin NCJ-125833, p. 3; and ***1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133285, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.95

Sentenced prisoners admitted to State institutions for violations of parole or other conditional release

By whether a new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and State, 1991

Region and State	Total	Parole violators					Other conditional release violators				
		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed	
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	142,100	63,306	33,852	2,147	25,550	1,757	78,794	22,744	1,436	50,142	4,472
State institutions, total	142,100	63,306	33,852	2,147	25,550	1,757	78,794	22,744	1,436	50,142	4,472
Northeast	14,246	9,024	1,347	20	7,226	431	5,222	226	26	4,583	387
Connecticut[a]	4,711	70	3	0	66	1	4,641	159	23	4,098	361
Maine	215	2	1	0	1	0	213	10	0	192	11
Massachusetts[b,c]	1,536	1,536	NA	NA	1,439	97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	136	136	NA	NA	130	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	2,410	2,378	486	3	1,790	99	32	NA	NA	31	1
New York	3,284	3,058	NA	NA	2,857	201	226	NA	NA	213	13
Pennsylvania	1,690	1,690	811	12	842	25	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island[a,d]	187	77	15	5	56	1	110	57	3	49	1
Vermont[a]	77	77	31	0	45	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	17,571	11,542	4,809	262	6,114	357	6,029	2,890	140	2,782	217
Illinois[b,d]	3,995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,995	2,282	94	1,551	68
Indiana[b]	409	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	409	381	28	NA	NA
Iowa[b]	796	619	345	9	251	14	177	51	4	116	6
Kansas	1,305	998	247	9	698	44	307	49	13	205	40
Michigan[b]	3,381	3,381	1,639	85	1,570	87	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	646	646	169	4	439	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	2,278	2,278	1,034	110	1,073	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	328	328	NA	NA	295	33	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	43	26	NA	NA	23	3	17	NA	NA	17	0
Ohio[d]	3,476	2,792	1,270	40	1,417	65	684	NA	NA	585	99
South Dakota	166	140	6	0	128	6	26	2	0	21	3
Wisconsin	748	334	99	5	220	10	414	125	1	287	1
South	43,598	35,833	26,422	1,775	7,122	514	7,765	4,461	249	2,716	339
Alabama	1,734	1,441	124	12	1,237	68	293	282	11	NA	NA
Arkansas	1,218	1,116	225	8	842	41	102	59	5	36	2
Delaware[a,d]	34	18	16	2	NA	NA	16	15	1	NA	NA
District of Columbia[a,d]	2,337	2,038	1,363	98	577	NA	299	238	NA	61	NA
Florida[b]	2,981	246	47	5	192	2	2,735	790	68	1,625	252
Georgia[b]	3,531	3,531	3,064	185	246	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	1,289	1,178	124	7	972	75	111	10	2	90	9
Louisiana[d]	3,174	2,645	793	52	1,626	174	529	74	8	415	32
Maryland[c]	1,422	1,422	1,039	46	323	14	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	474	470	311	18	130	11	4	1	0	3	0
North Carolina[d]	3,320	3,320	3,156	164	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma[d]	229	229	22	1	180	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	1,518	667	109	7	507	44	851	338	16	454	43
Tennessee[c,d]	2,209	1,879	1,762	117	NA	NA	330	283	47	NA	NA
Texas[b]	16,378	14,117	13,120	997	NA	NA	2,261	2,176	85	NA	NA
Virginia	1,649	1,488	1,129	55	282	22	161	122	6	32	1
West Virginia	101	28	18	1	8	1	73	73	0	0	0
West	66,685	6,907	1,274	90	5,088	455	59,778	15,167	1,021	40,061	3,529
Alaska[a]	316	316	7	0	303	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona[b]	1,283	150	5	0	107	38	1,133	98	2	925	108
California[b]	57,737	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57,737	14,994	1,016	38,408	3,319
Colorado[d]	699	665	182	8	434	41	34	0	0	32	2
Hawaii[a,c]	901	482	5	1	420	56	419	3	0	367	49
Idaho	280	121	11	3	100	7	159	72	2	76	9
Montana	120	120	19	1	96	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	699	699	100	8	571	20	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	444	429	NA	NA	404	25	15	NA	NA	5	10
Oregon[d]	2,694	2,694	750	56	1,704	184	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	875	875	115	11	681	68	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	606	325	70	2	247	6	281	0	1	248	32
Wyoming[b]	31	31	10	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.33. Admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1991. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[b]All data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

[c]Numbers for admission categories are estimated.

[d]Counts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 70.

Table 6.96

Entries to parole supervision from prisons in 34 States

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race[b]			Hispanic[d]
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other[c]	
Number of entries	194,334	177,352	16,934	80,382	94,131	1,608	29,578
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	24.3	25.2	15.3	22.4	26.4	31.0	20.5
Homicide	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.7	4.9	2.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.7
Murder	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.0
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7
Negligent manslaughter	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.8	2.1	0.6
Unspecified homicide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(e)
Kidnaping	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3
Rape	1.7	1.8	0.2	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.4
Other sexual assault	2.4	2.6	0.3	3.9	1.2	2.6	1.7
Robbery	10.5	10.9	6.0	6.8	13.7	8.4	9.1
Assault	6.1	6.2	4.5	5.7	6.6	10.1	5.1
Other violent	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4
Property offenses	35.3	35.1	37.6	40.2	32.0	39.9	27.1
Burglary	16.2	17.2	5.8	19.1	13.6	19.4	15.3
Larceny-theft	9.2	8.5	15.9	9.4	9.5	9.6	6.1
Motor vehicle theft	2.6	2.8	0.9	2.8	2.4	3.7	2.7
Arson	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4
Fraud	4.4	3.5	13.0	5.8	3.6	4.6	1.4
Stolen property	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.0
Other property	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.2
Drug offenses	30.0	29.0	40.3	22.9	34.3	16.1	42.1
Possession	8.9	8.6	12.3	5.6	11.3	3.2	8.3
Trafficking	17.4	17.1	21.2	12.9	19.5	8.9	28.1
Other drug	3.7	3.4	6.8	4.4	3.5	4.0	5.6
Public-order offenses	9.1	9.5	5.5	12.8	6.5	11.7	8.9
Weapons	1.8	2.0	0.5	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.9
Driving while intoxicated	3.7	3.9	1.4	6.8	1.1	6.0	6.0
Other public-order	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.6	3.2	3.7	1.0
Other offenses	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.4

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Data on offense distribution were reported for 99.9 percent of the 194,411 State parole entries who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[c]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and others.
[d]Includes persons of all races.
[e]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 35.

Table 6.97

Parole discharges in 27 States

By method of parole discharge, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1991[a]

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race[b]			Hispanic[d]
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other[c]	
Number of discharges	181,720	165,141	16,567	83,479	79,759	1,036	34,761
All methods	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Successful completion	40.9	40.8	41.8	43.1	37.9	38.6	36.2
Absconder	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.3
Return to jail or prison[e]	56.6	56.7	56.5	54.6	59.4	58.9	61.9
Transfer	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Death	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Data were reported for 97.3 percent of the 186,789 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole." For methodology and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[c]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and others.
[d]Includes persons of all races.
[e]Includes those returned to prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation or new charge.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 41.

Table 6.98

Parole discharges in 27 States

By offense and type of discharge, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Type of discharge							
			Successful completion of term	Absconder	Return to prison with: New sentence	Return to prison with: Parole revocation	Return to prison with: Revocation pending	Transfer	Death	Other
All offenses	171,934	100 %	43.1 %	0.7 %	13.7 %	19.6 %	21.0 %	0.2 %	1.1 %	0.5 %
Violent offenses	44,974	100	46.1	0.7	11.4	21.4	18.1	0.2	1.4	0.6
Homicide	4,348	100	55.5	0.3	8.2	18.8	13.7	0.6	2.3	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,580	100	47.7	0.4	11.4	20.5	16.4	0.6	2.4	0.7
Murder	1,901	100	47.3	0.5	9.3	22.8	16.0	0.8	2.5	0.8
Nonnegligent manslaughter	679	100	48.9	0.0	17.2	14.0	17.4	0.1	2.1	0.3
Negligent manslaughter	1,504	100	66.0	0.2	3.9	16.2	11.6	0.5	1.0	0.5
Unspecified homicide	264	100	72.0	0.4	2.3	16.3	0.0	0.4	8.3	0.4
Kidnaping	859	100	46.6	0.9	8.8	18.4	23.9	0.3	0.2	0.8
Rape	3,332	100	51.4	0.8	5.9	24.3	16.1	0.2	0.8	0.5
Other sexual assault	3,701	100	60.7	0.2	5.0	16.3	16.3	0.1	0.9	0.4
Robbery	21,679	100	39.8	0.8	15.0	23.6	18.2	0.2	1.7	0.8
Assault	10,309	100	47.7	0.9	9.8	18.9	21.1	0.2	1.0	0.5
Other violent	746	100	57.4	1.5	8.0	19.0	12.9	0.1	0.8	0.3
Property offenses	66,164	100	41.5	0.7	14.3	22.3	19.5	0.3	1.0	0.5
Burglary	31,755	100	39.6	0.7	13.6	24.0	20.2	0.2	1.0	0.5
Larceny-theft	18,524	100	39.7	0.7	16.8	19.6	21.6	0.3	0.8	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	5,546	100	33.4	0.5	20.8	19.9	23.7	0.2	0.8	0.5
Arson	1,011	100	54.1	0.4	5.5	22.4	15.8	0.3	1.1	0.4
Fraud	6,446	100	54.3	0.8	7.8	21.5	13.4	0.4	1.3	0.5
Stolen property	2,088	100	53.5	0.1	12.5	28.1	3.4	0.9	1.2	0.3
Other property	794	100	58.3	0.6	4.7	23.9	10.8	0.0	1.6	0.0
Drug offenses	44,964	100	42.0	0.5	14.5	15.4	25.8	0.2	1.1	0.4
Possession	8,784	100	53.0	0.9	9.3	22.9	11.5	0.2	1.9	0.4
Trafficking	24,685	100	43.2	0.5	15.4	15.2	24.0	0.1	1.1	0.5
Other drug	11,495	100	31.0	0.3	16.6	10.1	40.6	0.5	0.7	0.3
Public-order offenses	11,765	100	50.8	1.5	14.5	15.4	15.9	0.2	1.1	0.6
Weapons	4,212	100	41.8	0.4	21.5	14.2	20.3	0.1	1.1	0.6
Driving while intoxicated	3,424	100	56.6	0.2	14.5	11.7	15.6	(b)	1.2	0.1
Other public-order	4,129	100	55.1	3.7	7.5	19.8	11.6	0.4	0.9	1.0
Other offenses	4,067	100	26.9	0.4	19.9	14.3	37.1	0.2	0.5	0.6

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Data on type of parole discharge and most serious offense were reported for 92.0 percent of the 186,789 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 43.

Table 6.99

Prisoners granted parole by the U.S. Parole Commission

By region, fiscal years 1977-93

	Total		Northeast		Southeast		North Central		South Central		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977	3,746	44.1 %	664	43.9 %	1,106	55.1 %	864	41.7 %	593	41.9 %	519	35.2 %
1978	5,260	54.3	861	50.7	1,322	55.7	1,330	59.9	683	45.9	1,064	55.7
1979	6,427	65.8	1,113	60.3	1,727	71.4	1,564	71.3	939	59.8	1,084	62.3
1980	6,722	69.7	1,149	63.8	1,988	74.1	1,354	72.0	977	67.2	1,254	68.7
1981	5,436	64.8	1,072	64.0	1,608	68.3	1,066	65.9	939	65.9	751	57.0
1982	5,283	64.0	1,063	67.3	1,401	62.7	1,130	65.9	983	63.3	706	59.8
1983	6,214	64.0	1,125	64.3	1,663	64.3	1,237	63.2	1,426	66.2	763	60.4
1984	6,073	63.4	1,414	67.7	1,461	63.5	1,133	59.3	1,331	63.8	734	61.2
1985	5,667	59.0	1,223	61.8	1,380	60.2	1,078	53.6	1,280	61.5	706	56.7
1986	6,788	60.5	1,576	61.7	1,746	66.1	1,196	54.3	1,598	64.3	672	50.6
1987	7,561	62.9	1,487	59.7	1,982	69.6	1,383	58.3	1,925	66.8	784	54.4
1988	7,773	62.4	1,653	63.2	2,079	71.9	1,337	55.3	1,793	64.6	911	52.0
1989	7,718	65.8	1,990	71.5	2,126	72.3	1,251	58.9	1,565	66.4	786	51.3
1990	6,537	66.4	1,750	74.2	1,770	71.7	1,065	60.3	1,263	65.6	689	51.7
1991	5,459	69.3	1,000	72.2	1,845	75.7	933	67.5	982	67.5	699	57.2
1992	3,761	65.1	1,501 [a]	66.9 [a]	X	X	1,052 [b]	66.4	1,208 [b]	62.1 [b]	X	X
1993	3,425	69.8	1,372 [a]	73.5 [a]	X	X	924 [b]	67.7	1,129 [b]	67.5 [b]	X	X

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over approximately 20,000 Federal parolees. These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The "percent" column refers to inmates who were granted parole as a proportion of the total number of inmates considered for parole. The Source notes, "while the percentage granted parole has traditionally served as an indicator of paroling policy, it has several limitations. First, it is affected by changes in types of offenders entering the system. For example, the rate of parole grants for auto thieves (whose number entering the Federal system had declined over the years) may not be the same as for narcotics dealers (whose number has risen). Second, the measure may be affected by changes in sentencing practices" (Source, ***October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993***, p. 11). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions.

For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 4.

[a]The Commission modified its regional operation by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region.

[b]The Commission modified its regional operation by closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously serviced by the Western region.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, ***Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978***, p. 18, Tables 11-A and 11-B; ***October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980***, p. 21, Tables 11-A and 11-B (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 3, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, ***Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 9; ***Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991***, p. 11; ***October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993***, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.100

Entries to Federal parole supervision

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race[b]			Hispanic[d]
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other[c]	
Number of parole entries	7,219	6,644	575	5,111	1,919	189	1,260
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	14.5	15.2	7.0	10.0	23.4	47.1	5.4
Homicide	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	12.7	0.2
Kidnaping	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6
Rape	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	5.8	0.1
Other sexual assault	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.4	0.0
Robbery	9.1	9.5	5.2	6.9	15.7	2.1	2.9
Assault	3.3	3.5	0.9	1.9	5.5	19.0	1.6
Other violent	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property offenses	22.4	21.3	34.6	21.5	25.4	16.4	5.5
Fraud offenses	15.1	14.2	25.2	15.5	14.4	9.0	3.7
Embezzlement	1.1	0.7	5.2	1.0	1.1	2.1	0.4
Fraud	11.7	11.3	15.8	12.6	9.6	6.9	2.4
Forgery	1.4	1.2	3.1	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.5
Counterfeiting	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
Nonfraud offenses	7.3	7.1	9.4	5.9	10.9	7.4	1.7
Burglary	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.0
Larceny-theft	3.5	3.2	7.3	2.2	6.9	3.2	1.2
Arson	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2
Motor vehicle theft	1.3	1.4	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.1
Other property	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.6	0.3
Drug offenses	48.6	48.5	50.1	52.3	41.0	28.0	77.1
Possession	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Trafficking	26.2	26.0	28.3	28.2	21.7	16.4	45.6
Other drug	22.3	22.4	21.6	23.9	19.2	11.1	31.3
Public-order offenses	14.1	14.6	8.3	16.0	9.7	8.5	11.6
Regulatory offenses	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.6
Nonregulatory public-order	13.2	13.7	7.5	14.8	9.3	8.5	11.0
Weapons	4.5	4.8	1.0	4.3	5.2	2.6	3.7
Immigration	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.7
Tax law violations	2.0	2.0	1.2	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.5
Racketeering and extortion	3.5	3.6	2.3	4.4	1.2	2.1	2.1
Other public-order	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	3.7	2.0
Other offenses	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4

Note: See Note, table 6.60. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[c]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and others.
[d]Includes persons of all races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 81.

Table 6.101

Federal parole discharges

By method of parole discharge, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1991[a]

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race[b]			Hispanic[d]
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other[c]	
Number of discharges	7,012	6,392	620	4,841	2,014	147	889
All methods	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Successful completion	63.8	63.1	70.5	70.0	48.4	68.7	61.5
Unsuccessful, returned to prison[e]	21.8	22.2	17.9	15.3	37.5	19.7	20.7
Death	1.7	1.8	0.2	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.8
Other	12.6	12.7	11.3	13.1	11.6	10.9	15.9

Note: See Note, table 6.60. Data on race and Hispanic origin were reported for 99.9 percent of the 7,012 Federal parole discharges. For methodology and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[c]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and others.
[d]Includes persons of all races.
[e]Includes those returned to prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 88.

Table 6.102

Federal parole discharges

By offense and type of discharge, United States, 1991[a]

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Type of discharge		
			Successful completion of term	Unsuccessful completion of term	Death
All offenses	6,118	100 %	73.1 %	25.0 %	1.9 %
Violent offenses	951	100	47.5	49.1	3.4
Homicide	7	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Kidnaping	39	100	56.4	43.6	0.0
Rape	33	100	60.6	39.4	0.0
Robbery	798	100	44.4	52.3	3.4
Assault	66	100	69.7	22.7	7.6
Other violent	8	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Property offenses	1,657	100	75.0	23.1	1.9
Fraud offenses	993	100	80.3	18.0	1.7
Embezzlement	346	100	91.3	8.1	0.6
Fraud	328	100	85.7	12.8	1.5
Forgery	250	100	60.0	37.2	2.8
Counterfeiting	69	100	72.5	23.2	4.3
Nonfraud offenses	664	100	67.2	30.7	2.1
Burglary	107	100	51.4	45.8	2.8
Larceny-theft	448	100	66.5	31.5	2.0
Arson	4	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Motor vehicle theft	100	100	85.0	13.0	2.0
Other property	5	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Drug offenses	2,639	100	79.0	19.4	1.6
Possession	26	100	84.6	15.4	0.0
Trafficking	2,345	100	79.1	19.2	1.7
Other drug	268	100	77.6	22.0	0.4
Public-order offenses	833	100	79.4	19.1	1.6
Regulatory offenses	18	100	83.3	16.7	0.0
Nonregulatory public-order	815	100	79.3	19.1	1.6
Weapons	325	100	72.3	25.5	2.2
Immigration	77	100	75.3	24.7	0.0
Tax law violations	104	100	94.2	4.8	1.0
Racketeering and extortion	134	100	92.5	6.0	1.5
Other public-order	175	100	74.9	23.4	1.7
Other offenses	38	100	81.6	13.2	5.3

Note: See Note, table 6.60. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

[a]Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b]Figure not computed because there were fewer than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 90.

Table 6.103

Federal parolees terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1990

Most serious offense	Number of probationers terminating probation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:						
				Technical violations[a]				
		Total	No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime[b]	Administrative case closures
All offenses	14,981	100 %	61.4 %	7.5 %	2.4 %	10.1 %	10.5 %	8.1 %
Violent offenses	1,786	100	44.7	11.6	4.1	15.1	20.0	4.5
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	79	100	45.6	3.8	1.3	15.2	22.8	11.4
Negligent manslaughter	22	100	72.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	22.7	0.0
Assault	150	100	61.3	7.3	2.7	12.7	13.3	2.7
Robbery	1,346	100	40.1	13.8	4.3	16.5	21.1	4.2
Rape	57	100	61.4	1.8	1.8	7.0	22.8	5.3
Other sex offenses[c]	60	100	78.3	1.7	3.3	1.7	6.7	8.3
Kidnaping	66	100	45.5	7.6	7.6	13.6	21.2	4.5
Threats against the President	6	100	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Property offenses	3,371	100	60.3	7.1	3.4	12.2	11.0	5.9
Fraudulent offenses	2,058	100	65.5	6.6	2.8	10.5	8.2	6.4
Embezzlement	229	100	82.5	3.5	0.9	5.7	3.1	4.4
Fraud[e]	1,148	100	69.9	2.8	2.5	10.3	7.8	6.7
Forgery	523	100	52.6	15.3	4.2	12.4	10.5	5.0
Counterfeiting	158	100	51.9	10.1	2.5	12.7	10.8	12.0
Other offenses	1,313	100	52.2	7.9	4.5	14.8	15.5	5.1
Burglary	168	100	39.3	12.5	6.0	16.1	22.6	3.6
Larceny[f]	780	100	48.7	9.9	4.0	16.4	15.8	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	189	100	63.0	1.6	5.8	10.1	14.3	5.3
Arson	13	100	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Transportation of stolen property	148	100	68.2	1.4	4.1	11.5	8.8	6.1
Other property offenses[g]	15	100	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Drug offenses	7,697	100	64.9	7.5	1.4	8.2	8.3	9.6
Trafficking	7,373	100	64.8	7.7	1.4	8.0	8.5	9.6
Possession and other	324	100	68.8	4.3	1.2	12.3	4.6	8.6
Public-order offenses	2,126	100	64.0	4.9	2.9	9.3	9.4	9.5
Regulatory offenses	305	100	73.8	2.3	0.7	6.6	6.2	10.5
Other offenses	1,821	100	62.3	5.4	3.3	9.8	9.9	9.3
Weapons	653	100	56.2	9.2	2.0	12.1	14.7	5.8
Immigration offenses	505	100	53.7	2.8	6.9	10.1	7.1	19.4
Tax law violations including tax fraud	154	100	92.9	0.6	0.0	1.9	1.9	2.6
Bribery	31	100	83.9	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.7
Perjury	25	100	76.0	4.0	0.0	8.0	4.0	8.0
National defense	9	100	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Escape	155	100	47.1	10.3	6.5	18.1	12.9	5.2
Racketeering and extortion	212	100	81.1	2.4	0.0	--	--	--
Gambling offenses	11	100	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Liquor offenses	0	100	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
Mail or transport of obscene material	3	100	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Traffic offenses	50	100	80.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	6.0
Migratory birds	2	100	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Other	11	100	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

Note: See Note, table 6.6. Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated parole supervision in 1990 was 14,898. Due to changes in the counting of terminations, these data are not directly comparable to prior years. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[a]Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.
[b]Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.
[c]May include some non-violent offenses.
[d]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.
[e]Excludes tax fraud.
[f]Excludes transportation of stolen property.
[g]Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.
[h]No cases of this type occurred in the data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 51.

Table 6.104

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities

By cause of death, sex, region, and State, 1991

Region and State	Total		Illness or natural cause		AIDS		Suicide		Accidental self-injury, male[d]	Execution, male[a]	Caused by another, male[a]	Unspecified cause	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female
United States, total	1,802	54	787	26	506	14	88	1	35	17	55	314	13
State institutions, total	1,802	54	787	26	506	14	88	1	35	17	55	314	13
Northeast	594	18	185	4	304	11	13	0	10	0	16	66	3
Connecticut[b]	72	3	NA	NA	11	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	61	3
Maine	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
Massachusetts[c]	27	0	14	0	8	0	3	0	1	X	1	0	0
New Hampshire	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
New Jersey	94	2	27	2	66	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	306	12	82	1	199	11	6	0	7	X	11	1	0
Pennsylvania	82	1	54	1	19	0	3	0	2	0	1	3	0
Rhode Island[b]	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	1	0
Vermont[b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Midwest	231	5	171	5	20	0	19	0	3	3	9	6	0
Illinois[c]	54	1	34	1	10	0	2	0	1	0	5	2	0
Indiana[c]	27	0	20	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa[c]	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	2	0
Kansas	10	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	X	1	1	0
Michigan[c]	55	1	49	1	X	X	3	0	0	X	2	1	0
Minnesota	10	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	X	1	0	0
Missouri	20	0	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Ohio	38	3	33	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
South	743	25	302	13	138	2	24	1	19	14	14	232	9
Alabama	48	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	4
Arkansas	21	1	15	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
Delaware[b]	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	0	0
Florida[c]	124	2	62	1	50	1	3	0	4	3	2	0	0
Georgia[c]	59	3	38	3	13	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	0
Kentucky	22	0	16	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Louisiana	34	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	33	1
Maryland	40	2	22	1	13	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	15	1	11	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	44	2	23	2	14	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0
Oklahoma	30	2	21	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
South Carolina	48	1	27	1	12	0	2	0	5	1	1	0	0
Tennessee	36	1	28	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Texas[c]	111	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	88	0
Virginia	101	5	31	1	8	0	1	0	1	2	1	57	4
West Virginia	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
West	234	6	129	4	44	1	32	0	3	0	16	10	1
Alaska[b]	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
Arizona[c]	32	2	16	2	4	0	3	0	2	0	4	3	0
California[c]	132	3	76	2	37	1	15	0	0	0	4	0	0
Colorado	10	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hawaii[b]	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Idaho	7	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Nevada	9	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Mexico	4	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	4	1
Oregon	15	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Utah	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Washington	9	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming[c]	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1991. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]There were no female deaths due to accidental self-injury, execution, or caused by another during 1991.

[b]Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[c]All data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 71.

Table 6.105

AIDS-related deaths among State prisoners

By sex, and region and State, 1991

Region and State	Total deaths	AIDS-related deaths			AIDS-related deaths as a percent of all deaths
		Total	Male	Female	
U.S., total[a]	1,863	528	513	15	28 3 %
Northeast	612	315	304	11	51.5
Connecticut	75	11	11	0	14.7
Maine	4	0	X	X	0
Massachusetts	27	8	8	0	29.6
New Hampshire	6	0	X	X	0
New Jersey	96	66	66	0	68.8
New York	318	210	199	11	66.0
Pennsylvania	83	19	19	0	22.9
Rhode Island	3	1	1	0	(b)
Vermont	0	X	X	X	0
Midwest	236	20	20	0	8.5
Illinois	55	10	10	0	18.2
Indiana	27	5	5	0	18.5
Iowa	3	0	X	X	0
Kansas	10	2	2	0	20.0
Michigan	56	NA	NA	NA	X
Minnesota	10	0	X	X	0
Missouri	20	0	X	X	0
Nebraska	2	0	X	X	0
North Dakota	0	X	X	X	0
Ohio	41	2	2	0	4.9
South Dakota	7	0	X	X	0
Wisconsin	5	1	1	0	(b)
South	775	148	145	3	19.1
Alabama	52	0	X	X	0
Arkansas	22	1	1	0	4.5
Delaware	6	2	2	0	(b)
Florida	133	59	57	2	44.4
Georgia	62	13	13	0	21.0
Kentucky	22	2	2	0	9.1
Louisiana	35	0	X	X	0
Maryland	42	14	13	1	33.3
Mississippi	16	1	1	0	6.3
North Carolina	46	14	14	0	30.4
Oklahoma	32	3	3	0	9.4
South Carolina	49	12	12	0	24.5
Tennessee	37	1	1	0	2.7
Texas	111	18	18	0	16.2
Virginia	106	8	8	0	7.5
West Virginia	4	0	X	X	0
West	240	45	44	1	18.8
Alaska	1	0	X	X	0
Arizona	34	4	4	0	11.8
California	135	38	37	1	28.1
Colorado	10	1	1	0	10.0
Hawaii	2	1	1	0	(b)
Idaho	7	1	1	0	(b)
Montana	8	0	X	X	0
Nevada	9	0	X	X	0
New Mexico	5	0	X	X	0
Oregon	15	0	X	X	0
Utah	4	0	X	X	0
Washington	9	0	X	X	0
Wyoming	1	0	X	X	0

Note: See Note, table 6.50.

[a]The Federal Bureau of Prisons and the departments of corrections for the District of Columbia and Michigan did not report whether prisoners died from AIDS-related causes.
[b]Not calculated on fewer than 10 deaths.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***HIV in U.S. Prisons and Jails***, Special Report NCJ-143292 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1993), p. 4.

Table 6.106

Deaths and assaults among inmates and staff in State and Federal prisons

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1992 and 1993

Jurisdiction	Inmates killed by inmates		Assaults on staff by inmates resulting in injury		Assaults on inmates by inmates resulting in injury		Inmate suicides	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
Alabama	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Alaska	0	0	5	7	NA	NA	3	2
Arkansas	2	0	11	56	44	47	1	1
Connecticut	0	1	46	43	1,434	1,484	3	1
Delaware	0	0	37	37	99	105	2	2
District of Columbia	0	4	11	29	38	34	0	0
Florida	NA	NA	801	925	1,407	1,637	6	5
Hawaii	1	0	22	33	138	195	1	0
Idaho	0	0	3	3	22	22	0	0
Illinois	1	3	49	56	56	58	3	4
Kansas	1	0	35	18	70	49	0	0
Kentucky	1	1	29	29	15	14	1	2[a]
Louisiana	0	1	1	4	29	15	4	1
Maine	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Maryland	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3
Minnesota	0	0	10	13	28	26	1	0
Mississippi	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Missouri	0	0	271	239	240	253	2	1
Montana	0	0	1	0	5	8	0	0
Nebraska	0	1	17	9	15	7	1	1
New Hampshire	0	0	24	8	62	44	0	0
New Jersey	1	1	134	126	75	73	2	3
New Mexico	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
New York	4	3	1,035	995	1,120	1,129	9	8
North Carolina	1	0	101	158	221	243	4	3
North Dakota	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Ohio	1	9	290	160	NA	348	2	8
Oklahoma	3	1	65	79	57	36	3	4
Oregon	0	0	0	1	103	103	2	3
Pennsylvania	2	3	33	48[b]	44	36	5	3
Rhode Island	0	0	12	29	(c)	(c)	2	3
South Carolina	1	1	233	253	330	365	2	1
South Dakota	0	1	4	9	14	9	0	1
Tennessee	3	3	65	77	68	101	2	1
Texas	1	2	368	352	367	431	7	17
Utah	0	0	8	9	95	117	0	2
Vermont	0	0	7[d]	8[d]	57[d]	40[d]	0	1
Virginia	0	3	85	53	95	97	2	4
Washington	1	0	27	18	25	26	3	0
West Virginia	1	0	15[d]	15[d]	50[d]	50[d]	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	31	22	NA	193	3	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4	7	529	906	620	823	8	8

Note: See Note, table 6.88. In 1992, one staff member in Ohio was killed by an inmate; two inmates were killed by staff, one each in Louisiana and New York; and one inmate in Vermont died of asphyxiation after use of force by staff. In 1993, two staff members were killed by inmates, one each in Kansas and Ohio, and one inmate in Alabama was killed by a staff member.

[a]One in an institution and one while on furlough.
[b]Battery.
[c]50 to 100, estimated.
[d]Estimated.

Source: CEGA Publishing, ***Corrections Compendium*** (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June 1994), pp. 14-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.107

Number of inmates/residents in State and Federal correctional facilities

By status, 1990

Status	Number of inmates		
	Total[a]	State confinement	Federal confinement
Inmate deaths[b]			
Total	1,729	1,521	165
Illness/natural cause (excluding AIDS)	992	868	105
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)[c]	470	420	45
Suicide	134	119	11
Homicide by other inmate(s)	65	57	3
Homicide-other	11	6	1
Accidents	40	35	0
Other causes	17	16	0
Inmates receiving regularly scheduled furloughs[d]	28,849	25,192	3,657
Inmates receiving emergency furloughs[d]	7,319	6,773	546
Inmates housed under sentence of death[e]	2,368	2,368	0
Non-U.S. citizen inmates[e]	25,250	15,044	10,162
Inmates under age 18[e]	3,600	3,509	39
Female inmates known to be pregnant[e]	807	720	65

Note: See Note, table 6.38.

[a]Includes residents of community-based facilities, not shown separately.
[b]July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990.
[c]Includes AIDS mortalities resulting from pneumocystic carinii pneumonia (PCP), Kaposi's sarcoma, and other AIDS-related diseases.
[d]July 1, 1989 to June 29, 1990.
[e]On June 29, 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990***, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 6.108

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, on Apr. 20, 1994

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States[a]	2,848	1,423	1,138	208	50	20	9
Federal statutes	5	1	3	1	0	0	0
U.S. military	8	1	6	0	0	1	0
Alabama	122	68 [b,c]	52 [b,d]	1	0	1	0
Arizona	119	80 [d,e,f]	14 [g]	20 [d,f]	4	0	1
Arkansas	41	24	15 [f]	1	1 [f]	0	0
California	383	166 [b,h]	143 [e]	54 [e]	13	6	1
Colorado	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
Delaware	15	7	8	0	0	0	0
Florida	330	184 [g,i,j]	112 [e]	32 [e]	1	1	0
Georgia	109	60	49 [k]	0	0	0	0
Idaho	23	21	0	2 [f]	0	0	0
Illinois	161	52 [e]	98 [b,f]	8 [e]	0	0	3
Indiana	51	31 [f]	19 [f,l]	1	0	0	0
Kansas	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	25	19 [e]	6 [d]	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	42	11	29	2	0	0	0
Maryland	14	3	11	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	52	21 [d,e,f]	31 [k]	0	0	0	0
Missouri	84	47 [m]	33 [f]	1 [e]	1	1	1
Montana	8	6	0	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	10	6	3	0	1	0	0
Nevada	66	36	23 [e,f]	7	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	9	3 [f]	5	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	132	71 [l]	52 [e]	1	4	1	3
Ohio	127	60	62	3	2	0	0
Oklahoma	118	72 [d,f,m]	29 [e]	2	13 [j]	2	0
Oregon	14	12	0	1	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	170	60 [e]	101 [b,f,k]	7	0	2	0
South Carolina	55	27 [d]	27 [d]	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	100	65 [e]	31 [f]	1	2	1	0
Texas	386	167 [d,m]	150 [b,n]	60 [j]	5	4	0
Utah	11	8	2	1	0	0	0
Virginia	46	24 [d]	22 [d]	0	0	0	0
Washington	13	9	3	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Apr. 20, 1994, 37 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws; and 34 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 20, 1994, an estimated 1,379 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on grounds other than constitutional. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and May 30, 1990, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional.

[a]Detail will not add to total because inmates sentenced to death in more than one State are listed in the respective State totals, but each is counted only once at the national level.
[b]Includes two females.
[c]Includes three males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.
[d]Includes one male who was a juvenile at the time of his offense.
[e]Includes one female.
[f]Includes one male sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.
[g]Includes two males sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.
[h]Includes three males sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.
[i]Includes four females.
[j]Includes four males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.
[k]Includes two males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.
[l]Includes one female sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.
[m]Includes three females.
[n]Includes six males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.109

Prisoners under sentence of death

By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1992

Total number	2,575
Sex	
Male	98.6 %
Female	1.4
Race	
White	58.6
Black	40.0
Other[a]	1.4
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	7.6
Non-Hispanic	92.4
Age[b]	
17 years or younger	(c)
18 to 19 years	0.4
20 to 24 years	7.3
25 to 29 years	16.4
30 to 34 years	25.5
35 to 39 years	19.8
40 to 44 years	14.2
45 to 49 years	9.2
50 to 54 years	3.8
55 to 59 years	1.5
60 years and older	1.8
Education	
Grade 7 or less	8.0
Grade 8	8.0
Grades 9 to 11	37.0
Grade 12	36.8
College	10.2
Marital status	
Married	27.6
Divorced or separated	22.3
Widowed	2.7
Never married	47.4
Prior felony conviction history	
Prior felony convictions	68.5
No prior felony convictions	31.5
Legal status at time of capital offense	
Charges pending	6.7
Probation	8.9
Parole	20.5
Prison escapee	1.7
Prison inmate	2.8
Other status[d]	1.3
None	58.1

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1992. Data on ethnicity were not reported for 142 prisoners; education, 315 prisoners; marital status, 186 prisoners; prior felony conviction history, 154 prisoners; legal status at time of capital offense, 296 prisoners.

[a]Consists of 23 American Indians and 15 Asians.
[b]The youngest person under sentence of death was a black prisoner in Florida born in April 1975 and sentenced to death in October 1991. The oldest person under sentence of death was a white prisoner in Missouri born in December 1914 and sentenced to death in May 1991.
[c]Less than 0.05 percent.
[d]Includes 9 persons on work release, 4 persons on mandatory conditional release, 3 persons on bail, 2 persons on temporary leave, 2 persons in a halfway house, 1 absconder from bail, 1 person on accelerated rehabilitation, 1 person AWOL from the U.S. Army, 1 person on work furlough, 1 person in jail, 1 person under house arrest, 1 person in a pre-release treatment center, 1 person in a community diversion program, and 1 person in a supervised road gang.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Capital Punishment 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-145031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1992), p. 7, Tables 6 and 7; p. 8, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.110

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1991 and 1992

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1991			Changes during 1992									Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1992		
				Received under sentence of death			Removed from death row (excluding executions)[a]			Executed					
	Total[b]	White	Black	Total[b]	White	Black	Total[b]	White	Black	Total[b]	White	Black	Total[b]	White	Black
United States, total	2,465	1,449	979	265	147	114	124	69	45	31	19	11	2,575	1,508	1,029
Federal[c]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
State	2,464	1,448	979	265	147	114	124	69	45	31	19	11	2,574	1,507	1,029
Northeast	146	57	87	16	3	13	2	0	2	0	0	0	160	60	98
Connecticut	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
Pennsylvania	138	53	83	16	3	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	153	56	95
Midwest	379	184	193	42	23	19	9	4	5	1	1	0	411	202	207
Illinois	132	48	84	16	8	8	3	1	2	0	0	0	145	55	90
Indiana	50	34	16	4	3	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	50	35	15
Missouri	77	45	32	7	3	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	82	47	35
Nebraska	12	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	3
Ohio	108	49	58	14	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	121	56	64
South Dakota	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
South	1,418	844	554	149	79	66	102	56	36	26	15	10	1,439	852	566
Alabama	118	60	57	15	5	9	7	2	5	2	1	1	124	62	60
Arkansas	34	22	12	4	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	1	32	22	10
Delaware	7	3	4	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	2	8
Florida	310	201	109	27	16	11	23	16	7	2	1	1	312	200	112
Georgia	102	54	48	8	4	4	9	4	5	0	0	0	101	54	47
Kentucky	29	23	6	3	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	29	22	7
Louisiana	37	17	20	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	18	26
Maryland	15	1	14	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	15	2	13
Mississippi	47	17	30	4	2	2	9	2	7	0	0	0	42	17	25
North Carolina	73	40	31	22	13	8	18	9	8	1	1	0	76	43	31
Oklahoma	124	83	31	5	2	3	7	6	0	2	1	1	120	78	33
South Carolina	41	20	21	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	41	21	20
Tennessee	97	67	28	7	3	4	5	3	2	0	0	0	99	67	30
Texas	337	210	122	31	19	11	12	7	5	12	6	5	344	216	123
Virginia	47	26	21	7	5	2	1	0	1	4	3	1	49	28	21
West	521	363	145	58	42	16	11	9	2	4	3	1	564	393	158
Arizona	98	86	9	8	7	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	103	90	10
California	300	181	111	37	24	13	4	3	1	1	1	0	332	201	123
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Idaho	21	21	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	0
Montana	6	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0
Nevada	60	41	19	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	41	21
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Oregon	9	8	1	6	6	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	11	11	0
Utah	12	9	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	10	8	2
Washington	10	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	2
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1991 and on Dec. 31, 1992. Some figures shown for yearend 1991 have been revised from previous presentations by the Source. Data for "white" and "black" prisoners include Hispanics.

[a]Includes 5 deaths due to natural causes (1 each in Alabama, California, Florida, Ohio, and Texas) and 2 suicides (1 each in California and Florida).

[b]Totals include persons of other races.

[c]Excludes persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Capital Punishment 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-145031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1992), p. 5.

Table 6.111

Hispanic and female prisoners under sentence of death

By State, 1991 and 1992

	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1991		Received under sentence of death		Death sentence removed[a]		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1992	
	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females
United States, total	185	37	20	6	7	7	196	36
Alabama	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Arizona	20	1	1	0	0	0	21	1
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
California	39	2	8	1	2	0	45	3
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	31	2	1	2	1	1	31	3
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illinois	8	2	1	1	0	0	9	3
Indiana	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Kentucky	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mississippi	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Missouri	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	3
Nevada	7	1	0	0	0	0	7	1
North Carolina	2	5	0	0	0	2	2	3
Ohio	5	3	0	0	0	0	5	3
Oklahoma	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4
Oregon	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	2
South Carolina	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tennessee	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Texas	55	3	6	0	4	0	55	3
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Virginia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Note: See Note, table 6.110.

[a]No females were executed during 1992. Two Hispanics were executed during 1992 in Texas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Capital Punishment 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-145031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1992), p. 6.

Table 6.112

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1991

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total[a]	White	Black
United States	266	163	101
Federal	1	1	-
State	265	162	101
Northeast	21	6	14
Connecticut	2	-	2
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	19	6	12
Vermont	-	-	-
Midwest	37	21	16
Illinois	7	1	6
Indiana	3	2	1
Missouri	13	9	4
Nebraska	1	1	-
Ohio	13	8	5
South Dakota	-	-	-
South	158	104	53
Alabama	6	4	2
Arkansas	2	1	1
Delaware	1	1	-
Florida	45	29	16
Georgia	7	2	5
Kentucky	3	3	-
Louisiana	7	3	4
Maryland	1	1	-
Mississippi	5	3	2
North Carolina	17	10	7
Oklahoma	12	6	5
South Carolina	8	7	1
Tennessee	12	10	2
Texas	26	19	7
Virginia	6	5	1
West	49	31	18
Arizona	13	11	2
California	24	11	13
Colorado	1	1	-
Idaho	2	2	-
Montana	-	-	-
Nevada	4	2	2
New Mexico	-	-	-
Oregon	3	3	-
Utah	1	1	-
Washington	1	-	1
Wyoming	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.109. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]Includes one American Indian (sentenced in Oklahoma) and one Asian (sentenced in Pennsylvania).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 108, 109. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.113

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1991

(- represents zero)

		Age							Legal status at arrest							
									Not under sentence		Under sentence					
	Total	Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other[a]	Not reported
United States, total	266	14	65	61	46	32	41	7	149	12	28	36	6	3	1	31
Federal	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	21	-	3	6	5	3	4	-	7	5	4	4	-	-	-	1
Midwest	37	4	5	5	6	6	7	4	29	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
South	158	9	43	38	27	14	26	1	80	6	22	20	4	2	-	24
West	49	1	14	12	8	8	4	2	32	1	1	9	2	1	1	2

Note: See Note, table 6.109. Of the 37 jurisdictions with a death penalty statute, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wyoming reported receiving no prisoners under sentence of death in 1991. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]"Other" includes mandatory conditional release, bail, temporary leave, work release or furlough, halfway house, house arrest, and jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 108, 109, 114, 115. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.114

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-91

(- represents zero)

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution[a]	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	-	517
1969	143	85	-	575
1970	133	77	-	631
1971	113	102	-	642
1972	83	391	-	334
1973	42	242	-	134
1974	167	57	-	244
1975	322	78	-	488
1976	249	317	-	420
1977	159	155	1	423
1978	209	150	-	482
1979	172	59	2	593
1980	198	100	-	691
1981	245	79	1	856
1982	264	68	2	1,050
1983	259	111	5	1,209
1984	280	63	21	1,405
1985	273	84	18	1,591
1986	297	73	18	1,781
1987	299	90	25	1,984
1988	296	128	11	2,124
1989	251	102	16	2,250
1990	244	108	23	2,356
1991	266	116	14	2,482

Note: See Note, table 6.109. Figures for 1974-81 have been revised from those reported in ***Capital Punishment 1981***, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]Dispositions of death sentences other than by execution included dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Capital Punishment 1984***, NCJ-99562 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), Table 6; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986***, NCJ-111611, Table 7.2; ***1987***, NCJ-118762, Table 7.2; ***1988***, NCJ-124280, Table 7.2; ***1989***, NCJ-130445, Table 7.2; ***1990***, NCJ-135946, Table 7.2; ***1991***, NCJ-142729, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.115

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, region, and jurisdiction, United States, 1991

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	White					Black				
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution[c]	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution[c]	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91
United States	1,368	163	60	7	1,464	940	101	52	7	982
Federal	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
State	1,368	162	60	7	1,463	940	101	52	7	982
Northeast	53	6	2	-	57	80	14	8	-	86
Connecticut	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	4	-	2	-	2	6	-	4	-	2
Pennsylvania	47	6	-	-	53	74	12	4	-	82
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	169	21	5	-	185	191	16	12	1	194
Illinois	47	1	-	-	48	81	6	3	-	84
Indiana	32	2	1	-	33	16	1	1	-	16
Missouri	39	9	3	-	45	32	4	3	1	32
Nebraska	7	1	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	3
Ohio	44	8	1	-	51	59	5	5	-	59
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	801	104	40	7	858	540	53	31	6	556
Alabama	58	4	2	-	60	58	2	2	-	58
Arkansas	21	1	-	-	22	12	1	1	-	12
Delaware	2	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	4
Florida	188	29	12	1	204	103	16	11	1	107
Georgia	53	2	1	-	54	46	5	3	1	47
Kentucky	21	3	-	-	24	6	-	-	-	6
Louisiana	14	3	-	-	17	18	4	1	1	20
Maryland	2	1	2	-	1	15	-	-	-	15
Mississippi	18	3	-	-	21	28	2	-	-	30
North Carolina	45	10	13	1	41	35	7	11	-	31
Oklahoma	80	6	3	-	83	28	5	1	-	32
South Carolina	17	7	2	1	21	23	1	-	-	24
Tennessee	57	10	-	-	67	26	2	-	-	28
Texas	201	19	3	3	214	117	7	1	2	121
Virginia	24	5	2	1	26	21	1	-	1	21
West	345	31	13	-	363	129	18	1	-	146
Arizona	77	11	3	-	85	7	2	-	-	9
California	173	11	2	-	182	99	13	-	-	112
Colorado	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	19	2	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	42	2	3	-	41	17	2	-	-	19
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	8	3	3	-	8	2	-	1	-	1
Utah	8	1	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	3
Washington	8	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	2
Wyoming	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.109. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]One American Indian and one Asian were received from court. Two American Indians and two Asians had their death sentences removed. Twenty-three American Indians and 13 Asians were under a death sentence at yearend.

[b]Hispanics may be of any race. This category does not figure into the total of all prisoners under sentence of death presented in tables 6.109, 6.110, and 6.114.

[c]Dispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutations, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

[d]Two American Indian prisoners in North Carolina had their sentences overturned by an appellate court and were awaiting resentencing. An Asian prisoner in California died of natural causes. An Asian prisoner in Washington had his sentence overturned by an appellate court and was resentenced to life imprisonment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 93, 95. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Other[a]					Hispanic[b]				
Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution[c,d]	Exe-cutions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution[c]	Exe-cutions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91
38	2	4	-	36	171	20	6	1	184
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	2	4	-	36	171	20	6	1	184
1	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	2	15	2	1	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	1	2	-	20	87	13	1	1	98
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	27	5	1	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	2
9	1	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
5	-	-	-	5	51	6	-	1	56
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	2	-	12	66	5	3	-	68
3	-	-	-	3	19	2	2	-	19
8	-	1	-	7	37	2	1	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.116

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1991

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Other status[a]
United States	130	48	21	22	37	2
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	130	48	21	22	37	2
Northeast	10	2	2	3	3	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	6	1	-	2	3	-
Pennsylvania	4	1	2	1	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	18	7	2	6	3	-
Illinois	3	-	-	-	3	-
Indiana	2	1	-	1	-	-
Missouri	7	-	2	5	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	6	6	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	86	32	15	13	24	2
Alabama	4	3	-	1	-	-
Arkansas	1	1	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	25	18	4	2	-	1
Georgia	5	2	1	2	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	2	1	1	-	-	-
Maryland	2	1	-	-	1	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	27	2	1	2	22	-
Oklahoma	4	-	-	3	-	1
South Carolina	3	1	1	1	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	9	2	5	1	1	-
Virginia	4	1	2	1	-	-
West	16	7	2	-	7	-
Arizona	3	2	-	-	1	-
California	3	2	1	-	-	-
Colorado	1	1	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3	1	1	-	1	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	4	-	-	-	4	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	1	-

Note: See Note, table 6.109. This table identifies the 1991 yearend status of persons removed from death row during the year. Disposition is final only for those who are serving reduced sentences, who are deceased, or who have been found not guilty. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]All charges on capital offense dropped.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 118. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.117

Prisoners removed from death row

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1991

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Execution	Death other than execution[a]	Commutation[b]	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed)[c]	Capital sentence and conviction vacated[c]
United States	130	14	7	2	77	29
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	130	14	7	2	77	29
Northeast	10	-	2	-	5	3
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	6	-	-	-	4	2
Pennsylvania	4	-	2	-	1	1
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	18	1	1	1	9	6
Illinois	3	-	-	-	3	-
Indiana	2	-	-	-	1	1
Missouri	7	1	1	-	-	5
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	6	-	-	1	5	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	86	13	2	1	49	20
Alabama	4	-	-	-	2	2
Arkansas	1	-	-	-	1	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	25	2	2	-	16	5
Georgia	5	1	-	1	1	2
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	2	1	-	-	1	-
Maryland	2	-	-	-	1	1
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	27	1	-	-	24	2
Oklahoma	4	-	-	-	-	4
South Carolina	3	1	-	-	-	2
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	9	5	-	-	3	1
Virginia[d]	4	2	-	-	-	1
West	16	-	2	-	14	-
Arizona	3	-	-	-	3	-
California	3	-	1	-	2	-
Colorado	1	-	-	-	1	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3	-	1	-	2	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	4	-	-	-	4	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	-	-	-	1	-
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	1	-

Note: See Note, table 6.109. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]Prisoners died of natural causes in each of the following States: California (1), Florida (2), Missouri (1), and Pennsylvania (2). One prisoner in Nevada committed suicide.

[b]Commutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

[c]Further legal proceedings may have followed the vacating of sentences and of convictions and may have resulted in new sentences of death. Two prisoners in North Carolina had their death sentences overturned and were awaiting resentencing. One prisoner in Washington had his sentence overturned and was resentenced to life imprisonment.

[d]Total for Virginia includes one prisoner who received a conditional pardon from the Governor.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 119. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.118

Prisoners executed

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1992 (aggregate)

Jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977[a]
United States, total	4,047	188
Georgia	381	15
Texas	351	54
New York[b]	329	0
California	293	1
North Carolina	268	5
Florida	199	29
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	166	4
Mississippi	158	4
Louisiana	153	20
Pennsylvania	152	0
Alabama	145	10
Arkansas	122	4
Virginia	109	17
Kentucky	103	0
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	91	1
New Jersey	74	0
Missouri	69	7
Maryland	68	0
Oklahoma	63	3
Washington	47	0
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
West Virginia[b]	40	0
District of Columbia[b]	40	0
Arizona	39	1
Nevada	34	5
Federal system	33	0
Massachusetts[b]	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa[b]	18	0
Utah	17	4
Kansas[b]	15	0
Delaware	13	1
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	8	1
Montana	6	0
Vermont[b]	4	0
Nebraska	4	0
Idaho	3	0
South Dakota	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
Wisconsin[b]	0	0
Rhode Island[b]	0	0
North Dakota[b]	0	0
Minnesota[b]	0	0
Michigan[b]	0	0
Maine[b]	0	0
Hawaii[b]	0	0
Alaska[b]	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.109.

[a]The Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.
[b]State not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Capital Punishment 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-145031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1992), p. 9, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.119

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-91

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930 to 1934	1935 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975 to 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
United States	4,016	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	3	-	1	2	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	3,983	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	3	-	1	2	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Midwest	412	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1
Illinois	91	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Indiana	43	11	20	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	-	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	15	X	-	3	2	5	-	1	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	68	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
Nebraska	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	2,446	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	-	1	-	-	2	5	21	16	18	24	10	13	17	13
Alabama	143	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-
Arkansas	120	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	197	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	3	3	1	2	2	4	2
Georgia	381	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	-	1
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	153	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	8	3	-	1	1
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	158	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
North Carolina	267	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oklahoma	61	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
South Carolina	166	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	339	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	10	6	3	4	4	5
Virginia	105	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West	517	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-
Alaska[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	34	5	3	5	5	9	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-
New Mexico	8	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	-	1	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	16	-	2	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	7	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, there was no death penalty for the entire period covered by the table. Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included as States. For other States, the death penalty may have been abolished or declared unconstitutional, and/or subsequently reinstated. In these cases, an X will appear to indicate years when the death penalty was not in effect. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 133. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.120

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By race and offense, United States, 1930-91

(- represents zero)

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses[a]	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
1930-91	4,016	3,491	455	70	1,845	1,758	48	39	2,129	1,693	405	31	42	40	2	-
1991	14	14	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	23	23	-	-	16	16	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	16	16	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	11	11	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	25	25	-	-	13	13	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	21	21	-	-	13	13	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	-	1	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	-	3	35	26	8	1	-	-	-	-
1959	49	41	8	-	16	15	1	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	-
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	-	-	28	20	7	1	1	1	-	-
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	-	31	22	8	1	-	-	-	-
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	-	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	-	42	32	9	1	-	-	-	-
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	-	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	-	-
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	-	2	2	-	-
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	-	111	89	21	1	-	-	-	-
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	-	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	-	-
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	-	75	52	22	1	1	1	-	-
1944	120	96	24	-	47	45	2	-	70	48	22	-	3	3	-	-
1943	131	118	13	-	54	54	-	-	74	63	11	-	3	1	2	-
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	-	-	-	-
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	-	63	46	16	1	1	1	-	-
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	-	-	-	-
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	-	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	-	-
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	-	-
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	-	74	62	11	1	4	4	-	-
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	-	2	2	-	-
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	-	3	3	-	-
1934	168	154	14	-	65	64	1	-	102	89	13	-	1	1	-	-
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	-	-
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	-	-	75	63	10	2	3	3	-	-
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	-	72	57	14	1	4	4	-	-
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	-	-	65	57	6	2	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.119. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

[a]Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.121

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1992

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arkansas[a,b]	Alabama	Arizona	Montana[a]	Idaho[a]
Colorado[a,c]	Arkansas[a,b]	California	New Hampshire[a,d]	Utah[a]
Delaware	Connecticut	Colorado[a,c]	Washington[a]	
Idaho[a]	Florida	Maryland		
Illinois	Georgia	Mississippi[a,f]		
Louisiana[a,e]	Indiana	Missouri[a]		
Mississippi[a,f]	Kentucky	North Carolina[a]		
Missouri[a]	Louisiana[a,e]			
Montana[a]	Nebraska			
Nevada	Ohio			
New Hampshire[a,d]	South Carolina			
New Jersey	Tennessee			
New Mexico	Virginia			
North Carolina[a]				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
South Dakota				
Texas				
Utah[a]				
Washington[a]				
Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 6.110. Federal executions are to be carried out according to the method of the State in which the inmate was sentenced.

[a]Authorizes two methods of execution.
[b]Arkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after July 4, 1983; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or electrocution.
[c]Colorado authorizes lethal gas for those whose crimes occurred before July 1, 1988 and lethal injection for those whose crimes occurred on or after July 1, 1988.
[d]New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.
[e]All death sentences imposed on or after Sept. 15, 1991 in Louisiana will be carried out by lethal injection. Sentences imposed prior to that date will be carried out by electrocution.
[f]Mississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 1, 1984; execution of those convicted prior to that date is to be carried out with lethal gas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Capital Punishment 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-145031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1992), p. 4, Table 2.

Annotated list of sources and references

Only published documents cited by the ***Sourcebook*** are listed here. Information provided to ***Sourcebook*** staff in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports are not listed.

Where data from more than one edition of a publication were used in trend tables, only the latest edition of the publication is annotated.

Sources typically contain more tables than were selected for presentation in the ***Sourcebook***. Narratives that describe or analyze the tables and the procedures used to collect the data also may be presented in greater detail in the original source.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

1992 Annual Report of the Director

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 428 pages, 130 tables (estimated), 12 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending Sept. 30, 1992 and trend data for 1982-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.60, 1.65, 1.73, 1.74, 1.76, 5.32, 5.37, 5.42-5.45, 5.80-5.85, 6.3-6.5.

This report begins with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, appropriations, and expenditures, and provides data on all aspects of the Federal court system. A detailed analysis of workload is presented for the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts. For the appellate courts, information is presented on filings, terminations, types of appeals, State prisoner petitions, etc. Information for the U.S. District Courts includes civil cases filed, terminated, and pending; prisoner petitions; juror utilization; Federal public/community defenders; criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; dispositions of criminal cases filed; amount of time from filing to disposition; and length of civil and criminal trials. Data are provided in aggregate form and also are presented by circuit and district court.

1992 Federal Court Management Statistics

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1993. 167 pages, 121 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1987-92. SOURCEBOOK table 1.64.

This report presents workload and performance statistics on both civil and criminal matters for each of the U.S. Courts of Appeals and each of the 94 U.S. District Courts. Data for the former include appeals filed, terminated, and pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Data for the U.S. District Courts include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; a juror usage index; and other matters related to activities in U.S. District Courts. As part of the profile, each court is ranked on various dimensions. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. Courts of Appeals and all U.S. District Courts on workload and performance measures also are included.

Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 211 pages, 13 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1982-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.2-5.4.

This report details the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(1). Included are descriptions of the reporting requirements of the statute, regulations for filing reports, and summaries of the reports submitted by judges and prosecuting officials. The tables in the body of the report present data on grants, denials, and authorized length of intercept orders; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of surveillance used; average costs of electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1982 through 1992. The appendix tables contain detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during 1992 and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

The Third Branch

(Monthly. Washington: USGPO. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.58.)

The Third Branch is a monthly newsletter for the Federal courts compiled by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, focusing on current issues facing the Federal judiciary. In addition to segments on special topics (e.g., the March 1994 issue includes articles on judicial reaction to the crime bill then before Congress, new computerized case management systems, Federal court task forces to study bias, and the fiscal 1995 judiciary budget), regular features include interviews with prominent judicial and congressional personnel, and a calendar of events pertinent to judicial personnel.

American Correctional Association

1994 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities

(Annual. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994. 654 pages, 18 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.81-1.83, 1.92, 1.103, 6.37, 6.85-6.87.

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. territories. For each jurisdiction, data are provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptions and addresses of each facility within each jurisdiction are provided. Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, types of facilities, paroling authorities, and the death penalty. Information is provided for the U.S. Department of Justice, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system as well as New York City, Philadelphia, and Cook County (Chicago) departments of correction.

1993-1995 National Jail and Adult Detention Directory

(Biennial. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1993. 456 pages, 55 tables.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 1.77.

This directory provides information on adult jail and detention centers in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Summary tables present information on the number of jails and detention centers in the United States, total population figures, number of personnel, and expenditure data. For each State, a table summarizing jail/detention center population figures, movement of prisoners, number of

payroll staff and correctional officers, and expenditures is provided. Names and addresses of each jail/detention center in each State are provided. Data on the rated capacity, inmate population, admissions, year constructed, staff, operating expenditures, and programs for each jail/detention center also are provided.

American Judicature Society

Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions

(Periodic. 2nd edition. Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993. 194 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.69-1.71.

This document describes the methods by which judges are selected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The book begins with a historical review of judicial selection in the United States and a narrative summary of current practice. A survey of State statutes provides data for 1992 or from the most recent statutory updates available. Data are presented on the selection and retention process for State supreme court justices; intermediate appellate judges; and general, limited, and special jurisdiction trial court judges. Current provisions for selecting judges through commission plans, partisan elections, and nonpartisan elections also are presented. The book concludes with a State-by-State presentation of relevant statutory citations and a summary of their texts.

American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations

Judicial Conduct Reporter

(Quarterly. Chicago: American Judicature Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.72, 5.99.)

The ***Judicial Conduct Reporter*** is a quarterly publication presenting recent developments in laws relating to judicial conduct and ethics as well as data on the procedures and operations of State judicial conduct organizations. The newsletter features annual reports on the disposition of complaints of judicial misconduct and on the personnel and budgets of the State organizations. Also presented are reviews of recent law review articles pertaining to the field.

Astin, Alexander W., William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs

The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993

(Annual. Higher Education Research Institute. Los Angeles: University of California, 1993. 167 pages, 13 tables, 8 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.97-2.103.

This report presents the results of a national survey of students attending colleges and universities as first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1993. The survey examines social issues and activism, professional interests and goals, economic concerns and their effect on college choice, lifetime goals such as social and financial success, activities during high school, and attitudes toward a variety of political and social issues. These data are based on the responses of 220,757 students at 427 of the Nation's 2- and 4-year colleges and universities, and have been statistically adjusted to represent the 1.6 million first-time, full-time students entering college as freshmen in Fall 1993. Survey methodology, data collection instruments, and a list of participating colleges and universities are provided.

CEGA Publishing

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.10, 1.11, 1.84-1.86, 1.89, 1.104, 6.7, 6.15, 6.16, 6.36, 6.49, 6.63, 6.75, 6.77, 6.88, 6.106.)

The ***Corrections Compendium*** is a monthly publication focusing on issues related to institutional and community corrections. Regular features of the ***Corrections Compendium*** include articles of special interest to the field, sections on court decisions and legal issues, and news items focusing on corrections. Each issue also carries the results of a survey and tabular information on a selected correctional issue (e.g., the June 1994 issue presents the results of a survey on prison escapes and violence).

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1994-95

(Biennial. Vol. 30. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994. 680 pages, 246 tables, 3 figures. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.66, 1.67.)

The Book of the States is a reference work containing information on the operations, revenues, expenditures, and services of State governments. The book is divided into 10 sections: State constitutions; the State executive branch; the State legislative branch; the State judicial branch; State elections, campaign finance, and initiatives; State finances; State management, regulation, and personnel; State programs and issues; intergovernmental affairs; and a final section on historical and contemporary State characteristics. Data that were collected by The Council of State Governments or that were compiled from other sources are presented on a wide variety of topics.

Elam, Stanley M.; Lowell C. Rose; and Alec M. Gallup

"The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools"

(***Phi Delta Kappan*** (October 1993), pp. 137-152. 16 pages, 49 tables.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1969-93. SOURCEBOOK table 2.5.

This article presents the results of public opinion surveys on attitudes toward public schools. Data are provided on various topics including: the biggest problems facing public schools, support for improving inner city schools, financing preschool programs, curriculum matters, health and social service issues, extending the public school day and year, and prayer at public school graduation ceremonies, among many others. A brief explanation of the composition of the sample and the research procedure also is provided.

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget

Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 1995

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1994. 1,765 pages, 600 tables (estimated), 1 appendix.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993-99 and trend data for fiscal 1950-99. SOURCEBOOK table 1.12.

This three-volume report details the actual expenditures for fiscal 1993 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1994-99. The President's budget message is presented and specific program areas are highlighted. The report includes economic and accounting analyses such as Federal receipts and collections; user fees and tax expenditures; information on Federal spending, borrowing, and debt; current services estimates; and a list of

Federal programs by agency and account. The Appendix presents detailed information on the various appropriations and funds that constitute the budget. It includes for each agency the proposed text of appropriation language, budget schedules for each account, new legislative proposals, and explanations of work to be performed and funds needed.

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy

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National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office of the President, 1994. 187 pages, 110 tables (estimated), 1 figure.)

Presents data for fiscal 1995 and trend data for fiscal 1981-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.14, 1.15.

This report summarizes the budget authority for the National Drug Control Strategy developed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The report outlines Federal drug funding priorities and resource requirements. Descriptions of the fiscal 1995 budget requests for each of the approximately 50 agencies and accounts that comprise the National Drug Control Budget also are presented. The final section provides additional information on funding, including trend tables presenting funding levels for fiscal 1981 through the President's request for 1995.

State and Local Spending on Drug Control Activities: Report from the National Survey of States and Local Governments

(Periodic. Washington: Executive Office of the President, 1993. 27 pages, 13 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1990 and 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.16-1.18.

This report presents data collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The data provide estimates of the amount and type of drug control spending by State and local governments. Data are tabulated by type of drug control activities, such as criminal justice, education, and health and rehabilitation. Total justice system expenditures, total drug control expenditures, and per capita drug control expenditures are provided for each State.

Gallup, George, Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 2.6.)

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup Organization are released several times monthly by The Gallup Poll News Service. A wide variety of topics are examined in these surveys including problems facing the Nation, Presidential job performance, health care reform, programs to get people off welfare, gun control, and various political and foreign affairs issues. A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

The Gallup Poll Monthly

(Monthly. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.1, 2.8-2.10, 2.12-2.18, 2.23, 2.24, 2.30, 2.31, 2.35-2.38, 2.42, 2.44, 2.46, 2.50-2.52, 2.54, 2.57, 2.59-2.62, 2.64, 2.66, 2.67, 2.77, 2.78, 2.107, 2.110, 3.32, 3.33, 3.100-3.103.)

The Gallup Poll Monthly contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll with demographic breakdowns for selected questions. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in monthly issues that include many topics (e.g., March 1994 covered the effect of the Whitewater controversy on President Clinton's public image, the role of the First Lady, the CIA spy scandal, and attitudes toward banning smoking). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

The George H. Gallup International Institute

America's Youth in the 1990s

(Special. Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, 1993. 318 pages, 237 tables, 17 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1959-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.76, 2.81, 2.82, 2.96.

This book is based on data gathered by The Gallup Youth Survey. The information presented was collected through ongoing surveys of persons 13 to 17 years old and focuses on teens' attitudes toward various personal, social, and political issues. The survey includes items covering family, school, college/career plans, national and international political issues, values and religion, substance abuse, law and order, health and safety, sports, the media, economics, and the environment, among other issues. Trend tables and demographic breakdowns are presented when available. The appendix provides a discussion of the methodology and sampling information.

Goldman, Sheldon

"Bush's Judicial Legacy: The Final Imprint"

(***Judicature, The Journal of the American Judicature Society*** 76 (April-May 1993), pp. 282-297, 16 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1963-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.62, 1.63.

This article reports the results of research on judgeship appointments to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed by President Bush during his tenure are compared with those appointed by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan. Appointees who had noteworthy political and legal credentials are highlighted as are controversial appointees.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Poll

(Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.2, 2.7, 2.26, 2.32-2.34, 2.45, 2.65, 2.72-2.75, 2.104, 2.105.)

The Harris Poll is a weekly news release of public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates. The releases deal with a variety of topics including confidence in selected institutions, Presidential job performance, foreign affairs, business and finance, health care reform, sports, and the media and entertainment. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Hoetmer, Gerard J.

"Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1993"

(Annual. ***The Municipal Year Book 1994***, pp. 114-174. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1994. 61 pages, 23 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1983-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.46, 1.47, 1.51.

This report presents data gathered through a mail survey sent to all municipalities with populations of 10,000 persons and over in the United States. The survey was conducted in January 1993 by the International City/County Management Association. Data are presented on personnel, salaries, and expenditures for police and fire departments in 1993, as well as minimum staffing requirements for fire departments and fire apparatus. Comparative data from earlier surveys also are provided.

Insurance Information Institute

The Fact Book 1994

(Annual. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1994. 147 pages, 100 tables, 18 figures.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1983-92. SOURCEBOOK table 3.148.

This yearbook provides data on the property and liability segment of the insurance industry in the United States. Overviews of several issues are provided, including health care reform, rebuilding Florida, and pay-at-the pump auto insurance. Data on premiums written by property and casualty companies in the United States for all types of personal and commercial lines of coverage are included. Information on shared market automobile and property insurance is included, as are data on special programs such as flood insurance and the Federal Crime Insurance Program. Factors affecting costs for various components of the industry are discussed. Detailed data on losses by category are presented. These include fire losses and fatalities, losses due to natural disasters, motor vehicle accidents and fatalities, and losses related to crime. A section is devoted to laws affecting motorists and a directory of insurance organizations is included.

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Jerald G. Bachman; and Patrick M. O'Malley

National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1994.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1975-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.89-2.95, 3.79-3.84.

This document is the 16th in an annual series reporting on drug use and related attitudes of high school students, college students, and young adults in the United States. The research is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Two major topics treated in the report are trends in drug use among American high school students since 1975 and prevalence of drug use among American high school seniors. Also reported are data on school grade at first use; intensity of "high" produced by drug use; attitudes and beliefs among seniors about various types of drug use; and their perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment, such as parental disapproval of drug use or availability of drugs. Beginning in 1985, data on the prevalence and trends in drug use among young adults who have completed high school also are presented.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"Fire Loss in the United States in 1992"

(Annual. ***NFPA Journal*** 87(September/October 1993), pp. 78-87. 10 pages, 6 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1977-92. SOURCEBOOK table 3.170.

This article reports the results of the 1992 National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Data are presented that describe fire incidence, deaths, injuries, and property loss, by fire type (structural, vehicular, and arson), property use, and geographic region.

Knopp, Fay Honey; Robert Freeman-Longo; and William Ferree Stevenson

Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1992

(Special. Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1992. 39 pages, 9 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 1.109.

This report presents data from a national survey of identified treatment programs for both juvenile and adult sex-offenders. The number of facilities available and the type of treatment services provided are presented for each State and the District of Columbia. Also included is information about the treatment of special juvenile and adult populations. The appendices provide sample questionnaires and the names and addresses of the facilities that were surveyed.

Moulder, Evelina R.

"Salaries of County Officials, 1993"

(Annual. ***The Municipal Year Book 1994***, pp. 104-113. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1994. 10 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1988-93. SOURCEBOOK table 1.53.

This article presents data collected from the 1993 annual salary survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association. The salaries of county officials are presented by job title, region, county population, and county type. County officials surveyed include the governing board chairperson/president/county judge, county manager, county administrator, clerk to the governing board, chief financial officer, county health officer, planning director, county engineer, director of welfare/human services, chief law enforcement official, purchasing director, and personnel director.

"Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1993"

(Annual. ***The Municipal Year Book 1994***, pp. 83-103. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1994. 21 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1988-93. SOURCEBOOK table 1.52.

This article presents data collected from a survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in the summer of 1993. The salaries of municipal officials are presented by job title, city size, region, city type, and form of government. Average salaries of the following city officials are included: the mayor; city manager; chief appointed administrator; assistant city manager/assistant chief administrative officer; city clerk; chief financial officer; treasurer; engineer; police chief; fire chief; superintendent of parks; librarian; and directors of public works, planning, personnel, parks and recreation, information services/data processing, and purchasing.

National Center for State Courts

Survey of Judicial Salaries

(Biannual. Vol. 20, No. 1. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1994. 12 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for January 1994. SOURCEBOOK table 1.68.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of January 1994. Salaries are presented for judges in the highest court, the intermediate appellate court, general trial courts, and the courts of limited and special jurisdiction of each State. Information also is presented on salary levels of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the highest court and intermediate court as well as salaries of State court administrators.

National Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-93

(Annual. Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, 1982-91, and 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.11, 2.19-2.21, 2.27-2.29, 2.39, 2.40, 2.47, 2.53, 2.55, 2.56, 2.58, 2.63, 2.71, 2.111, 2.112, 3.30, 3.31, 3.45.

This cumulative data file merges all 19 General Social Surveys into a single machine-readable data file with each survey year as a subfile. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center during February, March, and April of 1972-78, 1980, 1982-91, and 1993. The data are derived from a national probability sample of English speaking adults, 18 years or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the continental United States. Survey questions relate to a variety of social issues, including politics, abortion, religion, homosexuality, crime, law enforcement, guns, and capital punishment.

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that appear in each survey, rotating questions that appear 2 out of every 3 years, and a small number of questions that appear in a single survey. Starting in 1988 items no longer rotate across years but appear on two-thirds of the cases every year. A comprehensive codebook entitled ***General Social Surveys, 1972-1993: Cumulative Codebook*** is published by The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the codebook.

Stanley, Harold W. and Richard G. Niemi

Vital Statistics on American Politics

(Special. Washington: CQ Press, 1994. 475 pages, 196 tables, 37 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents single year data and trend data covering a broad range of years. SOURCEBOOK table 1.61.

This source compiles statistical data on topics relevant to American politics. Information is presented on the Constitution, the mass media, elections and campaigns, political parties, public opinion, interest groups, Congress, the Presidency and the Executive branch, the judiciary, federalism, foreign and military policy, social policy, economic policy, and issues related to State and local governments. Various types of data are provided including number of votes cast and offices won, as well as ranking of public officials' reputations, content analysis data, and public opinion data. When available, data spanning numerous years are presented in trend tables. A reference list of available political statistics is provided.

Szymanski, Linda A., Esq.

Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions--Crime Restrictions (1993 Update)

(Special. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994. 83 pages, 1 table.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 1.108.

This report presents information on the transfer of juvenile offenders to adult criminal court by judicial waiver. Citations to specific provisions of State juvenile codes, age restrictions, and offense restrictions governing juvenile waiver to criminal court for the 50 States and the District of Columbia are provided in tabular form. Information regarding the currency of each State's legislation also is included.

U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Public Employment: 1992

(Series GE/92-1. Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1994. 37 pages, 11 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1957-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.44, 1.45.

This report presents data from the annual survey of government employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The survey measures the number of government employees and their gross payrolls for the month of October. Data are presented in national aggregates, by State, and for local, county, municipal, and township governments. The information covers education services, social services and income maintenance, transportation, public safety, environment and housing, government administration, utilities, and State liquor authorities. Total employment, full-time equivalent employment, and rates of full-time equivalent employment per 10,000 population are presented.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

(Washington: USGPO. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.59, 3.140.).

The ***Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*** is a weekly series prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Releases present national data compiled by State health departments on a variety of health issues and risk behaviors. Often featured are data from the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youth as well as data from mortality data files gathered from death certificates filed throughout the United States.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

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Highlights from the 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS)

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1992. 18 pages, 16 tables.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 6.78.

This report presents data on drug and alcoholism treatment units in the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 30, 1991. Data on the number of treatment units and the number of clients in treatment are presented. Information also is provided on treatment unit function, utilization rate, and unit capacity. Demographic characteristics for clients in treatment are included as well as information on funding sources and staffing of treatment units. Finally, the number of treatment units and clients in treatment are presented for each State.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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Annual Emergency Room Data, 1992

(Statistical Series I, Number 12-A. Washington: USGPO, 1994. 178 pages, 107 tables, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1989-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.94-3.98.

This report presents information on drug abuse-related emergency room (ER) episodes. The data were compiled by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). These data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse ER episodes in 1992 from hospitals in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. Estimates are provided for demographic and episodic characteristics as well as type of drug involved. These data also are presented for the 21 metropolitan areas. The survey methodology and estimation procedure are described, and the reporting form is provided in an appendix.

Estimates From the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1992 Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Room Episodes

(Advance Report Number 4. Washington: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1993. 49 pages, 25 tables, 5 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents trend data for 1978-92. SOURCEBOOK table 3.99.

This report presents final national estimates of drug-related emergency room episodes for 1988-92. Initial estimates of drug-related emergencies for 1978-87 also are included. These estimates are from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), an ongoing national survey of hospital emergency rooms. The survey provides data that describe the impact of drug abuse on the emergency departments of the Nation's hospitals. Since 1988, the DAWN emergency room data have been collected from a representative sample of these hospitals located throughout the coterminous United States, including 21 oversampled metropolitan areas. The data from this sample are used to generate estimates of the total number of emergency room drug abuse episodes and drug mentions in all such hospitals. The report provides annual trends in total episodes, cocaine-related episodes, heroin-related episodes, other drug-related episodes, trends in selected metropolitan areas, and long-term trends. The appendices provide a description of DAWN, limitations of the data, and a series of detailed tables.

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993. 99 pages, 43 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.79-6.84.

This report presents data on drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust territories, and the Virgin Islands. These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 30, 1991. The information is presented by treatment type, location, ownership, specialized populations served, and types of services provided. Also provided is a profile of drug abuse and alcoholism clients in all treatment units that responded to the survey. The client tables present the number of persons in treatment, total capacity, and the utilization rate. Additional client data include distributions by demographic characteristics. Also presented are tabulations of the annual unduplicated client count and the estimated number of intravenous drug users. State level tabulations are provided for client demographics and for the number of treatment units, clients in treatment, total capacity, and utilization rate. Also presented is information on sources of funding and average cost per client. The appendices provide a glossary of terms used in the survey, data collection instrument, special population analysis, and an index of variables.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1992

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 125 pages, 143 tables.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.87-3.90.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex and race, as well as region of the country. The drugs included are: marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, psychotherapeutics, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, heroin, and anabolic steroids. Population estimates, based on the prevalence figures, are provided. Prevalence and population estimates for use of any illicit drug and needle use are also presented by age group, sex, race, and region. Finally, estimates of frequency of use during the past year for marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol users are presented.

Perceived Availability and Risk of Harm of Drugs: Estimates from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

(Special. Advance Report Number 5. Washington: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 1994. 45 pages, 13 tables, 7 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1985-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.68, 2.69, 2.70.

This report presents data from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Information is presented on perceptions of availability of various illicit drugs and the perceived risk of harm associated with drug use. Data on perceived availability are presented for marijuana, cocaine and crack, LSD, PCP, and heroin. Data on perceived risk of harm are presented for marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and cigarettes. The appendices provide a discussion of the methodology and detailed tabulations for specific drugs broken down by sex, race, ethnicity, population density, region, and six major metropolitan areas.

Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

(Annual. Advance Report Number 7. Washington: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994. 80 pages, 37 tables, 9 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1977-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.91-3.93.

This report presents preliminary data on drug, alcohol, and tobacco use among the Nation's population aged 12 and older. Prevalence estimates for lifetime, past year, and past month use are provided for any illicit drug, marijuana and hashish, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, psychotherapeutics, alcohol, and tobacco. Also presented are national estimates of past month use of these substances for age groups, sex, race, region, population density, education, and current employment. Data on the frequency of use of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol also are included. The appendices discuss the survey methodology, describe the data, and present detailed tabulations.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs: FY 1993 Formula Grant Program Guidance and Application Kit

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 112 pages, 1 table, 12 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 1.19

This document describes the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs and describes procedures and requirements to apply for and administer formula grant funds. National priorities and key program elements are described. Responsibilities of State agencies receiving funds are reviewed and strategies for implementation, requirements for reporting, and program evaluation requirements are outlined. Detailed information on the submission and review process is presented. The appendices provide information on authorized areas for use of funds, the application forms, and forms related to program implementation.

Report on Drug Control, Fiscal Year 1992

(Annual. NCJ-141639. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 50 pages, 3 tables, 5 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992 and trend data for 1987-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.20-1.22.

This report provides information on Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) drug control and criminal justice system improvement activities during fiscal year 1992. The BJA administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program consisting of a Discretionary and a Formula Grant Program. The report provides highlights of program activities during fiscal year 1992 followed by a general discussion of program priorities and their implementation. This is followed by chapters that describe both discretionary and formula grant activities in each of the major priority areas (i.e., demand reduction; community oriented policing; law enforcement effectiveness; money laundering and financial investigations; enhanced prosecution; expeditious adjudication; drug testing; corrections and intermediate sanctions; program evaluation and; information systems, statistics, and technology). The appendices provide information on Discretionary Grant Program awards, the allocation of formula grant funds to States, and how States have allocated the funds among the 21 authorized purpose areas.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Capital Punishment 1992

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-145031. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1992. 13 pages, 17 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1930-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.102, 6.109-6.111, 6.118, 6.121.

This bulletin presents data on prisoners sentenced to death, current methods of execution, and recent changes in capital punishment legislation. Prisoner information includes sex, race, ethnicity, age, education, marital status, and criminal history. The number of executions occurring in each State since 1930 is presented. Data on prisoners removed from death row by means other than execution also are included.

Census of Local Jails 1988

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-121101. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990. 11 pages, 24 tables.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend data for 1978-88. SOURCEBOOK table 6.20.

This report presents selected findings from the June 30, 1988 National Jail Census conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. This census is the fifth in a series of surveys of local jails conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, and 1983. Data are presented on the number of jails and inmates for both 1983 and 1988 by State and region, jail overcrowding, average daily jail population, admissions and releases, rated jail capacity, inmate deaths, number of jail employees, jails under court order, and jail expenditures. This bulletin precedes a detailed five volume publication presenting additional data from the 1988 Census.

Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990

(Periodic. NCJ-137003. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 32 Pages, 32 tables.)

Presents data for 1984 and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.9, 1.78-1.80, 1.87, 1.88, 1.93, 6.38, 6.39, 6.71-6.74, 6.107.

This report presents information from the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier enumerations of State facilities were conducted in 1974, 1979, and 1984. Federal institutions were included for the first time in 1990. Data are provided on facilities, inmates, programs, employees, and expenditures for State and Federal confinement facilities, and State-operated community-based correctional facilities throughout the United States. The report provides a national overview of State and Federal facilities and inmates, by type of facility, function, level of security, region, and jurisdiction. Additional information presented in the report includes: inmate rule violations, State institutions under court order, number and type of employees, annual operating expenditures, boot camp programs, and characteristics of private correctional facilities. Types of academic, work, and counseling programs, as well as the number of inmates enrolled, are presented. Also included is a description of the methodology and a copy of the survey instrument.

Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992

(Bulletin. NCJ-142972. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993, 10 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for 1986 and 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.29-1.33.

This report presents data from a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies. The survey includes all police and sheriffs' departments that are publicly funded and employ at least one full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. The information is presented for State police agencies, local police departments, sheriffs' departments, and special police agencies. Data are presented on number of sworn and nonsworn employees, including full-time and part-time employees. The number of full-time employees, full-time sworn officers, and the rate of sworn officers per 10,000 residents is presented for each State. The number of State and local law enforcement agencies in each State also is provided.

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990

(Annual. NCJ-143499. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 109 pages, 48 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.6-5.9, 5.19-5.21, 5.24, 6.6, 6.92, 6.103.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system during 1990. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics

data base, which is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Information is provided on prosecutorial decisionmaking by U.S. attorneys, type and outcome of pretrial release or detention, disposition of cases, type and length of sentences imposed, and outcomes of parole and probation. In addition, information on average time served and sentence length for incarcerated offenders is presented. A description of the methodology and a glossary of terms are included.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991

(Annual. NCJ-142729. Washington: USGPO, 1993, 144 pages, 83 tables.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1930-91. SOURCEBOOK tables Fig. 6.1-Fig. 6.4, 6.28-6.35, 6.40-6.42, 6.46, 6.53-6.56, 6.59, 6.76, 6.89, 6.95, 6.104, 6.112-6.117, 6.119, 6.120.

This report consolidates information collected through a series of surveys of State and Federal corrections officials. The surveys, which include the 1991 Sample Survey of Jails; the 1991 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, and the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, among others, were sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data on the numbers and characteristics of persons under correctional supervision in each jurisdiction, including movements between the major components of the correctional system, are presented. Number of jail facilities and inmates housed in local jails are presented. In addition, data on the numbers and characteristics of offenders under sentence of death are reported.

Crime and the Nation's Households, 1992

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-143288. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1993. 7 pages, 5 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1975-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.38, 3.39, Fig. 3.5, Fig. 3.6.

This annual bulletin presents data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) regarding the prevalence of household crimes experienced by American families. Although concentrating on 1992, the bulletin also presents trend data from 1975. Demographic characteristics presented include race and ethnicity of household head, annual family income, region, and place of residence. An explanation of the methodology involved in developing the households experiencing crime indicator also is included.

Criminal Victimization 1992

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-144776. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1993. 8 pages, 8 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and 1992 and trend data for 1973-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.2, 3.3.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States using National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data from 1991 and 1992. Data presented include levels and rates of victimization for personal and household crimes, and characteristics of victims. Changes in rates of victimization and rates of reporting victimization to the police for both personal and household crimes for the period 1973 through 1992 also are included.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992

(Annual. NCJ-145125. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 156 pages, 133 tables, 8 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1, 3.4-3.8, 3.10-3.18, 3.21-3.24, 3.34-3.37, 3.40-3.42, 3.46, 3.48-3.58.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1992 and is the 20th in a series of annual reports prepared by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program. The NCVS, conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of approximately 61,000 housing units across the U.S., inhabited by about 110,000 individuals age 12 and older.

The NCVS concentrates on certain criminal offenses: the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny; and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Both completed and attempted crimes are included in the survey. These crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, characteristics of the victims and offenders, circumstances surrounding the offenses and their impact, and patterns of reporting to police.

The appendices present the data tables, survey questionnaire and instrument, and technical information concerning sampling design, data collection, estimation procedures, reliability of estimates, and information on standard error computation. Estimates of the economic cost of crime to victims are presented as is a supplementary analysis on family violence. The final section of the report is a glossary that lists crime category definitions, and a description of variables and other terms used in the NCVS.

Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends

(Special. NCJ-147006. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 136 pages, 49 tables, 9 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents trend data for 1973-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.9, 3.26-3.29, 3.43, 3.44, 3.47.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. from 1973-92. The data are derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Numbers and rates of personal and household crimes are provided for the 20-year period. Data are broken down by victim age, race, sex, and locality of residence for the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny. For the crimes of burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, data are presented by race of head of household, household tenure and size, and locality of residence. In addition, number and percent of victimizations reported to the police are displayed by age, race, and sex of the victim. The survey methodology is discussed and a glossary of terms is provided.

Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990

(Special Report NCJ-134724. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 13 pages, 18 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.94-1.96.

This report presents information from the 1990 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data are presented on drug control activities in State and Federal prisons and State community-based correctional centers. Drug interdiction practices for inmates, staff, and visitors to prison are described. Information is provided on drug testing for inmates and staff, number and type of tests conducted, and testing results. Capacity and enrollment in drug treatment programs also is presented. A discussion of survey methodology and a copy of the drug addendum survey instrument are included as well.

Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989

(Special Report NCJ-130836. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991. 12 pages, 20 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.25-6.27.

This report presents data from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The report focuses on inmates who were charged with or convicted of a drug offense or had used drugs prior to committing their offense. Information is provided on characteristics of jail inmates, type of current and prior sentence, and criminal history. In addition, data are presented on drug use, drug use history, crack and cocaine use, reasons for committing the offense, drug treatment participation, family background, and prior physical or sexual abuse. A brief methodology section also is included.

Drunk Driving

(Special Report NCJ-134728. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992. 10 pages, 18 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1980 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.23, 6.24.

This report presents data on persons incarcerated in local jails throughout the United States that have been charged with or convicted of a driving while intoxicated offense. The data were collected through the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data presented include national estimates of driving under the influence (DUI), inmate demographic characteristics, criminal histories, type of alcohol and amount of consumption, and length of confinement. An appendix explains estimation procedures for determining blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels and a methodology section describes the survey.

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992

(Annual. NCJ-144526. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 30 pages, 18 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1982, and 1986-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.14-5.18, 5.22, 5.23, 5.25.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system for the years 1982 and 1986-91. Some tables also contain preliminary data for 1992. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics database and describe initial prosecution decisions by U.S attorneys, suspects referred to U.S. magistrates, number of cases terminated, defendants convicted or dismissed in U.S. District Courts, and defendants convicted and dismissed under the jurisdiction of U.S. magistrates. In addition, the number and percent of offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts, and their average sentence length is provided.

Federal Drug Case Processing, 1985-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992

(Annual. NCJ-144392. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 19 pages, 30 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1985-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.34-5.36.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of drug cases in the Federal criminal justice system for the years 1985-91. Some tables also contain preliminary data for 1992. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics database and describe initial prosecution decisions by U.S. attorneys, drug suspects referred to and convicted under the jurisdiction of U.S. magistrates, and the number of drug cases terminated and drug defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts. In addition, the number and percent of drug offenders sentenced to prison by U.S. District Courts, and their average sentence length is provided.

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990

(Special. NCJ-141872. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 28 pages, 30 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.67-5.70, 5.72-5.75.

This report presents data derived from a sample of 39 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States and a sample of felony defendants in each of the 39 counties. The data are from the second survey of the National Pretrial Reporting Program. Data are presented on characteristics of felony defendants, prior arrests and convictions, pretrial release conditions, court appearance records, adjudication outcomes, sentence type and length, and court processing time. A methodology section describes the study and provides definitions of terms used in the report. The appendix provides more detailed tabulations for each jurisdiction in the sample.

Firearms and Crimes of Violence

(Special. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 13 pages, 5 tables, 9 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents trend data for 1979-92. SOURCEBOOK figures 3.2, 3.3.

This report presents information from a number of sources on the use of firearms in violent crime. Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey on rates of violent crime and violent crime with a handgun are presented. Data from the Uniform Crime Reports on number of violent crimes involving a handgun by type of crime are included. Firearm homicide rates by age, sex, and race are provided by the National Center for Health Statistics. The Survey of State Prison Inmates provides information on whether respondents carried or fired a gun during their crime, type of weapon used in the commission of their crime, and how the weapon was obtained.

Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims: The National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973-92

(Special. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 47 pages, 12 tables, 20 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents trend data for 1973-92. SOURCEBOOK figures 3.1, 3.4.

This report presents information from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Trend figures from 1973 to 1992 are displayed for rates of personal, household, and violent crime victimization as well as for assault, rape, robbery, larceny, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. Victimization trends for age, race, and sex of victims also are included. Aggregate data for offender characteristics and victim-offender relationship are presented. Information on incident characteristics such as time and location of victimizations, whether a weapon was involved, and self-protective measures employed by victims is presented. Finally, a discussion of the NCVS methodology and the redesign of the survey is included.

HIV in U.S. Prisons and Jails

(Special Report NCJ-143292. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1993. 8 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.50-6.52, 6.105.

This report presents information on the prevalence of AIDS and HIV seropositivity rates for State and Federal prisoners and inmates of the Nation's largest jails. The total number of known HIV/AIDS cases and total AIDS-related deaths are reported for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. HIV testing policies are listed for all State and Federal jurisdictions, and the 25 largest jail jurisdictions. Demographic, offense, and criminal history characteristics and prior drug use for inmates testing HIV positive are presented. The methodology section

discusses the sources of data for the information provided.

Jail Inmates 1992

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-143284. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1993. 10 pages, 16 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and 1992 and trend data for selected years 1970-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.17-6.19, 6.22.

This bulletin presents data from the 1992 Annual Survey of Jails. Data presented include average daily population, admissions and releases, demographic characteristics of inmates, rated jail capacity, percent of capacity occupied, inmate deaths, and jails under court order. Data also are presented for the 25 largest jail jurisdictions as well as aggregate figures for large jail jurisdictions.

Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-135777. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992. 13 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.4, 1.23, 1.24, 1.27.

This report presents criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1990 and trend tables for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. The information was collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from the Federal Government, all State governments, all county governments, and a sample of municipal and township governments. Data are presented on six categories of criminal justice activities: police protection; courts; prosecution and legal services; public defense; corrections; and a residual "other" category. The report contains a description of the methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms. Public expenditure data are for fiscal 1990. Employment data are for the government's pay period that includes Oct. 12, 1990 and payroll data are for the month of October 1990.

Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990

(Periodic. NCJ-137754. Washington: USGPO, 1994. 179 pages, 72 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.5-1.8, 1.25, 1.26, 1.28.

This publication is the 23rd in a series of reports that present public expenditure and employment data on civil and criminal justice activities in the United States. The data in this report were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics through a special Survey of Criminal . Justice Expenditure and Employment, which was an annual survey from 1971 to 1979 and was conducted for 1985, 1988, and 1990. Data are presented for six categories of justice activity: police protection; courts; legal services and prosecution; public defense; corrections; and a residual "other" category. Specific data are supplied for the Federal Government, each of the 50 State governments, and the aggregate local level of government within each State. Data are published separately for the county governments and the municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) for each of the 72 counties with a 1986 population of 500,000 or more, and for the 49 municipalities with a 1986 population of 300,000 or more. A survey methodology section discusses the variation in some fiscal year ending dates. The data in this report are not comparable to those in the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series.

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers

(Special. NCJ-134436. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 259 pages, 45 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK table 1.34.

This monograph presents data from the 1990 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The 1990 LEMAS survey was mailed to all 780 State and local law enforcement agencies that reported employing 100 or more sworn officers in the 1986 Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies. In addition, a sample of 2,338 agencies with fewer than 100 officers received a slightly abbreviated version of the questionnaire. This report presents data for agencies with 100 or more officers. This includes 49 State police agencies, 34 county police departments, 380 municipal police departments, 153 sheriffs' departments, and 17 special police departments. Data are presented on number and characteristics of sworn personnel, size of population served, expenditures and salaries, and operational characteristics. Information on agency vehicles and vehicle policies, as well as weapons, body armor, and general programs and policies is presented. Computer use and drug enforcement data also are provided. A copy of the survey questionnaire is included.

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991

(Annual. NCJ-145861. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 97 pages, 80 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.60-6.62, 6.68-6.70, 6.90, 6.91, 6.96-6.98, 6.100-6.102.

This report presents data from the National Corrections Reporting Program. It is the seventh in an annual series and describes the characteristics of persons admitted to and released from State and Federal prison and parole systems during 1991. The report is divided into eight sections. The first two sections provide information on admissions and releases from State prison by a number of demographic characteristics, offense type, sentence length, time served, and method of release. The next two sections present data on entries and discharges from State parole. These data also include demographic characteristics, offense type, and time served, as well as successful and unsuccessful parole discharges. Four sections are devoted to Federal prison admissions and releases, and Federal parole entries and discharges. These sections reflect the same type of information presented for the States. A description of the methodology is included.

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990

(Periodic. NCJ-145323. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 51 pages, 38 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.55-5.66.

This report presents data on felony sentences imposed by State courts. The data are derived from the National Judicial Reporting Program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The results are based on criminal case processing in a nationally representative sample of 300 counties. Information presented includes number of felony convictions and types of sentences imposed by State courts. Data on sentence length and time served also are provided. Demographic characteristics of persons convicted of felonies are included, as are data on number and type of felony convictions. Mean and median number of days between arrest, conviction, and sentencing are presented as is information on the use of collateral penalties by State courts.

Pretrial Release of Federal Felony Defendants

(Special Report. NCJ-145322. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1994. 11 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.10-5.13.

This report presents data from the pretrial segment of the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP). The data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics from cases scheduled for interview by a pretrial services agency during 1990. Tables are presented on felony defendants released before and detained until case disposition. The data include type of pretrial release and detention, arrest charge, characteristics of defendants, prior conviction record, time from arrest to pretrial release, and behavior of defendants while on pretrial release. A brief comparison between FJSP data and comparable State felony court data collected through the National Pretrial Reporting Program also is presented.

Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-139560. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992. 14 pages, 17 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK table 5.71.

This report presents pretrial release data on a sample of felony defendants in the 75 most populous counties in the United States. The data are derived from the second survey of the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated in 1988 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is presented on the number of felony defendants released before case disposition, financial and nonfinancial release, and type of offense. In addition, data on bail amounts, number of prior convictions, and the number rearrested prior to case disposition are included. Finally, time from pretrial release to rearrest, time from arrest to adjudication, adjudication outcome, and sentencing outcome are presented. A methodology section describes the study and provides definitions of terms used in the report.

Probation and Parole 1990

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-133285. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991. 8 pages, 5 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1977-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.93, 6.94.

This bulletin reports on probation and parole populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. Data are presented on probation and parole entries and exits for 1990, and on the rate of probationers and parolees per 100,000 adult residents. Summary data comparing prison, probation, and parole populations are presented as are national data on trends in methods of State prison releases.

Prosecuting Criminal Enterprises

(Special Report NCJ-142524. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1993. 7 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and aggregate data for 1987-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.38-5.41.

This report presents information on the processing of Federal racketeering (RICO) and Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE) cases by U.S. attorneys. The data are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program that is comprised of information provided by various Federal agencies. Data are provided on cases filed for prosecution and declined by U.S. attorneys, disposition of cases terminated, time from case filing to disposition, sentences imposed on convicted offenders, and length of prison sentences. The characteristics and criminal histories of offenders convicted of RICO and CCE offenses between 1987 and 1990 also are provided.

Prosecutors in State Courts, 1992

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-145319. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1993. 8 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 5.54.

This report presents data from the 1992 National Prosecutor Survey Program (NPSP). The 1992 NPSP was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data are derived from a nationally representative sample of chief prosecutors' offices throughout the United States. The report presents information on chief prosecutors in State courts including prosecutorial employment, workload, and sources of funding. Data are presented on the policies and practices related to the stages of felony prosecution, and problems encountered in felony prosecutions. A brief methodological description also is provided.

Sheriffs' Departments 1990

(Bulletin NCJ-133283. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 11 pages, 24 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.36, 1.41, 1.43.

This bulletin presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Findings are presented for sheriffs' departments, which comprise approximately 30 percent of the police agencies participating in the LEMAS program. National estimates are derived from a sample of 840 responding sheriffs' departments. Data are presented on number and characteristics of personnel, size of population served, operating expenditures, workload and job functions, and training and educational requirements for recruits. Information also is presented on lethal and nonlethal weapons authorized for use, and body armor policies. The extent of computerization, and the existence of special units and written policy directives are discussed. A description of the methodology used for the 1990 LEMAS survey is included.

State and Local Police Departments, 1990

(Bulletin NCJ-133284. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 14 pages, 34 tables.)

Presents data for 1987 and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.35, 1.37, 1.40, 1.42.

This bulletin presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Findings are presented for 49 State police agencies and a nationally representative sample of 1,830 local police departments. Data are presented on number and characteristics of sworn personnel, size of population served, operating expenditures, job functions, and training and educational requirements for recruits. Information also is presented on lethal and nonlethal weapons authorized for use, and body armor policies. The extent of computerization, and the existence of special units and written policy directives are discussed. A description of the methodology used for the 1990 LEMAS survey is included.

Violence Against Women

(Special. NCJ-145325. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 14 pages, 24 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1987-91 and trend data for 1973-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.19, 3.20, 3.25.

This report presents data on violent crime victimization against women from the National Crime Victimization Survey. Average annual rates of victimization for crimes of violence and personal theft are presented for both women and men. Average annual rates of rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny victimization are presented for women. These data are broken down by demographic characteristics. Female victims' perceptions

of alcohol and drug use by offenders, and detailed information about victim-offender relationship also are provided. Several incident characteristics are presented including the presence of a weapon, whether the victimization was reported to police, and place and time of rape incidents.

Women in Jail 1989

(Special Report NCJ-134732. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992. 12 pages, 22 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.20, 6.21.

This report presents data on women incarcerated in local jails throughout the United States. The data were collected through the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data presented include inmate demographic characteristics, prearrest employment and income, current offense, criminal history, prior drug and alcohol use, and past physical or sexual abuse. For women convicted of violent offenses, the characteristics of their victims are described. Selected data from the 1983 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails also are presented for comparison. A brief methodology section presents details on the survey procedures.

Women in Prison

(Special Report NCJ-145321. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1994. 11 pages, 18 tables.)

Presents data for 1986 and 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.43-6.45, 6.47, 6.48, 6.57, 6.58.

This report presents information on women incarcerated in State prisons from the 1991 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. Data presented include characteristics and current offense of female inmates, criminal histories, relationship to victims, and maximum sentence length. Information is presented on family structure and children of female inmates, as well as experiences of prior physical or sexual abuse. Also included is information on drug and alcohol use history and involvement in drug treatment programs. Similar data for male inmates are provided for selected tables for comparison purposes, as are data from the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. A description of the survey methodology and data collection procedures is included.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division

"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1991"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. Mimeographed. 30 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1970-91. SOURCEBOOK table 5.98.

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal prosecutions of Federal, State, and local public officials for offenses involving abuse of public office. The number of public officials and others involved who were indicted, convicted, and awaiting trial is presented for each year from 1970 to 1991. Additionally, the number of convictions of individuals involved in abuse of public office is reported by judicial district.

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

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United States Attorneys' Offices Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1993

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office for United States Attorneys, 1994. 71 pages, 20 tables, 18 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and trend data for fiscal 1984-93. SOURCEBOOK table 5.5.

This annual publication is comprised of charts, tables, and commentary summarizing the civil and criminal caseloads in U.S. attorneys' offices. Section I reports on personnel in U.S. attorneys' offices. Section II presents data that overview civil and criminal cases opened, filed, pending, disposed of, and appealed. The third section provides a fuller examination of criminal prosecutions by U.S. attorneys, including data regarding criminal caseloads and priority criminal prosecutions. Section IV presents data on the U.S. attorneys' asset forfeiture litigation. Section V presents data on civil litigation by U.S. attorneys, including civil caseloads and types of civil litigation. Information on community liaison programs are noted briefly in the final section.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 208 pages, 96 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1965-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.5, 4.18, 4.21, 4.33.

This report presents arrest data from the Uniform Crime Reporting program for the period 1965 to 1992. Arrest rates are tabulated for the total Crime Index; violent crime; property crime; each Crime Index offense; and selected Part II offenses: forgery and counterfeiting, embezzlement, stolen property, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug abuse violations, and gambling. The data are presented by race and sex for both juveniles and adults.

"Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. Mimeographed. 18 pages, 35 tables, 12 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.150, 3.151.

This report presents data on crime involving Federally insured financial institutions. Information is provided on violations of Federal bank robbery statutes and the Hobbs Act. The data are broken down by characteristics of the banking institutions, offenders, property loss and recovery, community characteristics, deaths, injuries sustained, hostages taken, and State and region of occurrence.

Bomb Summary 1992

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 47 pages, 13 tables, 17 figures.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1982-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.166, 3.167.

This summary provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on bombing incidents reported to the FBI. Data are presented for type of target; type of explosive device; region; State; time of day; day of week; month of year; and personal injury, deaths, and property damage resulting from bombing incidents.

Crime in the United States, 1992

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 394 pages, 133 tables (estimated), 44 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1983-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.48-1.50, 3.107-3.110, 3.115, 3.116, 3.121-3.123, 3.125-3.129, 3.137, 3.141-3.147, 3.171, 3.172, 4.1-4.4, 4.6-4.17, 4.19, 4.22-31, 4.34.

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Each Index offense (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is described individually in terms of the volume and trend of offenses known to police, the nature of the offense (e.g., type of weapon used, regional distribution, or target of the offense), clearances of the offense, and persons arrested and charged. Data on Index offenses cleared by arrest are then presented, followed by information on persons arrested and persons charged. A section presenting detailed information on residential burglary and automobile theft also is included. The last section of the report focuses on law enforcement personnel.

Data are presented on offenses known to police by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Clearance and arrest information are presented for the United States as a whole (estimated), cities, suburban areas, and rural areas. Disposition data are based on a limited number of reporting agencies and are presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on the number of sworn and civilian law enforcement employees in the United States.

The 1992 report includes seven appendices. The first appendix describes the data base and construction of each of the major tables in the report. Definitions of the offenses are presented in the second appendix. The third appendix includes definitions of area and population categories used throughout the report. Appendix four describes the two measures of crime administered by the U.S. Department of Justice: the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The fifth appendix is a directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs. The sixth appendix provides the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program Directory. The last appendix lists publications from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1992

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 81 pages, 41 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1983-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.152-3.163.

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed and assaulted in the line of duty. Data on officers killed are presented by State; geographic region; population group; circumstances at the scene of the incident; type of officer assignment; type of weapon used in the offense; location of the fatal wound; distance between the officer and offender; and the month, day, and time of the attack. Profiles of the victim officers and the known offenders also are included. Data on officers assaulted are presented by geographic region, population group, type of weapon, circumstances at the scene of the incident, type of officer assignment, percent receiving personal injury, time of day, and percent cleared.

Information also is provided on law enforcement officers accidentally killed. These data are broken down by geographic region, State, and circumstances at the scene of the incident.

The report presents data on assaults on Federal officers from five sectors of the U.S. Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. This section begins with departmental summaries and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assault on Federal officers that occurred during 1992. Data are presented on the number of known assailants, officers killed or injured, type of weapon, type of activity the officer was engaged in at time of incident, disposition of known assailants, and geographic region.

Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992

(Special. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 30 pages, 7 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1982-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.173, 3.174.

This report contains data on terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and terrorism preventions in the United States. Descriptions of incidents for 1992 are included. Data for number of incidents, suspected incidents, and incidents prevented are provided by year for 1982-92. Information on groups claiming responsibility, type of target, and type of incident also is presented for 1982-92. The report contains a discussion of numerous topical issues related to terrorism in the United States. Among the topics included are how the U.S. Government has responded to the threat of terrorism; how terrorism has changed over the years; the threat terrorism poses; and others. The appendices provide definitions used in the report and a chronological summary of incidents for the period covered.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 89 pages, 57 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.98-1.101, 6.64, 6.67.

This report presents data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and staff employed by the Bureau on Dec. 31, 1993. The report is divided into two sections. The first section presents data on the number and characteristics of the Federal prisoner population. Age, race, ethnicity, sex, offense, sentence length, and security level are included. Information is provided for the jurisdictional and custodial population, as well as those in confinement under contract. The second section focuses on employee characteristics. Data on age, race, ethnicity, sex, education, salary grade, and length of employment are provided for all staff and for correctional officers. The appendix contains a glossary of terms used in the report.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Drug Use Forecasting 1992 Annual Report

(Annual. NCJ-142973. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 31 pages, 50 tables, 29 figures.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend figures for 1988-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.35-4.37.

This report presents data on drug use among arrestees in 24 cities throughout the United States. The data are drawn from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, which is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Data are based on voluntary urinalysis testing and interviews from samples of arrestees. Information is presented on the use of any drugs; use of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin; and multiple drug use. In addition, the data are broken down by gender, age, and race. The distribution of arrest charges for adult arrestees for each city in the sample also is provided.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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Children in Custody 1989

(Periodic. NCJ-127189. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991. 10 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend data for 1985-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.8-6.11, 6.13.

This report presents information from the 1989 Children in Custody census (CIC) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Also included are selected findings from the 1985 and 1987 Censuses of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. Data are presented on the number of facilities, population counts, population flow, and demographic characteristics of juveniles in public juvenile facilities. Also provided are data on detention status and reasons for custody. In addition, information is presented on juvenile admissions and types of State and locally administered public juvenile custody facilities. Information on the total number of public facilities administered by State and local governments, total annual and per resident operating costs, and average daily population also is included.

Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders: Program Summary

(Special. NCJ-143453. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 46 pages, 5 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1965-91. SOURCEBOOK table 6.12.

This report discusses the nature and scope of the problem presented by juvenile offenders. Statistics on violent behavior, arrests and crime rates, juvenile court involvement, and confinement are presented. Research in the area of chronic juvenile offenders, along with program evaluations that have been conducted are briefly reviewed. The second part of the report outlines a strategy for dealing with serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders. This includes outlining the general principles, the target populations, the program rationale, specific suggestions for delinquency prevention, possible sanctions, and expected benefits for various aspects of the program. The appendix includes a more detailed discussion of statistics, research, and program evaluations.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General

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Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Fiscal Year 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 189 pages, 64 tables (estimated), 12 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and trend data for fiscal 1989-93. SOURCEBOOK table 3.149.

This report presents data on enforcement activities related to financial institution fraud. Major prosecutions, activities of bank fraud task forces, civil enforcement, tax prosecutions, and enforcement highlights are presented. A number of appendices present data from individual agencies including the Resolution Trust Corporation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, and the Comptroller of the Currency. The final appendix presents information on the processing of declarations pursuant to section 2571 of the Crime Control Act of 1990.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1992

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 61 pages, 13 tables, 21 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992 and trend data for fiscal 1981-92. SOURCEBOOK tables Fig. 1.1, Fig. 1.2, 1.54-1.57.

This report describes the activities of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) for fiscal year 1992. A brief history of the USMS is provided, followed by an explanation of various USMS duties. These duties include fugitive investigations, prisoner processing and detention, prisoner production and transportation, protection of the judiciary, witness security, execution of court orders, government seizures, and special operations and analysis. Also included is a brief explanation of executive direction, support operations, administration, and training within the USMS.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission

Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 22 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and trend data for fiscal 1990-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.105-1.107, 6.99.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Parole Commission for fiscal year 1993. The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over approximately 20,000 Federal parolees. The document briefly describes the guidelines used in reaching various types of parole decisions and the procedures involved in administrative appeals and the field supervision of parolees. A discussion of recent litigation involving the U.S. Parole Commission is presented as well as a brief overview of special programs. The report documents workload statistics and decision trends for the fiscal year, describing number and type of hearings conducted, parole grants and warrants issued, percent of decisions within guidelines, percent of hearings with inmate representation, and the results of appeals to parole decisions. Finally, biographical information for the parole commissioners is provided.

U.S. Department of State

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1994. 73 pages, 14 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1975-93. SOURCEBOOK table 3.175.

This report provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on incidents of international terrorism. Data are presented on types of incidents and victims, and on terrorist groups, regional patterns, counterterrorist activities, and State-supported terrorism. Appendix A presents a chronology of significant terrorist incidents in 1993. Appendix B provides an overview of organizations that engage in terrorism. Appendix C presents a statistical review of international terrorist incidents. Appendix D provides a map identifying the location of international terrorist incidents in 1993.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

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Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993. 37 pages, 4 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1979-91. SOURCEBOOK table 3.176.

This report contains data on threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic,

including hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also presented are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This report covers the period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1991, and provides detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period. The trend tables span various combinations of the years from 1979 to 1991 depending on the availability of data.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

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Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1994

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1994. 541 pages, 2 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.111-1.114.

This 12th edition of the digest provides a detailed description of the various statutory provisions related to alcohol use and highway safety. The data were collected through an examination of the statutory codes of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Statutory provisions are examined in the following areas: blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels as evidence in court, preliminary breath test and implied consent laws, chemical tests authorized under implied consent laws, provisions related to adjudication of driving while intoxicated charges, sanctions for refusal to submit to a blood alcohol concentration test, sanctions following a conviction for driving while intoxicated related offenses, laws requiring a blood alcohol concentration test on persons killed in traffic crashes, minimum legal drinking age, liability of owners of drinking establishments for serving alcohol to intoxicated patrons and to minors, open container laws, and anti-consumption laws. The appendix presents the Uniform Vehicle Code.

Traffic Safety Facts 1992

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1994. 190 pages, 117 tables, 28 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1966-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.104-3.106.

This report is based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatal Accident Reporting System and the National Accident Sampling System/General Estimates System. Trend information on number and types of motor vehicle crashes, fatalities, characteristics of persons killed, characteristics of incidents, and alcohol involvement is provided. Detailed information on the time, location, circumstances, and alcohol involvement for motor vehicle crashes occurring in 1992 is included. Statistics on drivers, passengers, and pedestrians involved in crashes in 1992 also are presented. Finally, fatal crash and fatality statistics are tabulated for the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard

Digest of Law Enforcement Statistics, Thru March 31, 1994

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Coast Guard. 41 pages, 26 tables.)

Presents data through Mar. 31, 1994 and trend data for 1973-94. SOURCEBOOK table 4.46.

This report presents data on the law enforcement activities of the U.S. Coast Guard. General contraband seizures, marijuana and cocaine interdictions, and other drug seizures are included. Also included are data on marijuana interdictions by vessel nationality, drug eradications with Coast Guard assistance, and Navy assistance to Coast Guard drug enforcement. Coast Guard boarding statistics are presented as is information on illegal migrant interdictions and fisheries law enforcement seizures and forfeitures.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

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Explosives Incidents Report 1992

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993. 91 pages, 22 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1988-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.164, 3.165, 3.168, 3.169.

This report provides tables, figures, and narrative descriptions of criminal bombings, other explosives incidents, and arson incidents that were reported to and investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This, however, does not necessarily include all the bombings and explosives incidents that may have occurred in the United States during these years. The report is divided into eight sections. The first section describes support programs. The second section analyzes the explosive incidents. Data are presented on types of incidents, targets, motives, injuries, property damage, types of devices, geographic location, and accidental explosions. Section three describes stolen and recovered explosives. The fourth and fifth sections analyze significant explosives investigations and significant arson investigations, respectively, occurring in 1992. The final three sections present program initiatives, a directory of the Bureau's district offices, and a glossary of terms. Throughout the report, a 5-year retrospective of explosives incidents data is presented.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service

U.S. Customs Service: Annual Report FY 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994. 41 pages, 8 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and trend data for fiscal 1989-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.44, 4.45.

This report describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal 1993. The report is divided into six sections that discuss inspection and control activities, commercial operations, enforcement, international affairs, internal affairs, and management systems. Finally, a series of tables present financial and statistical information including merchandise entries; customs collections; carriers and persons entering the country; arrests; and seizures of property and narcotics.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement

Enforcement Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1992

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1993. 162 pages, 10 tables, 32 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents trend data for fiscal 1972-92. SOURCEBOOK table 5.97.

This report presents information on the enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The accomplishments discussed include highlights of specific 1992 enforcement activities and performance, civil and criminal environmental enforcement activity, major enforcement litigation, and key court decisions occurring during the year. Also included is information on building and maintaining a strong national enforcement program as well as media-specific enforcement performance. Detailed activities of the regional offices also are provided. The report concludes with trend data on the disposition of civil and criminal enforcement and information on administrative actions and judicial referrals.

U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1993

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1993. 63 pages, 8 tables, 6 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and trend figures for fiscal 1988-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.90, 5.91.

This report presents information on the security, audit, and enforcement activities of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. New programs and projects are highlighted, including innovations in developmental and operations audit systems. Investigations of abuse of U.S. Postal Service assets and resources are discussed, including workers' compensation fraud, employee embezzlement, schemes to avoid payment of postage, and other frauds against the U.S. Postal Service. Several internal audit control programs also are described. Information on assaults against employees, employee narcotics involvement, and crime prevention and security is presented. Incidents of mail theft, money order abuse, mail bombings, mailing of child pornography, obscenity, and other prohibited mailings are highlighted. The appendices present audit reports, contract audits, unresolved reports, Inspector General reporting requirements, and data on arrests and convictions.

U.S. Sentencing Commission

Annual Report 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994. 309 pages, 712 tables (estimated), 10 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.46-5.53.

This publication presents detailed information related to U.S. Sentencing Commission activity for fiscal year 1993. The Commission's primary function is to develop and monitor sentencing policies and practices that include guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted in Federal courts. The information is presented in six sections: Commission overview, guideline amendments, legal issues, guideline training and education, symposium on drugs and violence in America, and research. The Commission overview section details the organizational structure of the Commission as well as job responsibilities and budget obligations. The guideline amendments section presents information on the progress of periodic modification and refinements made to the sentencing guidelines. The legal issues section examines Federal case law interpretations of key provisions and constitutionality of the sentencing guidelines. The fourth section provides descriptive evaluation of the guideline training and education available to Federal judges and probation officers who utilize the guidelines. The fifth section offers an overview of the Commission's Inaugural Symposium on Crime and Punishment, held in Washington, DC in June 1993. The final section of the report presents data on monitoring and research studies. The appendices provide a description of datafiles and variables, selected sentencing statistics (by district), and supplementary tables.

Walker, Samuel and K.B. Turner

"A Decade of Modest Progress: Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1992"

(Periodic. Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1992. Mimeographed. 7 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.38, 1.39.

This report presents the results of two surveys of racial minority employment in police departments of the 50 largest cities in the United States. Tables show the percentage of Black and Hispanic officers in the departments and an index of how those percentages compare with the Black and Hispanic population in the community. Percent change in the index between 1983 and 1992 is presented. The percentage of Blacks, Hispanics, and females in supervisory ranks in 1992 also is provided.

Windau, Janice and Guy Toscano

"Workplace Homicides in 1992"

(Monthly. ***Compensation and Working Conditions***, Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, February 1994. 8 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.138, 3.139.

Compensation and Working Conditions is a monthly release of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This article presents selected results from the first nationwide Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted in 1992 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information is presented on the number of fatal occupational injuries and the number of workplace homicides. The data are presented by type of event, type of occupation, and several employee demographic characteristics. Additional data on workplace homicides are presented for the 10 largest metropolitan areas and circumstances of the homicides (i.e., shooting, stabbing, coworker dispute, personal dispute, etc.).

Addresses of publishers

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building
One Columbus Circle, N.W.
Washington, DC 20544

American Correctional Association
8025 Laurel Lakes Court
Laurel, MD 20707

American Judicature Society
25 East Washington
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60602

CEGA Publishing
Corrections Compendium
P.O. Box 81826
Lincoln, NE 68501

Center for Applied Urban Research
University of Nebraska at Omaha
Omaha, NE 68182

Center for Studies in Criminology and Law
Private Corrections Project
509 Hume Library
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32111

Congressional Quarterly, Inc.
CQ Press
1414 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037

The Council of State Governments
Iron Works Pike
P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40578

Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse
1600 Research Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20850
800-666-3332

Executive Office of the President
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20503

Executive Office of the President
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Washington, DC 20500

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Federal Insurance Administration
Washington, DC 20472

The Gallup Poll
The Gallup Poll Monthly
P.O. 628
47 Hulfish Street
Princeton, NJ 08542

The George H. Gallup International Institute
P.O. Box 140
47 Hulfish Street
Princeton, NJ 08542

Higher Education Research Center
University of California at Los Angeles
320 Moore Hall
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Insurance Information Institute
110 William Street
New York, NY 10038

International City/County Management Association
The Municipal Year Book
777 North Capitol St., N.E.
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20002

Judicature
American Judicature Society
25 East Washington
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60602

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-732-3277

Los Angeles Times Poll
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, CA 90053

Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10011

Market Segment Research, Inc.
1320 South Dixie Highway
Coral Cables, FL 33146
(305) 669-3900

Monitoring the Future Project
Institute for Social Research
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
Suite 1600
99 Hudson Street
New York, NY 10013

National Center for Juvenile Justice
701 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
P.O. Box 8798
Williamsburg, VA 23187

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-851-3420

National Fire Protection Association
NFPA Journal
1 Batterymarch Park
P.O. Box 9101
Quincy, MA 02269

National Rifle Association of America
NRA Institute
11250 Waples Mill Road
Fairfax, VA 22030

Northeastern University
National Crime Analysis Program
College of Criminal Justice
Boston, MA 02115

Phi Delta Kappan, Inc.
408 North Union
P.O. Box 789
Bloomington, IN 47402

PRIDE, Inc.
10 Park Place South
Suite 340
Atlanta, GA 30303

The Roper Public Opinion Research Center
P.O. Box 440
Storrs, CT 06268

Roper Starch Worldwide, Inc.
205 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017

The Safer Society Program & Press
P.O. Box 340
Brandon, VT 05733

The Third Branch
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs
811 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20544

Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press
1875 Eye Street, N.W.
Suite 1110
Washington, DC 20006

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Air Force
Military Justice Division
Washington, DC 20332-6128

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Army
U.S. Army Judiciary
NASSIF Building
Falls Church, VA 22401

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, GA 30333

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Center for Health Statistics
6525 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847
800-729-6686

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
6000 Executive Boulevard, Suite 514
Washington, DC 20892

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Fraud Section
1400 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Public Integrity Section
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Witness Immunity Unit
1001 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for United States Attorneys
Patrick Henry Building
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Office of Research
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20536

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
500 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Solicitor General
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Marshals Service
600 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202

U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Parole Commission
5550 Friendship Boulevard
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Washington, DC 20212

U.S. Department of State
Public Affairs
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism
Washington, DC 20520

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Office of Civil Aviation Security
400 7th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20591

U.S. Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20590

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington, DC 20593

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Explosives Incidents Branch
Washington, DC 20226

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
2500 Wilson Boulevard
Washington, DC 20223

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20229

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Secret Service
Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20233

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Enforcement
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460

U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, DC 20260

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, DC 20502

U.S. Sentencing Commission
One Columbus Circle, N.E.
Suite 2-500, South Lobby
Washington, DC 20002

The Wirthlin Group
1363 Beverly Road
McLean, VA 22101

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Appendix 1

Justice Expenditure and Employment Data
Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), pp. 9, 12; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

A survey modeled after the sample survey of State and local governments (described below) was also used by the Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy to collect information on expenditures for drug control activities. These data are reported in Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, ***State and Local Spending on Drug Control Activities: Report from the National Survey of State and Local Governments*** (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 1993). For variations in data collection procedures and definitions of terms, refer to the section entitled State and Local Spending on Drug Control Activities.

Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) discontinued its survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. That survey provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. Beginning with 1980, the Bureau adopted a different methodology to compile and present public expenditure and employment data at greatly reduced cost. In 1985, 1988, and 1990 the original survey methodology was reimplemented to provide data necessary for block grant allocation of Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Trend comparisons between the 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 survey data and data in the ***Justice expenditure and employment extracts*** series are complicated by differences in methodology. In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 from the ***Justice expenditure and employment survey*** series; or recent year-to-year trends from the 1980-90 ***Justice expenditure and employment extracts*** reports.

Methodology

These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics using a special sample survey of State and local governments. Data were collected for the Federal government, all State governments, all county governments, all municipalities (and townships in the six New England States, the three Middle Atlantic States, and Michigan and Wisconsin) having a 1986 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships. A total of 8,867 local governments were included in the survey panel (3,042 county governments, 4,693 municipalities, and 1,132 townships).

The survey used two methods of data collection: field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records for all States, 78 counties, and 52 municipalities. Other units in the sample were canvassed by mail. Response for the field-compiled units was 100 percent. For the mail canvass units, the response rate was 87 percent.

Data for the Federal government were extracted from ***Budget of the United States Government, FY 1992, Appendix***. Beginning with the 1985 survey, that document allowed the classification of appropriate expenditure and employment amounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service as "prosecution and legal services." In earlier years, those amounts could not be broken out of the "police protection" category.

The justice data in this report include the expenditures and employment of the Federal government, State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments. Unless otherwise noted, data for total governmental functions and non-justice governmental functions also include the expenditures of special districts and school districts, which generally do not have justice functions. Justice expenditure data for these districts are not collected, although in 1978 (the most recent year for which such data are available) 0.6 percent of justice expenditures were made by such districts. The special district and school district data are included in the total government spending to allow State-by-State comparisons across States that make varying use of school districts to finance education.

Definitions of terms

Expenditure includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intergovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the expenditure data for individual functions such as justice or education do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction and purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures). Capital outlays are included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.
2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is the sum of payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

One important difference between the Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment (CJEE) and the Survey of State and Local Spending on Drug Control is in the handling of certain types of government payments. For the CJEE, when a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are excluded from expenditure for the government concerned. Also, State and local government contributions to retirement systems they operate are not included in the expenditure data because many governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report separately for justice employees. For governments whose records reflect contributions of justice employees separately, separate data were obtained. But, such data were excluded from total criminal justice expenditures to provide a consistent data base for administering the block grant program operated by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

For the Drug Control Survey, the sponsor was interested in including all identifiable expenditures, even if it resulted in lack of comparability between jurisdictions that could report these types of expenditures for specific government functions and those that could not report these expenditures. Thus, any

identifiable government payments to retirees and government contributions to employee retirement systems are included in the Drug Control Survey data.

Employees are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including Oct. 12, 1990. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

Full-time employees are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

Full-time equivalent employment is a statistical measure that estimates the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

In reports in this series prior to 1988, a different methodology was used to compute this statistic, affecting comparability over time. In the past, the payroll-based formula divided the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplied the result by the number of full-time employees.

Payroll is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1990.

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a city police department, sheriff's department, State police, or Federal law enforcement agency such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial (courts only) includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. It is not the same as the "judicial and legal services" category in reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics ***Justice expenditure and employment extracts*** series. The "judicial" category in the *Extracts* reports also includes "prosecution and legal services" and "public defense," which are displayed separately in this report.

Prosecution and legal services includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents and corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names.

Public defense includes legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Corrections involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial and adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon, and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

Correctional institutions are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. Prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

Probation, parole, and pardon includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation departments frequently function under the administration of a court, the data are presented separately under corrections after having been deducted from the judicial data.

Other justice activities includes expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime counsels, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

State and Local Spending on Drug Control Activities

The Drug Control Spending survey employed the same sample methodology described above for the Justice Expenditure and Employment survey. That is, data were collected from all 50 States; all 3,042 county governments; all municipalities with a 1986 population of 10,000 or more; and a sample of all remaining municipalities and townships. A total of 8,867 local governments were included in the survey (3,042 county governments, 4,693 municipalities, and 1,132 townships). However, data collection procedures varied between the two studies. The Drug Control Spending survey utilized an additional data collection method, specialized office compilation, in order to gather specific drug expenditure breakdowns. The data collection procedure, the survey period, and additional definitions employed by the Drug Control Spending survey are described below.

Data collection

The Drug Control Spending survey used three methods of data collection: field compilation, specialized office compilation with supplemental agency contacts, and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure data from the governments' own records for the 50 States, the 25 counties, and the 25 municipalities having the largest total expenditure for the police, judicial, and corrections functions in 1990. Specialized office compilation procedures were used to collect data for 680 units, which consisted of counties with a population greater than 100,000 and municipalities and urban townships with a population greater than 75,000 that were not included as field compilation units. The field and specialized office compilations were completed between April and November 1992. All other units in the sample were canvassed for expenditure data by mail beginning in June 1992. Respondent governments accounted for 87 percent of the estimated total justice expenditure data. The overall response rate for the mail canvass was 54 percent. Response for field compilation units was 100 percent. Response for specialized office compilation units was 90 percent. The survey efforts were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, audit reports, and drug strategies. In some cases, such sources were the basis for breaking down totals into more detailed expenditure figures. In addition, agency records of arrests, investigations, court filings and dispositions, inmate counts, etc., were used in some cases to estimate the proportion of agency resources that were drug related.

Drug Control Spending survey period

The State expenditure data cover the fiscal years ending June 30, 1990 and 1991, for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30. Some State agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis than the State government. In such instances, the data are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the State's regular fiscal year.

For local governments, the 1990 expenditure data are for the governments' fiscal year that ended between July 1, 1989, and June 30, 1990. The 1991 expenditure data are for the governments' fiscal year that ended between July 1, 1990, and June 30 1991. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal year

on December 31 or June 30. By using the July 1 to June 30 reference period, some governments' data are for a fiscal year that the local government may refer to as the prior fiscal year. For example, those that ended December 31, 1989, may be referred to as Fiscal Year 1989. The fiscal years reported for Washington, DC, ended September 30.

Additional Drug Control Spending survey definitions of terms

Health/hospitals (treatment) includes expenditures for hospital facilities directly operated by State and local governments and payments to private medical facilities. This function includes payments to clinics, treatment centers, counseling services, community service boards, and research into effective treatment for drug abusers.

Education (prevention) includes expenditures by State and local general purpose governments for elementary and secondary school systems that are administratively dependent on State or local governments. This function includes payments by State and local governments to private institutions and/or to independent school district governments and payments for drug abuse education and prevention programs. Excluded are expenditures by independent school district governments.

For the purpose of this survey, treatment and prevention activities were classified under the primary function where they occurred (e.g., corrections, law enforcement) unless there was a major program that could be classified under the appropriate health or education function.

Drug-related expenditures include payments for identifiable drug-related activities and a percentage of administrative/support personnel and overhead costs and other estimated costs that are associated with drug control activity.

Appendix 2

The Municipal Year Book 1994 Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, ***The Municipal Year Book 1994*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1994), pp. xi-xiii, 83, 104, 114. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Regions

Northeast--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

North Central--the East and West North Central Divisions;

South--the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions;

West--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

Geographic divisions

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

South Atlantic--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, plus the District of Columbia;

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

Central cities--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 50 percent of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

Suburban cities--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

Independent cities--The incorporated places not located within an MSA.

County types refer to counties located within an MSA as metro; and nonmetro refers to counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--an elected council serves as the legislative body with a separately elected head of government;

Council-manager--the mayor and council make policy and an appointed administrator is responsible for the administration of the city;

Commission--a board of elected commissioners serves as the legislative body and each commissioner is responsible for administration of one or more departments;

Town meeting--qualified voters meet to make basic policy and choose a board of selectmen to carry out the policy;

Representative town meeting--representatives selected by citizens vote at meetings, which may be attended by all town citizens.

Table. Survey response rates for 1993

	Police and fire			Survey of municipal officials			Survey of county officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,795	1,798	64.3 %	7,200	4,570	63.5 %	3,107	1,543	49.7 %
Population group									
Over 1,000,000	8	4	50.0	8	5	62.5	27	13	48.1
500,000 to 1,000,000	16	12	75.0	17	13	76.5	63	41	65.1
250,000 to 499,999	40	30	75.0	39	26	66.7	99	52	52.5
100,000 to 249,999	133	91	68.4	131	94	71.8	255	162	63.5
50,000 to 99,999	334	237	71.0	338	240	71.0	381	212	55.6
25,000 to 49,999	674	443	65.7	679	507	74.7	619	283	45.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,590	981	61.7	1,598	1,082	67.7	921	442	48.0
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,803	1,146	63.6	449	197	43.9
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	1,995	1,129	56.6	178	84	47.2
Under 2,500	-	-	-	592	328	55.4	115	57	49.6
Region									
Northeast	-	-	-	1,984	1,082	54.5	200	95	47.5
North Central	-	-	-	2,091	1,443	69.0	1,055	584	55.4
South	-	-	-	2,099	1,278	60.9	1,423	597	42.0
West	-	-	-	1,026	767	74.8	429	267	62.2
Geographic division									
New England	327	158	48.3	797	455	57.1	54	18	33.3
Mid-Atlantic	448	234	52.2	1,187	627	52.8	146	77	52.7
East North Central	555	335	60.4	1,360	919	67.6	437	239	54.7
West North Central	225	171	76.0	731	524	71.7	618	345	55.8
South Atlantic	314	230	73.3	883	601	68.1	589	340	57.7
East South Central	149	85	57.1	470	259	55.1	364	90	24.7
West South Central	265	186	70.2	746	418	56.0	470	167	35.5
Mountain	129	98	76.0	371	252	67.9	280	166	59.3
Pacific Coast	383	301	78.6	655	515	78.6	149	101	67.8
Metro status									
Central	510	353	69.2	516	371	71.9	-	-	-
Suburban	1,691	1,051	62.2	3,860	2,459	63.7	-	-	-
Independent	594	394	66.3	2,824	1,740	61.6	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	408	56.3
Nonmetro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382	1,135	47.6
Form of government									
Mayor-council	-	-	-	3,562	1,984	55.7	-	-	-
Council-manager	-	-	-	2,992	2,211	73.9	-	-	-
Commission	-	-	-	162	99	61.1	-	-	-
Town meeting	-	-	-	412	233	56.6	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	-	-	-	72	43	59.7	-	-	-

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Crime in the United States, 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 1-3, 381-385. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City[a]	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County[b]	-
IX (Suburban county)	County[b]	

[a]Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.
[b]Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 79 percent of the total U.S. population in 1992.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 13 percent of the national population in 1992. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within a MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8 percent of the 1992 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Other cities
Counties (unincorporated area)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal consolidation, etc. For 1992, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1992 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1992.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	64
II	134
III	362
IV	716
V	1,711
VI	7,812[a]
VIII (Rural area)	3,608[b]
IX (Suburban county)	1,907[b]
Total	16,314

[a]Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.
[b]Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3 Total U.S. population, 1960-92[a]

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000

[a]Population figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:
New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:
East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.
West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:
South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North

Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws-(persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways-(persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Appendix 4

Annual Report of the U.S. Parole Commission Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, ***Parole Commission Rules*** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.67), Nov. 12, 1991. Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission. Pp. 11, 12, 17-19, 27, 28, 61, 79, 96, 140, 141, 234, 235; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Parole guidelines

Initial parole consideration--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines; where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines partition offense characteristics into eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for reparole. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated. If a finding is made that the prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State, or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score is recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for reparole guideline purposes.

Definitions of terms

Curfew parole record reviews-- The Special Curfew Parole Program involves parole supervision with a special curfew parole condition to provide a substitute for Community Treatment Center residence for the 60-day period preceding the otherwise scheduled parole, mandatory release, or two-thirds date. This program is designed for prisoners who would otherwise qualify for Community Treatment Center residence during this period but who have acceptable release plans and do not require the support services provided by the Community Treatment Center. Prisoners may be released to this program after completion of a period in a Community Treatment Center, or may be released directly from prison to this program (e.g., where Community Treatment Center residence is not available).

Dispositional review/revocation--When a parolee is serving a new sentence in a Federal, State or local institution, a parole violation warrant may be placed against him as a detainer. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a Federal institution, a revocation hearing shall be scheduled within 120 days of notification of placement of the detainer, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided the prisoner is eligible for and has applied for an initial hearing on the new sentence, or is serving a new sentence of 1 year or less; if the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a State or local institution, the violation warrant shall be reviewed by the Regional Commissioner not later than 180 days following notification to the Commission of such placement. The parolee shall receive notice of the pending review, and shall be permitted to submit a written application containing information relative to the disposition of the warrant. The parolee shall also be notified of the right to request counsel to assist him/her in completing this written application.

Initial hearing--The initial parole hearing for eligible prisoners, during which examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating, salient factor score, institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission may (1) set a presumptive release date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within 15 years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue the prisoner to a 15 year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

Local or institutional revocation hearing--A parolee may request a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies violation of conditions of release. A parolee who voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, or who admits any violation of the conditions of his/her release, or who is retaken following a conviction of a new crime, shall be given a revocation hearing upon his/her return to a Federal institution. However, the Regional Commissioner may, on his/her own motion, designate a case for a local revocation hearing.

One-third hearing--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

Pre-hearing record reviews--A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation is to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurs, no in-person hearing is conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

Region--Prior to fiscal year 1992, the five regions of the United States were defined in the following manner:

Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia;

Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin;

South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

As of fiscal year 1992, the commission modified regional operations by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region and closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously

serviced by the Western region. The new regional categories are:

Eastern--Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands;

South Central--Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Guam, American Samoa;

North Central--Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Rescission hearing--If a prisoner has an effective date of parole set by the Commission, and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, or is alleged to have committed a new criminal act, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

Retroactive record review--A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines. For more information see 28 C.F.R., Appendix 6.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

Statutory review hearings--Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may remain unchanged, be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, or be retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions.

Appendix 5

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, ***The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948*** (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, ***The Gallup Opinion Index***, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, ***The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide*** (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., ***The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes*** (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, ***General Social Surveys, 1972-1993: Cumulative Codebook*** (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1993), pp. 1, 811-822, 1071-1073. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, "The 22nd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," ***Phi Delta Kappan*** (September 1990), p. 54; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," ***Phi Delta Kappan*** (September 1991), p. 56; "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," ***Phi Delta Kappan*** (September 1992), p. 52; and "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," ***Phi Delta Kappan*** (October 1993), p. 152. Information on the ***Roper Reports*** was provided by Roper Starch Worldwide, Inc. Information on the Market Segment Research minority poll was provided by Market Segment Research, Inc. Information on the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press' TV Violence Survey was excerpted from Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, "TV Violence: More Objectionable in Entertainment Than in Newscasts," Washington, DC: Mar. 24, 1993. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 29, 30. Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Survey was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Health Risk Behaviors Among Adolescents Who Do and Do Not Attend School--United States, 1992," ***Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 4, 1994), p. 129.

The sampling procedures of eight public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix; The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, Roper Starch Worldwide, Inc., Market Segment Research, Inc., Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those which have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information. Within the household, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age male, 13 to 17 years of age. If no young man is present, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age female in the household. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by male and female teen-agers separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Percentages near	Sample size 1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1990 sample was comprised of 1,594 adults; interviewing took place April 6-18 and May 4-22, 1990. The 1991 sample was comprised of 1,500 adults; interviewing took place May 3-17, 1991. The 1992 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place April 23-May 14, 1992. The 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. The data collection design for 1990-92 surveys employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals). For the 1993 survey the Gallup Organization used its standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," ***Phi Delta Kappan*** (October 1993), p. 152.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations. The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a **nationwide** sample usually include approximately 1,250 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Response percent	Sample size 1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, and 1993. There are a total of 29,388 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; and 1,606 in 1993). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, all those conducted from 1984-91, and 1993. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-93 surveys. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BG) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the General Social Survey then switched to a full probability sample for the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both

monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 a switch took place from the rotation, across-time design previously used to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

1970 National Sampling Frame

For 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982 and one-half of 1983 interviews, the NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States based on 1970 census information. The selection of geographic areas at successive stages is in accordance with the method of **probabilities proportional to size**. Furthermore, the clusters of households are divided into replicated subsamples in order to facilitate estimation of the variance of sample estimators of population characteristics.

At the first stage of selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and non-metropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its principle frame of households for the remainder of the decade. The PSUs fall into 89 distinct SMSAs and non-metropolitan counties. (New York, a very large SMSA, represents five PSUs, whereas the smaller counties represent only one PSU.)

The second-stage procedure involved the direct selection of census block groups or enumeration districts (EDs) within SMSAs or counties, eliminating the traditional intermediate stage of clustering selections within urban places or county divisions. Before selections, census tracts, minor civil divisions, census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample), households at which interviews will take place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of probabilities proportional to size results in the assignment of an approximately equal number of interviews in each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

1980 National Sampling Frame

Census information for 1980 was used to sample respondents for one-half of the 1983 interviews, and all those surveys administered 1984-91. Eighty-four PSUs were selected at the first stage. The PSUs consist of counties, SMSAs, independent cities and, in New England, parts of counties. Prior to selection, the United States was divided into PSUs; the PSUs were then grouped into 84 strata. The strata were formed by grouping metropolitan and non-metropolitan PSUs within each of the four Census regions. Within each region, additional variables were used to define strata. The stratifying variables included within-region geography and size; size was measured by the 1980 Census count of occupied housing units. One PSU was selected from each stratum using a controlled selection procedure. This procedure ensured proportionate representation along certain control dimensions (such as percentage Hispanic in the West). The exact control variables (like the stratification variables) differed somewhat from region to region. Sixteen strata contained only one PSU, which was selected with certainty. The remaining 68 PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (measured in housing units).

The unit for second stage selection was the block or enumeration district (ED). The number of secondary selections within a PSU depended in part on the stratum size. The number of second stage selections listed for NORC's national frame in the 16 PSUs selected with certainty ranged from 24 to 6 selections for PSU. In the remaining 68 sample PSUs, 6 second stage selections were listed. All total, the new frame included 562 secondary selections.

Prior to selection, the second stage units within each sample PSU were sorted by county, by minor civil division (in some areas), by Census Tract or ED number, and by block number. Counties were ordered within PSUs according to size and geography. Secondary selections were made using systematic zone selection; the probabilities of selection were proportional to size (measured in housing units). Each secondary selection included at least 50 housing units.

In enumeration districts and blocks with a large number of dwelling units, a third stage of selection was carried out. The block or ED was subdivided into pieces which were "field counted." Based on the field count, a piece of the sample block or ED with probability proportional to its size was selected.

1990 National Sampling Frame

For the 1993 General Social Survey (GSS), approximately 1,100 housing units were selected from the 1980 National Sample. These dwelling units were clustered within 141 segments in 50 of the sample PSUs. Within each of the 16 certainty PSUs, approximately one-fourth of the sample segments were selected for the 1993 GSS, yielding a total of 39 segments. Within the remaining 68 sample PSUs, a subsample of 34 PSUs was first selected; then, within each of these 34 PSUs, three segments (out of the six available) were included in the 1993 GSS. Overall, then, the 1993 GSS sample included approximately one segment in four from the 1980 National Sample--one-fourth within the 16 certainty PSUs plus one-half of the segments within a randomly selected half of the 68 remaining sample PSUs. The subsampling of the noncertainty PSUs was carried out by pairing PSUs from similar strata; one PSU was selected randomly from each pair. The subsampling of segments was

done using a simple systematic selection procedure.

The 1990 National Sample also contributed approximately 1,100 housing units to the 1993 GSS sample. These were drawn from 191 segments in 68 of the sample PSUs. Within each of the 19 certainty PSUs, approximately one-half of the sample segments--a total of 71--were selected for the 1993 GSS. Within the remaining 81 sample PSUs, a subsample of 40 PSUs was first selected; within each of these 40 PSUs, all three available segments were sampled for the 1993 GSS. About half of the segments from the 1990 National Sample--one-half of the segments within the 19 certainty PSUs and all of the segments within a random half of the 81 other PSUs--were included in the 1993 GSS sample. The subsampling of the noncertainty PSUs was carried out by pairing PSUs that were nearest neighbors in the final sorted file from which the first stage selections were made; one PSU was selected at random from each pair. The last PSU of the 81 noncertainty PSUs could not be paired with another sample PSU; a random procedure was used to determine whether it would be included in the 1993 GSS sample. Segments in the certainty PSUs were subsampled using a simple systematic selection procedure.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

ROPER STARCH WORLDWIDE, INC.

A nationwide cross section of men and women 18 years of age and older are interviewed, face-to-face, in their homes. For the March 1993 survey, a total of 1,996 persons were interviewed and for the September 1993 survey, a total of 1,985 persons were interviewed. The persons interviewed comprise a representative sample of the population of the continental United States, age 18 and older--exclusive of institutionalized segments of the population (military bases, nursing homes, prisons, etc.). A multi-stage, stratified probability sample of interviewing locations was employed. The probabilities of selection at each stage are based on the latest U.S. Census population data, and detailed Census maps are used to identify and locate the selected areas.

At the first stage, 100 counties were selected with probabilities proportionate to population, after all the counties in the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia were ordered by population size within 18 strata. The strata were constructed by classifying counties as metropolitan and non-metropolitan within each of the nine Census Geographic Divisions. At the second stage, within each primary sampling unit, two Census block groups (or Census Enumeration Districts, when Census block statistics data are unavailable) were selected with probabilities proportionate to population from a computer listing in which the block groups (ED's) are stratified by size of place in which located. At the third stage, within each sample block group (ED), two sample locations (blocks or rural equivalents of blocks) were selected. When Census block data were available the sample blocks were selected with probability proportionate to size (population) from a cumulative computer listing. When no such block data were available, sample Enumeration Districts were broken into identifiable segments (small areas defined by roads, streams, railroad tracks, or other unambiguous boundaries), and the sample segments were selected with equal probability.

At the block (segment) level, the interviewer was assigned a starting point and a path to proceed around the sample area. Quotas for men and women over and under age 45 were imposed, as were quotas for employed people. In addition it was required that interviewing on half the assigned blocks (segments) be conducted after 5 p.m. on weekdays or on Saturday or Sunday to facilitate fulfilling the employment quota. While the assigned quotas produced the proper number of men and women over and under 45, there were small imbalances when the sample was examined in finer age terms, e.g., too few 18-29 year olds, too many 30-44 year olds. Accordingly the sample was weighted to achieve the correct proportions of men and women 18-29, 30-44, 45-59, and 60 and older.

MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH, INC.

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research, Inc. (MSR) as part of the 1993 Minority Market Report. A total of 3,500 interviews were conducted from November 1992 to January 1993. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 500 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50 percent of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50 percent was random.

Prior to starting the study, pretest interviews were conducted in every market in each of the languages (English, Spanish, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Mandarin/Cantonese). Any observations regarding the wording of the questions or the flow of the questionnaire were discussed with field supervisors and project directors. Any necessary changes were made before the study continued. The pretest interviews were not included in the actual sample. Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10 percent of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20 percent validation of each interviewer's daily work. All first-day's work was fully edited before the study continued.

The questionnaire was developed by MSR and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 30 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1 hour's worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50 percent males and 50 percent females were interviewed. MSR translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSR translated the English questionnaire into the native tongue and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed

accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

TIMES MIRROR CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS: TV VIOLENCE SURVEY

This survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates, Inc. for Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among a nationwide sample of 1,516 adults, 18 years of age and older, during the period February 20-23, 1993. The sample was a random digit dialing sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data. At least three attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (March 1992). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the United States that contain a telephone.

THE YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was conducted as part of the 1992 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). The 1992 NHIS was conducted among a representative sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population using a multistage cluster-area probability design of approximately 120,000 persons from approximately 49,000 households. The YRBS was conducted as a followback survey to the NHIS among a representative sample of adolescents in the sampled households. In each household with at least one person aged 12 to 21 years, the current school enrollment status of each adolescent was determined as either "in-school" (i.e., attending school or on vacation from school at the time of the interview) or "out-of-school" (i.e., not attending school and had not graduated from high school or attained General Educational Development credentials at the time of the interview). Out-of-school adolescents were over-sampled. During April 1992 to March 1993, adolescent respondents listened to a tape recording of the questionnaire and recorded their responses on a standardized answer sheet. Questionnaires were completed by 10,645 (77.2 percent) eligible adolescents. Information was analyzed for the 6,969 respondents who were aged 12 to 19 years and had not completed high school. Among these respondents, 91 percent were classified as in-school and 9 percent as out-of-school. Results were standardized by age by using the age distribution of the total population participating in the YRBS.

Appendix 6

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration, ***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1992*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 1-5; ***Preliminary Estimates from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), pp. 25, 26; and ***Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1994), pp. 27-29, 46, 47. Non-substantive editorial adaptions have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an annual series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1992 and 1993 National Household Surveys, a national probability sample of dwelling units in the United States was selected from 118 and 117 primary sampling units, respectively. The sample included persons living in some group quarters, such as rooming houses, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters and residents of institutional quarters such as jails and hospitals, and active military personnel.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the 12 National Household Surveys. In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members aged 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included use of self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

For the 1992 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 28,832 interviews with a 95 percent completion rate for screening sample households and an 82.5 percent completion rate for interviewing sample individuals.

For the 1993 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 26,489 completed interviews with a 93.9 percent completion rate for screening sample households and a 79.2 percent completion rate for interviewing sample individuals.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. In addition, for the 1992 and 1993 NHSDA six Metropolitan Statistical Areas were oversampled: Chicago, Denver, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. The national estimates presented include data from these special samples. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2)White, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) Black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, or non-Hispanic Black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians, and other groups.

Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. Each record (i.e., respondent) is assigned an analysis weight which incorporates: (a) the inverse of the selection probability for the respondent, this is the product of the inverses of selection probabilities at each stage of sampling; (b) adjustments for household and person-level nonresponse; (c) poststratification adjustment to Census projections (of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the total U.S.) for the midpoint of each NHSDA data collection period. Adjustments are made to age, sex, and race/ethnicity distributions.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the data base, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Two types of statistical imputation procedures were used. Hot-deck imputation involves the replacement of a missing value with a valid code taken from another respondent who is "similar" and had complete data. Logistic regression models were also used to determine replacement values for some variables.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, computer processing errors, and differences in respondents' interpretations of questions. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however rigorous attempts were made to minimize them through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding checks, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling errors. Sampling errors are quantified by way of

confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated proportions and corresponding population estimates.

Cautions regarding trends among blacks

These data document an unusual pattern of decline among blacks in the use of both licit and illicit drugs between 1991 and 1992. For example, the rate of lifetime illicit drug use among blacks was 39.2 percent in 1991 and 33.6 percent 1992. Lifetime cocaine use dropped from 11.2 percent to 8.6 percent. Lifetime alcohol use dropped from 79.0 percent to 75.2 percent, and lifetime cigarette use decreased from 65.3 percent to 61.3 percent. Significant declines also occurred for current use of many drugs. These declines are especially surprising in the lifetime drug use estimates because only 1 calendar year has passed between the 1991 and 1992 surveys, rendering the target populations for the two surveys essentially the same. Furthermore, any changes in lifetime use of illicit drugs should generally be upward because of the aging of the drug using cohorts who remain "lifetime users" in each successive survey.

Because of concerns about these unusual results found in the 1992 data, a Peer Review Committee (PRC) was formed to evaluate the results and make recommendations about their release and publication. The PRC included drug abuse researchers, survey design experts, and health statisticians within the Public Health Service who were familiar with the NHSDA.

The PRC identified and explored a series of possible methodological and substantive causes for the observed changes in drug use. Possible explanations that were studied included sampling error and changes in the sample design; editing, imputation, and weighting adjustments; sample frame differences; interviewer effects; seasonality of drug use behavior; nonresponse bias; changes in questionnaire and field procedures; cohort effects; changes in the composition of the target population; changes in willingness to report drug use; and the impact of external events.

The consensus of the PRC was that "the observed differences between 1991 and 1992 cannot be explained by a single factor, although several small differences were found among the factors examined." The committee concluded that "the design and procedures for sampling, weighting, editing, and imputing the survey results are statistically sound," and stated that "the unexpected decrease in lifetime drug use among blacks is an example of what can occasionally occur in survey estimates, particularly when a large number of different estimates are generated and comparisons are made." They concluded that "some of the decline in current drug use in 1992 is likely to reflect a real decline." The PRC recommended that estimates for 1992 be released, along with footnotes or caveats indicating that comparisons of the rates for blacks to previous surveys' results should be made with caution due to the observed inconsistencies.

Regions

North Central--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin--and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--Includes the New England States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--Includes the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the West South Central States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--Includes the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 1. 1992 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by age groups and demographic characteristics

	Age groups									
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older		Total, all ages	
	Sample	Population[a]	Sample	Population[a]	Sample	Population[a]	Sample	Population[a]	Sample	Population[a]
Total	7,254	20,684	7,721	27,964	7,516	38,215	6,341	118,850	28,832	205,713
Sex										
Male	3,672	10,583	3,452	13,734	3,154	18,835	2,710	55,626	12,988	98,778
Female	3,582	10,101	4,269	14,230	4,362	19,380	3,631	63,224	15,844	106,935
Race, ethnicity										
White	3,110	14,330	3,558	19,996	3,904	28,165	3,508	95,908	14,080	158,398
Black	1,887	3,220	1,719	3,882	1,552	4,709	1,353	11,383	6,511	23,649
Hispanic	1,941	2,343	2,112	3,009	1,801	4,044	1,294	7,454	7,148	16,849
Other	316	791	332	1,077	259	1,298	186	3,650	1,093	6,816
Population density										
Large metro	5,243	8,448	5,727	12,114	5,392	18,184	4,615	51,922	20,977	90,668
Small metro	1,214	7,064	1,216	9,041	1,278	11,704	998	36,728	4,706	64,538
Nonmetro	797	5,172	778	6,809	846	8,327	728	30,200	3,149	50,508
Region										
Northeast	1,027	3,540	1,152	5,262	1,206	7,377	1,192	24,410	4,577	40,588
North Central	1,346	5,051	1,318	5,969	1,274	8,761	1,103	28,029	5,041	47,810
South	2,782	7,615	3,023	10,689	2,847	13,716	2,279	42,132	10,931	74,152
West	2,099	4,478	2,228	6,044	2,189	8,361	1,767	24,280	8,283	43,163
Adult education[b]										
Less than high school	NA	NA	1,907	6,050	1,463	6,168	1,685	30,697	5,055	42,914
High school graduate	NA	NA	2,792	10,191	2,563	13,418	1,944	39,535	7,299	63,144
Some college	NA	NA	2,211	8,676	1,740	8,732	1,255	22,870	5,206	40,278
College graduate	NA	NA	811	3,047	1,750	9,896	1,457	25,749	4,018	38,692
Current employment[c]										
Full-time	NA	NA	3,318	12,701	4,765	25,092	3,617	57,811	11,700	95,604
Part-time	NA	NA	1,518	5,789	723	3,864	541	10,193	2,782	19,846
Unemployed	NA	NA	973	3,272	761	3,275	422	5,602	2,156	12,149
Other[d]	NA	NA	1,912	6,201	1,267	5,984	1,761	45,244	4,940	57,429

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[a]In thousands.
[b]Data on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.
[c]Data on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.
[d]Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Table 2. 1993 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by age groups and demographic characteristics

	Age groups									
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older		Total, all ages	
	Sample	Population[a]	Sample	Population[a]	Sample	Population[a]	Sample	Population[a]	Sample	Population[a]
Total	6,978	21,224	5,531	28,327	8,342	37,194	5,638	120,453	26,489	207,199
Sex										
Male	3,521	10,862	2,600	14,031	3,612	18,205	2,326	56,224	12,059	99,322
Female	3,457	10,362	2,931	14,297	4,730	18,989	3,312	64,229	14,430	107,877
Race, ethnicity										
White	2,958	14,605	2,558	19,664	4,049	26,942	2,913	96,482	12,478	157,693
Black	1,733	3,100	1,181	3,755	2,003	4,394	1,266	11,753	6,183	23,002
Hispanic	2,011	2,581	1,562	3,574	2,019	4,232	1,302	8,115	6,894	18,501
Other	276	939	230	1,334	271	1,627	157	4,104	934	8,002
Population density										
Large metro	5,204	9,083	4,157	13,384	6,485	18,258	4,151	53,151	19,997	93,876
Small metro	1,118	7,009	836	8,817	1,191	11,954	907	39,919	4,052	67,698
Nonmetro	656	5,133	538	6,126	666	6,983	580	27,383	2,440	45,624
Region										
Northeast	985	3,959	775	5,296	1,305	7,507	976	25,698	4,041	42,460
North Central	1,381	5,796	974	6,157	1,476	8,586	1,094	31,031	4,925	51,571
South	2,608	7,131	2,186	10,576	3,292	12,817	2,156	40,097	10,242	70,620
West	2,004	4,337	1,596	6,298	2,269	8,285	1,412	23,627	7,281	42,548
Adult education[b]										
Less than high school	NA	NA	1,444	5,805	1,765	5,050	1,423	28,938	4,632	39,793
High school graduate	NA	NA	1,970	9,820	2,846	12,182	1,723	37,687	6,539	59,689
Some college	NA	NA	1,557	9,019	1,941	9,530	1,181	24,086	4,679	42,636
College graduate	NA	NA	560	3,683	1,790	10,432	1,311	29,742	3,661	43,857
Current employment[c]										
Full-time	NA	NA	2,483	12,220	5,410	25,224	3,346	59,355	11,239	96,799
Part-time	NA	NA	1,063	6,552	766	3,958	489	10,707	2,318	21,217
Unemployed	NA	NA	684	2,701	825	2,713	366	5,036	1,875	10,450
Other[d]	NA	NA	1,301	6,854	1,341	5,300	1,437	45,354	4,079	57,508

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1993 NHSDA population distribution is not completely comparable to that of previous years because of differences in post-stratification totals obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The change has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but significant effect on estimates of the number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

[a] In thousands.

[b] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

[c] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

[d] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Appendix 7

Monitoring the Future 1975-1993 Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, **Monitoring the Future 1986** (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1987), pp. 2-10, 13, 14, 269; Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, ***National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993***, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 125 to 135 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a follow-up survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, is also missing from the follow-up segments.

Also since 1985, the results of follow-up surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 79 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1989.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States--including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort--between 15 and 20 percent. Though not an unimportant segment, certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the source does not encourage such extrapolation, the source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are

administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 19 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health habits and symptoms. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables which are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures which are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair

amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special follow-up data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

Research design for the follow-up surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school. From the approximately 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for follow-up. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the follow-up surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting current daily marijuana use in their senior year or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all follow-up analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Follow-up procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for $5.00 made out to the respondent, was attached to the front. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first follow-up after high school, about 81 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinally with time; however, the 1992 panel retention from the four oldest classes (1980-1983) remain at about 70 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the follow-up panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about three million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprise less than three percent of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even Blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing Blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance which has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors which could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the Black population than of the White population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among Blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among Blacks than among Whites.

There is also a somewhat greater than average tendency for Black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of Blacks as Whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the Whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socio-economic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the Black respondents with Whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;

Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;

Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;

Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;

Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;

Heroin--smack, horse;

Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;

Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;

Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "White or Caucasian" and "Black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast: Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central: Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South: Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West: Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 2. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number of public schools	109	116	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121
Number of private schools	19	21	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18
Total number of schools	128	137	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139
Actual number of participating students	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763
Number of weighted cases (total)[a]	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763
Student response rate (percent)[b]	81	83	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84

[a]Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.
[b]The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Unweighted (UW) and weighted (W) sample sizes in subgroups, by year

	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	18,267	18,267	18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502	15,713	15,713	16,843	16,843
Sex														
Male	8,775	8,725	8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776	7,231	7,261	7,843	7,912
Female	8,752	8,865	8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164	7,843	7,855	8,373	8,340
Race														
White	13,625	13,985	13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291	11,311	11,713	12,290	12,478
Black	2,495	2,265	2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995	1,901	1,649	1,760	1,708
Region														
Northeast	4,269	4,290	4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878	3,433	3,720	3,875	3,611
North Central	5,069	5,484	5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516	4,392	4,440	4,664	4,489
South	5,513	5,600	5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028	4,910	4,855	5,035	5,431
West	3,416	2,893	3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079	2,978	2,698	3,269	3,313
College plans														
Complete 4 years	10,256	9,878	9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448	9,655	9,291	10,791	10,465
None or under 4 years	6,486	7,008	6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770	4,855	5,277	4,737	5,135
Illicit drug use														
None	5,954	6,148	6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412	6,491	6,535	7,035	7,188
Marijuana only	4,313	4,179	4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449	3,228	3,125	3,569	3,514
Few pills	2,297	2,306	2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264	2,147	2,223	2,138	2,142
More pills	4,972	4,925	4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802	3,261	3,264	3,501	3,410
Any heroin	183	189	212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193	160	161	189	203

Note: Data for 1989-93 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
16,795	16,795	17,142	17,142	15,676	15,676	15,483	15,483	16,251	16,251	16,763	16,763
8,039	7,861	8,387	8,156	7,799	7,862	7,625	7,617	7,428	7,582	7,484	7,708
8,170	8,342	8,223	8,471	7,280	7,241	7,233	7,277	8,114	8,053	8,459	8,310
12,011	12,051	12,235	12,250	11,191	11,410	10,222	10,754	10,721	11,029	10,985	11,274
2,156	2,063	2,074	2,038	1,567	1,614	1,951	1,757	2,527	2,244	2,249	2,045
3,706	3,348	3,728	3,305	3,225	3,358	3,321	2,862	3,462	2,887	3,278	2,848
4,892	4,435	4,352	4,589	4,125	4,284	4,184	4,089	4,711	4,529	4,667	4,717
4,712	5,753	5,599	6,255	4,946	5,262	4,773	5,330	5,105	5,787	4,937	5,902
3,485	3,260	3,463	2,992	3,380	2,773	3,205	3,202	2,973	3,048	3,881	3,296
11,118	10,774	11,357	11,108	10,461	10,245	10,524	10,402	11,445	11,339	11,832	11,731
4,464	4,822	4,560	4,889	4,075	4,332	3,879	4,089	3,513	3,813	3,491	3,780
7,411	7,606	8,195	8,253	7,916	8,006	8,443	8,464	9,393	9,441	9,272	9,373
3,688	3,605	3,458	3,374	2,975	2,901	2,724	2,657	2,578	2,523	2,834	2,720
2,131	2,133	2,071	2,057	1,857	1,872	1,714	1,742	1,698	1,757	1,776	1,829
3,001	2,896	2,832	2,889	2,390	2,380	2,085	2,128	1,975	1,974	2,252	2,281
186	186	224	222	185	194	141	141	184	199	185	187

Appendix 8

National Crime Victimization Survey Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was compiled by SOURCEBOOK staff and excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992***, NCJ-145125 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), Appendix III and glossary.

The National Crime Victimization Survey Program surveys a sample of residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, do not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, United States citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is in the sample for 3 years with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Beginning in July of 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from the previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year olds unless the adult insisted that the child be interviewed and the alternative was no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: the third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone followup permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986, all interviews were done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. Before February 1980, about 20 percent of the interviews were completed by telephone, as compared to about 50 percent until March 1986. The percentage of telephone interviews is approximately 75 percent currently. The results of an assessment of this change in the data collection mode on results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year.

Face-to-face interviews are often conducted with other family members present. Consequently, if offender and victim reside in the same household, it may not be possible for the victim to relate his or her experience because of the presence of the offender. In telephone interviews the interviewer has no way of knowing if a household member's responses are being monitored.

A basic screen questionnaire and a crime incident report are used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against any members of the household age 12 or older. The initial interview is designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident are collected. In the screen questions respondents are asked if they were attacked or threatened but not directly asked if they have been raped. Nor are they told that threats or attacks by their intimates are germane to the survey. Only if a respondent volunteers that she or he has been raped or threatened with rape is the incident so classified.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample automatically and were considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. From each stratum, one PSU was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the PSU's population.

In June 1984, a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20 percent sample reduction in the larger of the 156 PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCVS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Thus, households that were interviewed during 1987 were drawn from both the 1970- and 1980-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England States, so that the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas. This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 60,500 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview was for purposes of bounding (that is, establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews) but

was not used in computing annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Persons occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Persons in approximately 23,900 housing units in selected areas were interviewed using a new survey questionnaire. Data from households receiving this new questionnaire are currently excluded. In order to convert to the revised questionnaire, while maintaining the capability of producing annual crime rate change estimates, the new questionnaire is being phased in gradually over a few years. A statistical splice will be performed and then the NCVS will use the new survey instrument for all households in the sample. Adjustments were made in the NCVS weighting to compensate for the exclusion of these new questionnaire cases in the 1992 data. The new survey instrument provides more information about incidents of crime, and includes the additional crime of vandalism.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 26,200 of the 31,800 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 5,700 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 950 of the 5,700 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 96 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 52,100 persons, participated in the survey.

Approximately 10 percent of the 26,200 households in the 1992 sample were interviewed using a new technique called Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). This technique was first used in 1987, and a study of the results revealed that it had no serious effect on the NCVS data. Therefore, the data collected from CATI-designated households are included in the 1992 results.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented, the estimation procedure incorporated additional data on those characteristics of the population that are believed to affect victimization rates. These data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

U.S. Bureau of the Census figures for total population age 12 and older and total number of households, United States, 1973-92

	Total population age 12 and older	Total number of households
1973	164,362,900	70,442,400
1974	167,058,400	72,162,900
1975	169,671,500	73,559,600
1976	171,900,500	74,956,100
1977	174,092,700	76,412,300
1978	176,214,600	77,980,400
1979	178,284,500	79,498,600
1980	184,324,000	82,753,100
1981	186,336,000	84,094,600
1982	188,496,600	85,210,700
1983	190,504,010	86,635,240
1984	191,962,210	88,039,320
1985	194,096,690	89,262,830
1986	196,160,150	90,394,710
1987	197,726,980	91,823,260
1988	199,412,460	93,362,150
1989	201,375,630	94,899,080
1990	203,273,870	95,762,680
1991	204,280,050	96,281,890
1992	206,414,480	97,324,770

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing--from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household rates of victimization are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, or October 1992.

Reliability of estimates

All of the National Crime Victimization Survey data presented are population estimates derived from nationwide probability samples. The samples used for the national survey are large; during a 6-month period, about 26,200 household interviews and 52,100 personal interviews are conducted. Nevertheless, whenever samples of a population--rather than the entire population--are studied, a certain amount of sampling error is introduced into the results. The size of this error depends on such factors as the size of the sample and the variability of the population. However, the sampling design and techniques were carried out in a way that permits an estimation of the amount of sampling error present in the results.

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, a range of numbers having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. Estimates falling within the prescribed confidence interval are considered statistically significant. Most comparisons reported were significant at a level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95 percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Comparisons that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

Because the method utilized in the calculation of these standard errors and confidence intervals is based on approximations, the standard errors are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. It should be noted that as finer and finer breakdowns of the population are made--for example, along dimensions of race, income, age, etc.--the size of the standard error, relative to the size of the estimate, can be expected to increase.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as three or more similar but separate crimes which the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from analyses and tables derived from the 1992 NCVS data.

Definitions of terms

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether an injury occurred, and attack with-

out a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.

Annual family income--The total income of the household head and all relatives living in the same housing unit for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The incomes of people who are not related to the head of the household are not included.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape and attempted rape are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threat to incidents which are nearly fatal.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. If the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Head of household--A classification which defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying), the housing unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Hispanic--A person who describes himself as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes--Attempted and completed crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Examples of household crimes include burglary, motor vehicle theft, and household larceny.

Household larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or the immediate vicinity of the residence. In order to occur within a house, the thief must have a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest), as unlawful or forcible entry constitutes a burglary.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. This category is subdivided into personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban (city), suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

Central city (city)--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area. Urban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas located in "central cities."

Outside central city (suburban)--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Nonmetropolitan areas (rural)--A county or group of counties not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, including smaller cities with populations less than 50,000; however, it is primarily comprised of sparsely populated areas.

Minor injury--Injuries that (1) involve bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or (2) are of undetermined nature that required less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Motor vehicle--An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

Non-Hispanic--Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes which involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for personal larceny without contact since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes--Rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of theft--Personal larceny. The theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes, and the crime always involves contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal larceny--Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. Personal larceny is divided into two subgroups depending on whether the crime involved personal contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal larceny with contact--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, not force or threat of force. Includes both purse snatching and pocket picking.

Personal larceny without contact--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity, without direct contact between the victim and the offender. This crime differs from household larceny only in the location in which the theft occurs. Examples of personal larceny without contact include theft of an umbrella in a restaurant, a radio from the beach, or cash from an automobile parked in a parking lot. Occasionally, the victim may see the offender commit the crime.

Physical injury--Physical injury is measured for the three personal crimes of violence. Completed or attempted robberies that result in injury are classified as involving "serious" or "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and undetermined injuries requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Assaults without a weapon are classified as aggravated if the victim's injuries fit the description given above of serious assault. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are classified as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians and American Indians. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape--Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Both heterosexual and homosexual rape are included.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury--Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in committing the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, or loss of consciousness, for example) or undetermined but requiring two or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury--Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Self-protective measures--These include attacking the offender(s) with or without a weapon; threatening the offender(s) with or without a weapon; resisting or capturing the offender(s); scaring, warning, persuading, or appeasing the offender(s); running away or hiding; getting help or giving alarm; screaming from pain or fear; or some other method reported by the respondent.

Serious injury--Injuries 1) that involve gunshot or knife wounds, internal injuries, broken bones, loss of consciousness, loss of teeth or 2) that are of undetermined nature that required 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of personal larceny without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Tenure--The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry--A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 and older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To commit a crime against a person or household.

Appendix 9

Annual Emergency Room Data, 1992
Methodology, estimation procedure, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Annual Emergency Room Data, 1992***, Statistical Series I, Number 12-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 1-7, Appendix II. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency room (ER) episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas for calendar year 1992. During 1992, 503 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. The sample hospitals reported a total of 147,506 ER drug abuse episodes and 249,707 drug mentions. With the application of sampling weights, these data lead to the estimate of 433,493 drug abuse episodes and 751,731 drug mentions in the universe of eligible hospitals across the United States.

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency room. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the frame were stratified according to several characteristics. The first characteristic was size; hospitals reporting 80,000 or more annual ER visits were assigned to a single stratum and selected with certainty. Additional strata were defined according to whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit; facilities were assigned to one of three strata depending on whether they had neither type of unit, either one or the other, or both. Each of the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas was oversampled, and hospitals outside these areas were assigned to the national panel and sampled. In addition to the other strata, hospitals in the metropolitan areas were classified as to whether they were inside or outside the central city. Operationally, this was determined by whether they were located in one of the cities listed in the official name of the metropolitan area. The national response rate in 1992 was 79 percent; this rate is based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the national panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the nonmedical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency room and each drug abuse death encountered by a DAWN medical examiner. Each report of a drug abuse ER episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency room episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug usage or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions reflect cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each ER episode.

It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with another drug. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency room or medical records staff, was responsible for identifying drug abuse episodes and recording and submitting data on each case. On a weekly basis, the total number of daily emergency room visits and the number of cases related to drug abuse were entered into a reporting log. From the official facility records, the relevant details of each drug abuse episode were transferred onto DAWN data forms. A number of quality control procedures are used to assure that DAWN data are as accurate and methodologically consistent as possible. These procedures include: (1) training of personnel responsible for collecting the data within the participating hospitals; (2) provision of instruction manuals and other materials specifying data collection methods, definitions, and requirements; (3) monitoring of reporting practices and problem resolution by a staff of traveling field liaison representatives assigned to five regions of the country; (4) in-house manual editing of data collection forms with followup to resolve problems; (5) computer editing of data to identify problems; and (6) reabstracting studies at participating facilities to monitor the accuracy and completeness of reporting on a periodic basis and, as needed, on a special study basis to review unusual trends.

Estimation procedure

The data represent weighted estimates of total emergency room drug episodes and drug mentions in the coterminous U.S. and in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. In order to produce representative estimates for the entire population of hospital ERs, the sampling probabilities must be taken into account. In a random sample such as the DAWN ER sample, each unit has a known probability of being selected. Data from a random sample can be extrapolated to the total population using the sampling weights. In a simple case, each hospital in the sample might have a selection probability of 0.2, or 20 percent. This means that one-fifth of hospitals in the sampling frame are selected, and each selected facility represents itself and four others. In this situation, the sampling weight for each facility is 5, the reciprocal of 0.2. If one of the sample facilities reports 20 drug abuse episodes, then these episodes would be weighted by a factor of 5, resulting in 100 episodes. Applying the sampling weight to the observed data results in weighted estimates.

As mentioned above, the sampling frame of hospital emergency rooms was stratified before the sample was selected. Though a random sample was chosen within each stratum, the selection probabilities varied by stratum. In making estimates from a stratified sample, the sampling proportion in each stratum is taken into account in determining the weight applied to data from sample units in that stratum.

As part of the DAWN emergency room sample design, strata were defined within each area, and a sample was selected from each stratum. Sampling weights are determined for each stratum based on the sampling proportion in that stratum, and stratum-level estimates can be generated by applying the weights. Metropolitan area estimates are produced by aggregating the weighted estimates for the component strata; and national estimates are generated by summing the weighted estimates from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas and the national panel. Facilities in the national panel were selected with a lower probability than facilities in the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas. Thus data from hospitals in the national panel are given greater weight than those in the oversampled areas when national estimates are developed. In addition to inflating the sample

data to represent the total universe and adjusting for atypical reporting, the estimation process also must make adjustments to offset other sources of possible bias. Sampling weights must be adjusted after the sample is drawn to compensate for facilities that declined to participate (i.e., unit nonresponse). Nonresponse in a stratum or metropolitan area increases the variability of the estimates and thus reduces their precision.

Facilities participating in the system sometimes fail to provide data on all the possible reporting days in a given time period. This daily nonresponse problem usually results from delayed submission of data. When the data files are closed for a given month, the data for some facilities are incomplete because of these delays. Three procedures are used to minimize the effects of daily nonresponse due to delayed reporting. First, annual reports are prepared using data received up to 5 months after the end of the year in question. Second, significant late reporters are identified, and intensive efforts are made to obtain data from them. In these efforts, priority is given to hospitals with (a) a lower than average number of days reported and a large number of weighted mentions of cocaine in a previous quarter, and (b) hospitals that reported for fewer days in the month and are in strata with poorer unit response rates. Third, the estimation procedures include an adjustment for days when facilities failed to submit data.

In addition to considering the original sampling probabilities, the adjustment for atypical reporting, and the adjustments for unit and daily nonresponse, the estimates presented include another adjustment based on the total number of ER visits to all eligible hospitals in the specific metropolitan area. This final factor is applied to produce a ratio estimator. Essentially, this final ratio adjustment benchmarks the weighted estimates of total drug episodes obtained from the sample by the ratio of ER visits from the AHA frame to an estimate of this value obtained from the survey. This benchmarking procedure increases the precision of the estimate of total drug-related episodes by taking advantage of the inherent correlation between the number of these episodes experienced by a facility and its total number of ER visits. Ideally, the benchmark factor has a value of 1.0. However, deviations from 1.0 may occur as a result of nonresponse, sampling error, and other errors.

The final weight is a product of the following components: (1) the inverse of the selection probability, (2) adjustments for atypical response, (3) adjustments for unit and daily nonresponse, and (4) a benchmark adjustment for each metropolitan area and the national panel, that takes into account the total numbers of visits to all eligible facilities and to sample facilities. Specifically, this factor is the ratio of ER visits from the AHA Annual Survey sampling frame and an estimate of this value derived from the sample. The weights are generated each quarter for each hospital in the sample. For unit nonrespondents, closed, and ineligible hospitals, the weights are equal to zero.

Data limitations

DAWN collects information about only those drug abuse occurrences that have resulted in a medical crisis and, subsequently, have been identified as drug abuse episodes by a reporting facility. It should be noted that although standard instruction manuals and training are provided to each DAWN reporter, the specific methods and procedures used to identify drug abuse episodes and substances may vary from facility to facility. Emergency room data may reflect drug use self-reported by the patients to attending medical staff. The number of emergency room episodes reported to DAWN is not equivalent to the number of individuals involved, since one person may make repeated visits to an emergency room. DAWN data contain no personal identifiers, which would be required to eliminate repeat visits. A drug abuse episode may have multiple drug mentions. Therefore, not every reported substance is, by itself, necessarily a cause of the medical emergency. On the other hand, substances that contributed to a drug abuse episode may occasionally go unreported or undetected. The presence of multiple drug mentions in an episode has implications for the interpretation of data on both drug use and episode characteristics. For example, since a single drug use motive is reported for each episode, that motive is assigned to each separate drug mentioned in the episode; thus, some caution must be exercised when relating drug mention patterns to specific motives.

Appendix 10

Drug Use Forecasting 1992 Annual Report
Methodology and survey sampling information

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, ***Drug Use Forecasting 1992 Annual Report***, NCJ-142973 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 2, 6-29. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data are collected in booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of booked arrestees. The DUF sample is based on arrestees brought into the booking facility. Arrestees released before booking are not part of the DUF sample. At each site, approximately 225 males are sampled. At some sites, female arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees are also sampled. Generally, more than 90 percent of the arrestees approached agree to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent of those interviewed provide urine specimens.

To obtain samples with a sufficient distribution of arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, limit the number of male booked arrestees who are charged with the sale or possession of drugs. Because such persons are likely to be using drugs at arrest and are undersampled, DUF statistics frequently are minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestee population. Males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the samples due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. In Omaha, however, all male arrestees brought to the booking facility are included in the DUF sample to obtain a sample of sufficient size. Because they are fewer in number, all female arrestees brought to the booking facilities and all juvenile arrestees/detainees brought to the detention centers during the data collection period are included in the DUF samples, regardless of charge.

Twelve of the DUF sites collect data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. In each of the juvenile facilities, with the exception of Birmingham, Denver, and Indianapolis, only those youngsters who are detained by the criminal justice system are available for interviewing. Arrestees who are released to their parents or released for other reasons are not included in the DUF juvenile sample. In Birmingham, Denver, and Indianapolis, however, all juvenile arrestees are available for interviewing. For juveniles in each of the sites, excluding Washington, DC and St. Louis, the catchment area encompasses the county. In Washington, DC, youngsters arrested and detained in the District of Columbia are included in the sample, and in St. Louis only male juveniles arrested and detained in the city of St. Louis are included.

All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for analysis. The specimens are analyzed for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test can detect use in the previous 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which sometimes can be detected several weeks after use.

Table. DUF sample sizes, 1992

City	Male	Female
Atlanta, GA	989	474
Birmingham, AL	714	286
Chicago, IL	901	(a)
Cleveland, OH	815	319
Dallas, TX	989	411
Denver, CO	937	421
Detroit, MI	969	454
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	853	371
Houston, TX	937	422
Indianapolis, IN	954	285
Kansas City, MO	896	390
Los Angeles, CA	1,433	701
Manhattan, NY	752	305
Miami, FL	909	(a)
New Orleans, LA	973	369
Omaha, NE	871	(a)
Philadelphia, PA	1,119	455
Phoenix, AZ	1,054	576
Portland, OR	810	286
St. Louis, MO	881	380
San Antonio, TX	706	308
San Diego, CA	913	381
San Jose, CA	978	416
Washington, DC	903	312

[a]Females not tested.

Appendix 11

Federal Justice Statistics Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992***, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 19-30; and ***Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990***, NCJ-143499 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 57, 58, 103-109. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics database. The database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO), the Pretrial Services Agency, United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Records in the Federal Justice Statistics database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about two or more stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from the prosecutor's decision of whether to file a criminal case, through adjudication, and, if the defendant is convicted, through prison and/or supervised release.

The unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it is counted five times in the tabulation.

The offense classifications in the tables are based on the classification system used by the AO. Specific offenses in the AO classification are combined to form the BJS categories in the tables. These categories are designed to be as consistent as possible with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems. Offense categories for the average time served until first release data are based on offense designations by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the BJS categories but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense, the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence, is used in the classification. The offense description may change as a case goes through the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

Data describing the number and rate of prosecutions and the results of magistrate proceedings include only those cases handled by U.S. attorneys. Suspects are classified according to the most serious offense investigated. Data describing prosecutions by other agencies, including the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, were not available. Data in all the remaining tables describe the processing of defendants in all court cases, regardless of the prosecuting agency.

In 1991, the Department of Justice provided U.S. attorneys with lists of cases shown in the data as having remained inactive for long periods of time, and directed that resolutions be reported to the Docket and Reporting system, if possible. As a result, many cases which had been shown as pending were reported to be declined for prosecution, or were shown as resolved by U.S. magistrates. Statistics for 1991 were substantially affected by these recordkeeping activities.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. District Court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records or supervision records, and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. (This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, education, and occupational information.)

Sentencing figures differ from statistics published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the average "regular" sentence imposed. "Regular" sentences exclude two categories of offenders included in the BJS calculations: offenders receiving a "split" sentence (5 days through 6 months followed by probation) and offenders sentenced under 18 USC 4205(b)(1) and (b)(2) (where a maximum term is set accompanied by no or a small minimum).

Tables concerning prisoners include only prisoners committed by U.S. District Courts for violations of the U.S. Code. Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators, and other types of offenses, such as military, District of Columbia, or State offenses, are excluded. Unlike BJS publications concerning State prisoners, which exclude prisoners serving sentences under 1 year, tables 5.25 and 6.92 include Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length.

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, these data may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

These data are constructed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between these data and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

Definitions of terms

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category.

Agriculture violation--violation of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Federal Seed Act, Game Conservation Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (title 7 U.S.C. except sections on food stamps; title 16 U.S.C.).

Antitrust--violation of Federal antitrust statutes.

Arson--willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Assault--intentionally inflicting, attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in section 18 U.S.C. 1114; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Law.

Bail--the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults.

Bribery--offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the U.S. Government, witness, or any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, facility, or item for which payment may be made through Medical Assistance Programs. Bribing in sporting contests is also illegal.

Burglary--breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; also including breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing inter-State or foreign shipments of freight or express.

Collateral Bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Conspiracy--an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy in a Federal court case is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Counterfeiting--falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps.

Deposit bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention--the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained.

Drug offenses--possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, or manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

Embezzlement--fraudulently misapplying property by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come where offense is committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Embezzling, stealing, or knowingly converting to one's own use or the use of another or without authority selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof.

Escape--departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Forcibly rescuing any person in an attempt to prevent execution or forcibly removing or attempting to remove the dead body of any executed offender in order to prevent an autopsy. Aiding or enticing any person belonging to the Armed Forces of a belligerent nation or faction, who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object (as defined in section 1791C of title 18). Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities.

Failure to appear--willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony--a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

Financial conditions--monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond (see individual definitions).

Food and drug violations--violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

Forgery--falsely and with intent to defraud, making, counterfeiting, altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; bond of distilleries; military or naval discharge certificate; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities and receiving, possessing, concealing, selling, or disposing of any falsely made securities, tax stamps, or pledges that have crossed a State or the U.S. boundary after being stolen or unlawfully converted.

Fraud--unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, inter-State wire, radio, television, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public-order, other offenses."

Gambling--transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions, transmitting wagering information in inter-State or foreign commerce, inter-State transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter. An employee of the Postal Service acting as a lottery agent is considered guilty of this offense.

Hispanic--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Immigration offenses--offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. Also bringing in or harboring any

aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer.

Incarceration--any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Kidnaping--unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Also receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. This offense includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person.

Labor law violations--violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Taft-Hartley Act (labor-management relations), the Byrnes Act (transportation of strikebreakers), laws regarding the 8-hour day on public works, and peonage laws.

Larceny--taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Stealing, possessing, converting to one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value (in excess of $100) from a bank, the Postal Service, or any inter-State or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that are the subject of a grant, contract, or other form of assistance, whether received directly or indirectly, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or that belong to or are entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property

Liquor violations--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; failing to declare liquor at customs; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials--knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter. Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in inter-State or foreign commerce.

Migratory birds offenses--taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge in Utah and Ouachita National Forest sanctuary and refuge in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Misdemeanor--a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offenses specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve more than 6 months of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories. See also "split sentence."

Most serious offense--the offense with the greatest potential penalty. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest term of incarceration actually imposed.

Motor carrier violations--violations of the Federal statutes concerning the Motor Carrier Act.

Motor vehicle theft--inter-State or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

Murder--committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life.

National defense violations--violations of the national defense laws on the Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act), curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, use of uniform, and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense.

Negligent manslaughter--causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, and official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person.

Offense--violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Other property offenses--offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in inter-State or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses.

Other public-order offenses--violations of laws pertaining to abortion; bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; hunting, trapping, or fishing on Indian lands or military areas and zones; and obscene or harassing telephone calls. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

Other regulatory offenses--violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of injurious animals and birds, inter-State commerce (the Connally Act, Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the Railroad and Transportation Act), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts, train wrecking, hazardous waste, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above.

Other sex offenses--transporting, coercing, or enticing any women to go from one place to another in inter-State or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. Importing, maintaining, or harboring any women for purposes of prostitution or debauchery or for any other immoral purpose. These offenses may be either violent or nonviolent.

Perjury--knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring

or instigating any person to commit perjury. Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement.

Personal recognizance--pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

Possession--acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Also possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category.

Pretrial release--the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Property offenses, fraudulent--property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent--violent offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "property offenses, fraudulent," above.

Public-order, non-regulatory offenses--offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses." These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "public-order, regulatory offenses," below.

Public-order, regulatory offenses--violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" above.

Racketeering and extortion--using inter-State or foreign commerce or any facility in inter-State or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by inter-State commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kidnap any person with intent to extort.

Rape--rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States.

Robbery--taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery.

Sentence--sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported.

Split sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement of 6 months or less, followed by a period of probation. Unless otherwise noted, convicted offenders receiving split sentences are included in both the incarceration and probation categories (see also "mixed sentence").

Surety bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

Suspect--a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations--tax fraud offenses such as income tax fraud; evading or defeating tax; willful failure to file; fraudulently withholding an exemption certificate or failing to supply information; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willful failure to collect or pay tax; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; preparers of returns disclosing or using any information for any purpose other than to assist in preparing returns; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and other laws from the Internal Revenue Service title.

Technical violation--failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Threats against the President--knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people.

Traffic offenses--driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands.

Trafficking--importing any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws.

Transportation of stolen property--transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute inter-State or foreign commerce.

U.S. attorneys--all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data come from the

Docket and Reporting System of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole)--allegation of either a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses--threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, rape, other sex offenses (some of which may be nonviolent), kidnaping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses.)

Weapons violations--violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) any switchblade knife. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. Carrying on the U.S. Capitol grounds or within U.S. Capitol buildings any firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary device.

Appendix 12

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990
Survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 2, 3. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey sampling procedures

A sample of 300 counties was drawn for the 1990 National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) survey. Every county in the Nation had a nonzero probability of being in the sample. In general, the more felony cases a county had, the more likely it was to be in the sample.

The survey used a two-stage, stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage the Nation's 3,109 counties or county equivalents were divided into 8 strata. Strata 1 and 2 consisted solely of the 75 largest counties in the United States as defined by the 1985 resident population. Strata 3 through 8 consisted of the remaining 3,034 counties.

Because the 75 largest counties account for a disproportionately large amount of serious crime in the Nation, they were given a greater chance of being selected than the remaining counties.

Stratum 1 consisted of both the 19 counties with the largest number of felony convictions in 1985, and 12 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. Every county in stratum 1 was selected for the sample.

Stratum 2 consisted of the 44 most populous counties that were not in stratum 1. The 44 were ordered by their number of felony convictions in 1985, and then approximately every other county was selected. Stratum 2 thus contributed 23 counties to the sample. Altogether, 54 out of the 75 largest counties were sampled. Data on 1985 felony convictions were obtained from a mail survey described in ***State Felony Courts and Felony Laws*** (NCJ-106273) and ***Census of State Felony Courts, 1985*** (codebook for ICPSR 8667). The 54 sampled counties in the 1990 NJRP survey were the same 54 as in the 1986 survey.

The 3,034 counties not among the 75 largest were placed into 6 strata defined by the total number of felony convictions in 1985 and then arrayed within stratum by region, and within region from largest to smallest on felony conviction totals.

The final sample thus included 246 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1990 from all 300 sampled counties.

The 31 sampled counties in stratum 1 and the 29 counties in stratum 3 were self-representing only, and their sampled cases therefore had a first-stage sampling weight of 1. The remaining 240 counties sampled from strata 2 and 4 through 8 were selected to represent their respective stratum so that the felony conviction cases sampled had first-stage weights greater than 1.

At the second stage of sampling, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records. The total sample numbered 106,237 cases. Of these, 71,004 cases were in the 75 largest counties.

Rates at which cases were sampled varied by stratum and crime type. In smaller counties every felony case was selected. In larger counties all murder cases and rape cases were typically included, but other offense categories were sampled.

The survey targeted and recorded initial sentences imposed in 1990. If a sentence was imposed on one date and then modified at a later date, the revision was ignored. The survey recorded sentences that were actually executed, not suspended sentences.

Because the year of conviction was not a defining characteristic, some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1990 but not sentenced until 1990.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in 1990, the target was felons convicted in 1990. In some of the cases the data relate to sentences imposed after 1990.

Sources of data

For 71 percent of the 300 counties sampled, NJRP data were obtained directly from the State courts. Other sources included prosecutor offices, and courts and prosecutor offices combined. Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape (44 percent of the counties) and field collection (20 percent). Data on other cases were obtained from printouts and other documents, and manually completed forms.

Data collection for 233 counties was performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and for 67 counties by the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners.

Sampling error

NJRP data were obtained from a sample and not from a complete enumeration. Consequently they are subject to sampling error. A standard error, which is a measure of sampling error, is associated with each number reported. In general, if the difference between two numbers is at least twice the standard error of that difference, there is at least 95 percent confidence that the two numbers do in fact differ; that is, the apparent difference is not simply the result of surveying a sample rather than the entire population.

National estimates of the number of convictions for individual crime categories and for the aggregate total had a coefficient of variation of 3 percent.

Missing data

Computations of statistics excluded sample cases that were missing data for the particular variables being tabulated. An exception was table 5.57, which is based on computations that redistributed cases with missing data according to the distribution of the known cases.

Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, 11 crime categories, excluding "other violent," were defined. State penal codes, restricted to those defined as felonies and most closely conforming to each of the 11 definitions, were identified. Convicted felons were placed into appropriate categories based on their penal code citations. At the data analysis stage, cases were aggregated according to their offense designation at time of sampling, with the single exception of "other violent." "Other violent" is a category shown in the tables, but it was not a category at sampling. The "other violent" category was formed from the sampling category "other felonies." That is, after sampling, sampled cases designated "other felonies" were coded either "violent," "nonviolent," or "not ascertained," based on data available. Cases coded "not ascertained" were rare. For data analysis purposes, cases coded "other violent" were removed from the "other felonies" category and shown separately in the tables. The 11 original offense categories, and "other violent" are defined as follows:

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter--Murder is (1) intentionally causing the death of another person without extreme provocation or legal justification or (2) causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Nonnegligent (or voluntary) manslaughter is intentionally and without legal justification causing the death of another when acting under extreme provocation. The combined category of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter excludes involuntary or negligent manslaughter, conspiracies to commit murder, solicitation of murder, and attempted murder.

Rape--Forcible intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral) with a female or male. Includes forcible sodomy or penetration with a foreign object (both of which are sometimes called "deviate sexual assault"); excludes statutory rape or any other nonforcible sexual acts with a minor or with someone unable to give legal or factual consent. Includes attempts.

Robbery--The unlawful taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or the threat of force. Includes forcible purse snatching but excludes nonforcible purse snatching, which is classified as larceny/theft. Includes attempts.

Aggravated assault--(1) Intentionally and without legal justification causing serious bodily injury, with or without a deadly weapon or (2) using a deadly or dangerous weapon to threaten, attempt, or cause bodily injury, regardless of the degree of injury if any. Includes "attempted murder," "aggravated battery," "felonious assault," and "assault with a deadly weapon."

Other violent--Violent offenses excluding murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Includes offenses such as sexual assault, kidnaping, extortion, and negligent manslaughter. Includes attempts.

Burglary--The unlawful entry of a fixed structure used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without the use of force, to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempts.

Larceny and motor vehicle theft--Larceny is the unlawful taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force or deceit. Includes pocket picking, nonforcible purse snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from motor vehicles. Excludes receiving and/or reselling stolen property (fencing) and thefts through fraud or deceit. Includes attempts. Motor vehicle theft is the unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another. Includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles but not the theft of boats, aircraft, or farm equipment (which is classified as larceny/theft). Also includes receiving, possessing, stripping, transporting, and reselling stolen vehicles and unauthorized use of a vehicle (joyriding). Includes attempts.

Fraud, forgery, and embezzlement--Using deceit or intentional misrepresentation to unlawfully deprive a person of his or her property or legal rights. Includes offenses such as check fraud, confidence games, counterfeiting, and credit card fraud. Includes attempts.

Drug trafficking--Includes manufacturing, distributing, selling, smuggling, or "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Drug possession--Includes possession of an illegal drug, but excludes "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Weapons offenses--The unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory.

Other felonies--All felony offenses not listed above. Includes receiving stolen property, driving while intoxicated or other traffic offenses, bribery, obstructing justice, escaping from custody, family offenses (such as child neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, nonpayment of child support), and nonviolent sexual offenses (such as statutory rape, incest, pornography offenses, pimping, prostitution). Includes attempts.

Appendix 13

National Pretrial Reporting Program, 1990
Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990***, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 21, 22; and ***Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-139560 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992), pp. 13, 14. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) conducted its second survey from May 1990 to May 1991. These data describe the criminal justice process from arrest to case disposition. NPRP used a sample of cases designed to represent the Nation's 75 most populous counties (by 1990 estimates). In 1990, the 75 largest counties accounted for about 37 percent of the Nation's population and nearly 50 percent of all crimes reported to law enforcement agencies.

The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It is a two-stage stratified sample with 40 of the 75 most populous counties selected at the first stage (one county had to be dropped from the sample at which point no site could be substituted for it), and a systematic sample of felony filings (defendants) within each county selected at the second stage.

The 40 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata, based on court filing information obtained through a telephone survey. Fourteen counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining 26 counties were allocated to the 3 non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

The second-stage sampling (filings) was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of May 1990. The participating jurisdictions included every defendant who had a felony case filed on selected days during that month. The number of days selected depended on the stage-one stratum in which the county had been placed. Each jurisdiction was provided with 5, 10, 15, or 31 days in May 1990 from which to sample all defendants who had felony charges filed. Jurisdictions that did not select a full month of filings were weighted to represent the full month.

Data on 13,597 sample felony cases were collected from the 39 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented more than 56,807 weighted cases filed during the month of May 1990 in the 75 most populous counties. Cases that, because of incomplete information, could not be classified into one of the four major crime categories (violent, property, drug, public-order) were omitted from the analysis. This reduced the weighted total to 56,618 cases. The data collection effort was supervised by the Pretrial Services Resource Center in Washington, D.C.

Data were collected from the following participating counties: Arizona (Maricopa); California (Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara); District of Columbia; Florida (Broward, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Pinellas); Georgia (Fulton); Hawaii (Honolulu); Illinois (Cook); Massachusetts (Essex, Suffolk); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (St. Louis); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens); Ohio (Hamilton); Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Montgomery, Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Harris, Tarrant); Utah (Salt Lake); Virginia (Fairfax); and Washington (King).

Definitions of terms

Terms relating to pretrial release

Released defendant--Any defendant who was released from custody prior to the disposition of his or her case by the court. Includes defendants who were detained for some period of time before being released and defendants who were returned to custody after being released because of a violation of the conditions of pretrial release.

Detained defendant--Any defendant who remained in custody from the time of arrest until the disposition of his or her case by the court. Includes defendants whose cases were disposed of in such a short time that they had no opportunity for pretrial release. Detained defendants are also referred to as "not released."

Failure to appear--When a court issues a bench warrant for a defendant's arrest because he or she has missed a scheduled court appearance.

Type of financial release

Full cash bond--The defendant posts the full bail amount in cash with the court. If the defendant makes all court appearances, the cash is returned to him or her. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

Deposit bond--The defendant deposits a percentage (usually 10 percent) of the full bail amount with the court. The full amount of the bail is required if the defendant fails to appear in court. The percentage bail is returned after the disposition of the case, but the court often retains a small portion for administrative costs.

Surety bond--A third party, usually a bail bondsman, signs a promissory note to the court for the full bail amount and charges the defendant a fee for the service (usually 10 percent of the full bail amount). If the defendant fails to appear, the bondsman must pay the court the full bail amount. Frequently the bondsman requires the defendant to post collateral in addition to the fee.

Type of nonfinancial release

Unsecured bond--The defendant pays no money to the court but is liable for the full amount of bail should he or she fail to appear in court.

Release on recognizance--The court releases the defendant on the promise that he or she will appear in court as required.

Citation release--Arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement personnel. In the ***Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990*** data, citation release is included in the recognizance release category.

Conditional release--Defendants are released under conditions which are supervised by a pretrial services agency. This type of release is also known as supervised release.

Other type of release

Emergency release--Defendants are released solely in response to a court order placing limits on a jail's population.

Offense categories

Felony offenses were classified into 12 categories. These categories were further divided into the four major crime categories of violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public-order offenses. The following listings contain a representative summary of most of the crimes contained in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses, except murder, include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent offenses

Murder--Includes homicide, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Does not include attempted murder (which is classified as felony assault), negligent homi-

cide, involuntary homicide, and vehicular manslaughter (which are classified as "other violent crime").

Rape--Includes forcible intercourse, sodomy, or penetration with a foreign object. Does not include statutory rape or nonforcible acts with a minor or someone unable to give legal consent, nonviolent sexual offenses, and commercialized sex offenses.

Robbery--Includes the unlawful taking of property by force or threat of force.

Assault--Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, or other felony assaults. Does not include extortion, coercion, or intimidation.

Other violent offenses--Includes vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, nonviolent or nonforcible sexual assault, kidnaping, unlawful imprisonment, child or spouse abuse, cruelty to child, reckless endangerment, hit and run with bodily injury, intimidation, and extortion.

Property offenses

Burglary--Includes any type of entry to a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft, such as forcible entry and breaking and entering. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, and unlawful entry where the intent is not known.

Theft--Includes grand theft, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, or any other felony theft. Does not include receiving or dealing stolen property, fraud, forgery, or deceit.

Other property offenses--Includes receiving or buying stolen property, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, arson, reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, bad checks, counterfeiting, criminal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry.

Drug offenses

Drug sale/trafficking--Includes trafficking of controlled substances, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, or smuggling of controlled substances. Does not include possession of controlled substances.

Other drug offenses--Includes possession of controlled substances, prescription violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, and other drug law violations.

Public-order offenses

Driving-related--Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or any other felony in the motor vehicle code.

Other public-order offenses--Includes flight/escape, parole or probation violations, prison contraband, habitual offender, obstruction of justice, rioting, libel and slander, weapons offenses, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

Appendix 14

Juvenile Court Statistics Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Howard N. Snyder et al., ***Juvenile Court Statistics 1990***, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 1-4, 101, 103; and National Center for Juvenile Justice, "National Estimates of Juvenile Court Delinquency Cases: 1987-1991" (machine-readable data file), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data are national estimates of juvenile delinquency derived from a nonprobability sample of delinquency cases disposed in 1991 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may also handle other matters, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, abuse, and neglect. However, these data focus on the court's handling of juveniles charged with criminal law violations.

Data collection involves the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data are not from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile systems that routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. To combine information from various sources, the data were restructured into two standardized data sets: the national case-level data base and the national court-level data base.

Case-level data are generated by courts with automated client tracking/management information systems or automated reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by the court. The court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or supplied on request by local and State agencies. These data describe the number of delinquency and status offense cases handled by a court in a defined time period. National estimates are derived from a sample of 553,243 individual case records from 1,182 jurisdictions in 23 States with jurisdiction over 45 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk, and a sample of compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 155,176 delinquency cases from 322 jurisdictions in an additional 7 States. In all, the national estimates are based on data reported by 1,504 jurisdictions covering 57 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk.

National estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1991 were developed using the national case-level data, the national court-level data, and county-level youth population at risk estimates. The basic assumption underlying each stage of the estimation procedure is that the dynamics that produced the volume and characteristics of juvenile court cases in reporting counties were shared by nonreporting counties of similar size. The weighting procedure developed to generate national estimates of court activity from the nonprobability sample control for many factors, including the size of the community; the demographic composition of a community's youth population; the volume of cases referred to reporting courts; the age, sex, and race characteristics of the youth involved; and the offense characteristics of the cases. Despite these controls and others, no procedure can completely overcome the fundamental threats to validity associated with the use of a nonprobability sample.

The unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction. A case disposed represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, whereas a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases.

The offense coded was the most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense category except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category.

The term disposed means that a definite action has been taken or that a plan of treatment has been decided upon or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth has ceased.

Definitions of terms

Adjudicated--Judicially determined (judged) to be a delinquent or status offender.

Delinquent act/offense--An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Detention--The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

Juvenile--Youth at or below the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. See Upper age of court jurisdiction and Youth population at risk.

Nonpetitioned cases--Informally handled cases which duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment prior to the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

Petitioned cases--Formally handled cases that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth a delinquent, status offender, or a dependent child, or to waive (transfer) the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult.

Placement out-of-home--Cases in which youth were placed out of the home in a residential facility housing delinquents or status offenders or were otherwise removed from their home.

Probation--Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.

Race--The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (Nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Upper age of court jurisdiction--The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the time period covered by these data in three States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, in Wyoming it was 18, and in the remaining 38 States and the District of Columbia the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most States there are exceptions to the age criteria that place or permit youth at or below the State's upper age of jurisdiction to be under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most States if a youth of a certain age is charged with one of a defined list

of what are commonly labeled "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of States, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases either in the juvenile or in the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

Waiver--Cases that were waived or transferred to criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing in juvenile court. Excluded are cases that were transferred to criminal court under concurrent jurisdiction provisions.

Youth population at risk--For delinquency and status offense matters this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. In all States the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most States individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these States, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court.

Offenses within categories

Crimes against persons--This category includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.

Criminal homicide--Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Crime Index category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in which murder and nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

Forcible rape--Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some States have enacted gender neutral rape or sexual assault statutes which prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.)

Robbery--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.

Assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.

Aggravated assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct included under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Simple assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. Simple assault is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are contained in the other offenses against persons category.

Other offenses against persons--This category includes kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes against property--This category includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.

Burglary--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Larceny--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes shop-lifting and purse snatching without force.

Motor vehicle theft--Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.

Arson--Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without their consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Vandalism--Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without their consent, or public property, except by burning.

Stolen property offenses--Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.

Trespassing--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

Other property offenses--This category includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug law violations--Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline and other inhalants are also included; hence, the term is broader than the UCR category drug abuse violations.

Offenses against public order--This category includes weapons offenses, non-violent sex offenses, non-status liquor law violations, disorderly conduct, obstruction of justice, and other offenses against public order as defined below.

Weapons offenses--Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.

Sex offenses--All offenses having a sexual element, not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories prostitution and commercialized vice and sex offenses. It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, adultery, etc.

Liquor law violations, not status--Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code status liquor law violations.

Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

Disorderly conduct--Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.

Obstruction of justice--This category includes intentionally obstructing a court (or law enforcement) in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than technical violations, which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, nonviolent resisting arrest, etc.

Other offenses against public order--This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g., escape from confinement, bribery, gambling, fish and game violations, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, immigration violations, etc.

Appendix 15

Probation and Parole in the United States
Definitions of terms, survey methodology, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Probation and Parole 1990***, Bulletin NCJ-133285, pp. 6, 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991); and information provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. Data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Definitions of terms

Probation entries--Persons entering probation directly from a sentencing court, or from a correctional facility as a result of split sentencing or sentence modification.

Probation exits--Persons removed from probation including discharges (termination, completion of terms, and early discharges), revocation and commitment to incarceration, and people who die while on probation.

Probation population--All adults who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order. Bench, court, informal and summary probation cases, where the judiciary never surrenders jurisdiction to a probation agency are excluded.

Probationers--Persons who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order regardless of whether they have been convicted.

Parole entries--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility as a result of either parole, reparole, reinstatement, or mandatory supervised release.

Parole exits

Mandatory supervised release--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility upon expiration of sentence not as a result of a paroling authority decision.

Removals--Persons removed from parole: discharges, including terminations, completion of term and early discharges; revocations and recommitments to prison; and deaths.

Parole population--All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority. (Out-of-State parolees under courtesy super-

vision are counted in the population of the paroling authority with jurisdiction.)

Paroling authority--A board, commission, or authority responsible for parole supervision which may or may not have discretionary power to release offenders from prison prior to the expiration of sentence, to revoke parole and return violators to prison, and to reinstate or grant other forms of reentry to parole supervision.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Probation notes

Many States update their population counts, therefore the Jan. 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31, counts: California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alabama--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count by excluding those supervised for other States.

Arizona--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count for corrected pending cases.

Arkansas--The State estimated all data.

California--Exits include 13,496 transfers of jurisdiction, deaths, or loss of jurisdiction.

Delaware--The State estimated all data.

Georgia--The State included 1,945 abandonment and bastardy cases, and interstate compact cases as entries. Exits include 3,621 abandonment and bastardy cases, special termination, and transferred out-of-State cases. The transfer of abandonment and bastardy cases to another State agency is reflected in the exits. All data exclude probationers who have been sent to another State for supervision and include probationers that Georgia supervises for other States.

Indiana--Exits include 1,435 intrastate transfers and 575 interstate transfers.

Iowa--The State estimated all data.

Kentucky--The State included 13 dismissed cases as exits. Inactive supervision cases were excluded from the probation count.

Maryland--Exits include 4,875 unsatisfactory closings. The State excluded 31,079 cases supervised under the Drinking Driver Monitor Program.

Michigan--The State estimated entries and exits.

Missouri--The State estimated all data. Entries include 118 diversion cases without sentence.

Nevada--The State estimated entries and exits.

New Mexico--The State included 1,108 closed semiactive cases and interarea transfers as exits.

Ohio--The State included persons transferred between State and county probation agencies in entries and exits.

Oklahoma--Data does not include those persons on probation with weekend incarceration.

Oregon--Data does not include 6,209 probationers supervised by county agencies.

South Dakota--All data are midyear 1990 counts.

Texas--All data are for August 1990.

Utah--Exits include 207 revocations and discharges and 6 reversals of court orders.

Virginia--The State included revocations, out-of-State cases terminated, and cases closed administratively as exits.

West Virginia--The State estimated all data. Entries include 50 reinstatements.

Wyoming--Exits include 221 bench warrants, relief of responsibility, and interstate transfers.

Parole notes

Many States update their population counts, therefore, the Jan. 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously reported for Dec. 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31 counts: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alaska--The State estimated all data.

Arizona--Entries include 491 interstate compact cases. Exits include 10 early discharges.

California--Data include California Youth Authority (CYA) cases.

Colorado--The January 1, 1990, count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989, count to reflect 175 cases supervised out-of-State.

Delaware--The State estimated all data.

Florida--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more.

Hawaii--Exits include 89 parolees whose maximum sentence had expired.

Illinois--Only persons sentenced to a year or more are supervised. Entries include 533 out-of-State parolees and 2,060 interstate compact and apprehension cases. The number under supervision by Illinois authorities on December 31, 1990, was 14,973; the remainder were under supervision by other authorities.

Iowa--The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more.

Kansas--The January 1 population differs from the previously reported 1989 yearend count to include 296 parolees with an active warrant but with a known location. Exits exclude an unknown number of persons returned to prison or jail, parole revocation pending; returned to prison or jail, new charges pending; or transferred to another parole jurisdiction. Exits include 275 absconders, 290 expiration of sentence, 62 prerevocation confinements, and 229 Kansas offenders supervised out-of-State. The State monitors absconders (563) apart from the regular parole caseload.

Kentucky--The State included 489 transfers from out-of-State districts as entries.

Maine--The State abolished parole in 1976. Thirty pre-1976 parolees remain under supervision, and 25 in prison will become eligible for parole.

Massachusetts--The State estimated entries and exits.

Minnesota--Entries include 402 parolees on work release.

Mississippi--Entries include intrastate transfers and two work release cases.

Missouri--The State estimated all data. Data exclude 283 parolees from local jails.

New Hampshire--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. Entries include 92 administrative parolees.

New Jersey--Exits include 151 persons recalled by court and discharged by Parole Authority Decree.

New Mexico--The State estimated entries and exits.

Ohio--Entries include 139 parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 31 inactive cases and 67 interstate compact cases.

Pennsylvania--Entries include 21,271 parolees released by county courts. The State supervised 610 parolees from local jails.

Rhode Island--Absconders are removed from parole only if a revocation warrant has been issued.

South Carolina--Exits include 12 pardoned parolees. The State excluded youthful offenders from its counts.

Tennessee--The January 1, 1990 count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989 count because 189 parolees with an alias were doublecounted. Exits include 436 inactive parolees whose supervision was terminated.

Texas--Data are for the year ending August 1990. Entries include approximately 12,000 parole releases direct from county jail.

Virginia--Entries include 367 transfers from other States. Exits include 379 terminated out-of-State cases.

West Virginia--Entries include 95 interstate compact cases.

Wisconsin--Data do not include parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 15 administrative closings.

Wyoming--Exits include 29 administrative closings and pardons.

Appendix 16

Children in Custody Survey methodology and definitions of terms

The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 4-8; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, ***Children in Custody, 1989*** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 1, 2, 10; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data for each of the censuses were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics or the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

All data collected for each of the censuses reflect State-by-State variation among juvenile justice systems and thus require caution when making comparative interpretations. Caution should also be used when interpreting changes over time in categories where the population of interest makes up less than 1 percent of the total population.

The comparison of data is also limited by changes in the questionnaires at each enumeration. The present analysis has accounted for the majority of these changes by collapsing categories where applicable. Tables may include only one or two of the years under consideration because earlier data may not be comparable with later collections. In using these tables one should take into consideration whether the total residential population or only the juvenile population was used. A juvenile is a person of an age (usually under 18) specified by State statute who is subject to juvenile court authority at the time of admission, regardless of age at the time of the census.

The 1975 census

Period of reference

The 1975 census was conducted on June 30, 1975. Most data elements (including the facility counts and the number of individuals residing within the facilities) pertain to midyear 1975 (June 30). Other data elements, namely admissions and discharges, apply to the annual year from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975, whereas the information on expenditures reflects activities that in general refer to the fiscal year July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975. For some facilities this time frame coincided with the calendar year.

Criteria for inclusion

To be included in the 1975 census, juvenile detention and correctional facilities in the public sector were required to have been in operation at the time the census was conducted (February 1976), to have been in operation at least a month before the census reference date (June 30, 1975), and to have a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total population. This last criterion, however, did not apply to California State-administered facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles. These facilities were included in the census even in cases where the youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component.

In addition to meeting the public facility criteria, private facilities were eligible for enumeration if a minimum of 10 percent of their residents were adjudicated delinquents, persons in need of supervision (PINS), voluntary admissions, persons awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, or persons held pending disposition by the courts.

Excluded were facilities in which more than 90 percent of the residents were dependent or neglected or other types of non-offenders. Also excluded were juvenile detention centers operated as part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; Federal juvenile facilities; non-residential facilities; foster homes; and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent or neglected persons, unwed mothers, and the emotionally disturbed or the mentally retarded.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with two followup mailings, and then by a telephone call or telegram to nonrespondents.

An overall response rate of virtually 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 95 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned in the 1974 census. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records. Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a fiscal year basis for the period from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975; however, other reference periods such as the calendar year were acceptable.

Other notes

In response to an increased interest in the extent to which juvenile facilities emphasized rehabilitation-oriented programs, the 1975 instrument included an additional facility type--residential treatment centers. Uneven responses necessitated the elimination of this category and the reclassification of these facilities to the other six types.

Data for two State forestry camps in New Mexico were reported with those for a State training school.

The nonjuvenile component of the population included youthful offenders as well as adults. The 1975 youthful offender figures included 2,072 males and 58 females, all in public California facilities. Of the 176 adults, 16 males (all in public facilities) were in Montana, whereas private sector institutions held 152 males and 8 females distributed among Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oregon.

The 1977 and 1979 censuses

Period of reference

The reference date for both the 1977 and 1979 censuses was changed from midyear, the point used in earlier censuses, to yearend (December 31). Data on occupancy, admissions, discharges, average daily population, and expenditures were for calendar years Jan. 1, 1977 through Dec. 31, 1977, and Jan. 1, 1979 through Dec. 31, 1979.

Criteria for inclusion

To be included in the 1977 and 1979 censuses, facilities were required to have been in operation on December 31 and to have a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total population. This last criterion, however, did not apply to California State-administered facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles. These facilities were included even in cases where the youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component. Facilities were included in the count if they had as few as 1 percent offenders in an otherwise exclusively nonoffender population. In the 1975 census, a minimum of 10 percent offenders was required for inclusion.

Excluded were juvenile detention centers operated as a part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; non-residential facilities, that is, those in which juveniles did not stay overnight; establishments operated by

Federal authorities; and foster homes for fewer than three juveniles. Also excluded were facilities solely for alcoholics; dependent, neglected, or abused persons; the emotionally disturbed or the mentally retarded; unwed mothers; or other types of nonoffenders.

Data collection procedures

The 1977 and 1979 censuses were conducted by mail, with two followup mailings, and then by a telephone call to nonrespondents.

An overall response rate of virtually 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 94 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned for earlier years. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records. Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a calendar year basis for the period from January 1 to December 31. However, other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Other notes

On Dec. 31, 1977, there were 2,131 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (1,824 in public facilities; 307 in private facilities). A total of 2,191 nonjuveniles were housed in juvenile facilities on Dec. 31, 1979 (2,162 in public facilities; 29 in private facilities). As in earlier enumerations the nonjuvenile component of the 1977 and 1979 censuses consisted primarily of youthful offenders, the large majority of whom were committed by the California Youth Authority.

An additional facility classification scheme was added in 1977. In order to provide a classification method that would uniformly group all facilities according to their basic function and at the same time take into account the increasing national policy interest in the degree of restrictiveness prevailing in juvenile custody facilities, the 1977 and 1979 censuses (and all censuses thereafter) were expanded to obtain information on the specific nature of each facility's mission and on key factors indicative of onsite controls.

The designations "short-term" and "long-term" were retained, but assignment to one or the other of these broad categories was determined by which of the following the respondent facility identified as its paramount purpose:

Short-term: Diagnosis and/or classifications; detention pending adjudication, commitment, or placement.

Long-term: Commitment and/or placement for treatment; probation or aftercare; voluntary admission. If a facility marked more than one of these categories, the largest group of juveniles usually held determined its classification.

Additional designations for "institutional" and "open" environments were added. Questions were added to the instrument to determine existing security arrangements. Respondents were asked to characterize facilities according to three key factors indicative of the control environment:

1. Frequency of access to community resources.
2. Physical and staff restraints on the movement of residents.
3. A qualitative judgment based on (1) and (2) above about the degree of restrictiveness pervading the facility.

These factors were used as the basis for a classification system (referred to as "census classification") permitting the designation of a facility as either institutional or open as well as short-term or long-term.

The 1983 census

Period of reference

The 1983 census was conducted on Feb. 1, 1983. Most data elements pertain to this date. Other data information elements, namely admissions and discharges and expenditures, apply to the calendar year Jan. 1, 1982 through Dec. 31, 1982. Other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Criteria for inclusion

Juvenile programs in operation on Feb. 1, 1983 were included in the census if they housed more than three residents, 50 percent of whom were juveniles, and if offenders were at least one percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority facilities were included in the census. Juvenile detention centers operated as part of an adult jail were excluded, as were non-residential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or non-offenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with followup mailings and phone calls used to encourage reporting. The response rate was virtually 100 percent in the public facilities and 90 percent for the private facilities. For the few private facilities that did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned for earlier years. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records.

Other notes

On Feb. 1, 1983, there were 2,181 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (2,098 in public facilities; 83 in private facilities).

The 1985 census

Period of reference

The 1985 census was conducted on Feb. 1, 1985. Most data elements refer to that date. Other annual data such as admissions, discharges, and expenditure information apply to the calendar year Jan. 1, 1984 through Dec. 31, 1984.

Criteria for inclusion

Juvenile programs in operation on Feb. 1, 1985 were included in the census if they housed more than three residents, if at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles, and if accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders were at least one percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority facilities were included in the census. Juvenile facilities operated as part of adult jails were excluded, as were non-residential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or non-offenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with followup mailings and phone calls used to encourage reporting. The response rate for public juvenile facilities was virtually 100 percent; the response rate for private facilities was 99 percent.

Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records.

Other notes

On Feb. 1, 1985, there were 2,112 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (2,080 in public facilities; 32 in private facilities).

The 1987 census

Criteria for inclusion

Except in California, residential programs and group homes operating on Feb. 2, 1987 were included in the census if they met the following three criteria: 1) They housed three or more residents, 2) At least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles, and 3) Accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders made up at least one percent of their average daily population. In California, all California Youth Authority facilities were included. Juvenile facilities which are a part of adult

facilities, non-residential facilities, and facilities operated exclusively for substance abuse and non-offenders were excluded from the census, as were Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The 1987 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities collected information from 1,107 public and 2,195 private juvenile institutions. The response rate for public institutions was almost 100 percent, with only two refusing to participate. Approximately 80 percent of private facilities responded. The initial response rate from private institutions was about 50 percent. The remaining 30 percent responded to telephone interviews. The questionnaire was fairly lengthy, and in some cases, some information could not be collected during the telephone interviews. Correcting for incomplete data and missing cases was not attempted.

Period of reference

The census included a count of juveniles and adults in these facilities on Monday, Feb. 2, 1987. These data were used to calculate the rates and counts of juveniles in institutions. Annual data for the fiscal year 1986 on admissions, discharges, average length of stay, average daily population, staff, services provided, characteristics of the facility, and revenues and expenditures were also collected.

Other notes

Individuals over the age of juvenile court jurisdiction could be in these institutions for two reasons. First, there were about 2,600 adult offenders housed in these facilities on the date of the census. These adults were not included in the counts of juveniles. Second, there were about 8,000 juvenile offenders in these facilities who passed the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in detention, but remained in the juvenile facility. These juvenile offenders were included in the counts of juveniles in custody.

The custody rate is the simple ratio of all children in custody to the sum of the juvenile populations aged 10 to majority for all States, multiplied by 100,000. The age at which juvenile courts lose jurisdiction over young offenders ranges from 16 to 19. For each State, the appropriate upper age is used in deriving the sum for the denominator. Estimates of the population (in thousands) of each State and the District of Columbia, by age and by gender were provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Juveniles aged 10 to the age at which the juvenile court loses jurisdiction were defined as the population at risk.

There were a total of 1,037 youths under the age of 10 in juvenile facilities on the census date. These youngsters, along with the approximately 8,000 juvenile offenders who were past the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in a facility are included in the numerator of the rates, but these age groups are not included in the denominator. The rates will be slightly inflated because of this. On the other hand, the rates are deflated because some institutions did not respond to the survey.

The 1989 Census

The 1989 Children in Custody census surveyed more than 3,200 public and private facilities nationwide that provide custody and care for over 92,000 children daily who are wards of juvenile courts, juvenile corrections, or private agencies.

These facilities represent a broad spectrum of residential programs for juveniles who are either accused or adjudicated delinquents or status offenders--runaways, incorrigibles, or truants. Some facilities also house youth who are detained or committed for treatment or placement as a result of abuse, dependency, or neglect, or for other reasons. They include juvenile detention centers, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, training schools, camps, ranches, and group homes.

Results are presented from the *public* facility census only. These results are based on data from 1,100 facilities--nearly all such facilities administered by State or local governments in 1989. Facilities reported information on their operations for calendar year 1988 and for the census date, Feb. 15, 1989.

Definitions of terms

Admissions--Entry transactions recorded by the facility including new entries, reentries, and transfer entries. The number of admissions recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles admitted.

Commitment--Placement of a juvenile in a juvenile custody facility for supervision and treatment following an adjudication for committing a specific delinquent or status offense following a determination that the juvenile was dependent, neglected, or abused, or for some other reason unrelated to delinquency.

Detention--Temporary holding of a juvenile pending adjudication for a specific delinquent or status offense or for a condition such as dependency, neglect, or abuse. A juvenile who has already been adjudicated and is awaiting disposition or transfer to a placement facility is also considered to be detained.

Discharges--Exit transactions recorded by the facility including final exits, transfer exits, exits to supervision, and unauthorized exits. The number of discharges recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles discharged.

Juvenile--A person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations defined by State law. The upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction ranges from 16 to 19, but for most States it is 17 or 18.

Types of facilities

Institutional environments-- Impose restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. They are usually much larger than open facilities. Most detention centers, reception and diagnostic centers, and a majority of training schools are classified as having institutional environments.

Long-term--Facilities generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to treatment and custody.

Open environments--Allow greater movement of residents within the facilities and more access to the community. Facilities with open environments included most private facilities and most shelters; ranches, forestry camps or farms; halfway houses and group homes.

Private facility--A juvenile facility (either profit-making or nonprofit) subject to governmental licensing but under the direct administrative and operational control of private enterprise; it may receive substantial public funding in addition to support from private sources.

Public facility--A facility under the direct administrative and operational control of a State or local government and staffed by governmental employees.

Short-term--Facilities typically holding juveniles awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement.

Adjudication status

Committed or commitment--The placement of juvenile offenders following adjudication and any placement procedure. May be referred to as "placement."

Detained or detention--Juveniles who are pending adjudication or who have been adjudicated but are awaiting disposition or placement. Includes those juveniles undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.

Voluntary admission--A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits himself/herself to a facility without having been adjudicated by a court. The juvenile may be referred to the facility by parents, court, school, or a social agency.

Appendix 17

1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails
Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989***, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), pp. 11, 12; and ***Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989***, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), pp. 11, 12. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Through personal interviews during July, August, and September 1989, data were collected on individual characteristics of jail inmates; current offenses and sentences; characteristics of victims; criminal histories; jail activities and programs; prior drug and alcohol use and treatment; and health care services provided while in jail. Similar surveys of jail inmates were conducted in 1972, 1978, and 1983.

Sample design

The sample for the 1989 survey was selected from a universe of 3,312 jails that were enumerated in the 1988 National Jail Census. The sample design was a stratified two-stage selection. In the first stage, six separate strata were formed based on the size of the male and female populations. In two strata all jails were selected; in the remaining four strata, a systematic sample of jails was selected proportional to the population size of each jail. Overall, a total of 424 local jails were selected. In the second stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures. As a result, approximately 1 of every 70 males were selected, and depending on the stratum, 1 of every 14, 15, or 70 females were selected. A total of 5,675 interviews were completed, yielding an overall response rate of 92.3 percent.

Based on the completed interviews, estimates for the entire population were developed using weighting factors derived from the original probability of selection in the sample. These factors were adjusted for variable rates of nonresponse across strata and inmate characteristics. Further adjustments were made to control the survey estimates to counts of jail inmates obtained from the 1988 National Jail Census and the 1989 Sample Survey of Jails.

Accuracy of the estimates

The accuracy of the estimates depends on two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error is variation that may occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Nonsampling error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, differences in the interpretation of questions among inmates, recall difficulties, and processing errors. In any survey the full extent of the nonsampling error is never known.

The sampling error, as measured by an estimated standard error, varies by the size of the estimate and the size of the base population. Estimates of the standard errors have been calculated for the 1989 and 1983 surveys of jail inmates. A table reporting these standard errors is presented in the full report. These standard errors may be used to construct confidence intervals around the percentages. For example, the 95 percent confidence interval around the percent of jail inmates in 1989 who were in jail for a drug offense is approximately 23.0 percent plus or minus 1.96 multiplied by 0.6 percent (or 21.8 percent to 24.2 percent).

These standard errors may also be used to test the statistical significance of the difference between two sample statistics by pooling the standard errors of the two sample estimates. For example, the standard error of the difference in the percent in jail for drug offenses in 1989 compared to 1983 would be .72 (or the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors in each year). The 95 percent confidence interval around the difference would be 1.96 multiplied by 0.72 percent (or 1.4 percent). Since the observed difference of 13.7 percent (23.0 percent minus 9.3 percent) is greater than 1.4 percent, the difference would be considered statistically significant.

Self-reported information

Criminal history data are based on self-reported information provided by each respondent. Through a series of questions, inmates were asked to report on past probation sentences as juveniles and as adults and on past sentences to incarceration up to 10 prior times. For each sentence, the inmates were asked the offenses for which they were sentenced, the type of institution in which they served time, the date of admission, and the length of time actually served. From this information, a criminal history profile was constructed. A recidivist was defined as an inmate who reported a sentence to probation or incarceration at any time in the past.

Drug use and treatment history data are also based on self-report responses from the inmates. Inmates were asked a detailed set of questions about each of 10 types of drugs. These drugs included heroin; methadone used outside of a treatment program; amphetamines and barbiturates (alone and in combination); methaqualone (Quaaludes); cocaine or crack; LSD; PCP; and marijuana and hashish. Drug use histories were developed by examining the responses to questions for each of these drugs. Inmates who were unconvicted (awaiting arraignment, awaiting trial, or on trial) were not asked any questions about drug use during the month before the arrest for which they were currently detained or about drug use in the month before the first offense for which they had served time in the past.

Appendix 18

Correctional Populations in the United States Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991***, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

These data are based on yearend 1990, 1991, and 1992 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during these calendar years. As in past years, these data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone followup and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may revise their numbers in later years. Subsequent publications may therefore differ from data currently presented.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1991 and 1992 regardless of location. Does not in-clude other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1991 and 1992. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1991 and 1992 and as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments--Includes all inmates who were admitted with new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences--Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences--Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences--Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates transferred to a State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions--Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional--An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he/she was in prison.

Expirations of sentence--Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations--Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases--Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional--A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

Probations--Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases--Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions--Self-explanatory.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases:

Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does

not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska Native--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown.

Ethnic origin

Hispanic--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic--A person not covered by the above category.

Not known--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Capital punishment explanatory notes

The statistics reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for a variety of reasons.

(1) Inmates under sentence of death are originally added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.

(2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1989 and entering prison custody in January 1990 would be counted as an admission in the 1990 report; the 1991 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1989. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1989 but who remains in the count until 1991 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1989 and 1990 reports.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and thus will differ from more recent counts.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990, failed to include 20 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1990: Florida (4), Georgia (2), Illinois (3), Kentucky (1), Louisiana (1), Maryland (1), Nevada (2), Ohio (1), Pennsylvania (1), Tennessee (1), and Texas (3). Thirty inmates had sentences to death removed in 1990 but were not reported: Arizona (4), Florida (12), Georgia (1), Illinois (3), Maryland (3), Mississippi (1), Missouri (1), Ohio (2), Oklahoma (1), and South Carolina (2).

In 1991, five male prisoners of the Armed Forces were under a military death sentence for murder.

1991 jurisdictional explanatory notes

These jurisdictional explanatory notes apply only to the 1991 data.

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse record keeping practices among jurisdictions hamper efforts to collect uniform nationwide data on the number and movement of inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Not all jurisdictions are able to provide information that meets NPS definitions. For some, the discrepancies between reported data and the criteria are minor, but in others these discrepancies are more serious and, overall, serve to limit the comparability of data among jurisdictions. Limitations in State data, of course, carry over into regional and national figures, which, as a consequence, should be viewed as providing an order of general magnitude rather than precise totals.

The notes that follow identify deviations from the category definitions used in the 1991 questionnaire, provide details on the content of "other" admission and release categories, and specify revisions to data that should be taken into account when comparing 1990 and 1991 figures. State inmates housed in local jails are generally considered to be under State jurisdiction. Exceptions to this rule are noted below. Some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or release figure in order to balance the yearend 1990 count with the yearend 1991 count.

Alabama--Other conditional release violators, with new sentence: Include inmates returned from supervised release under Alabama Act 754 and split sentence/probation with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Causes of death: Can specify only executions. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates not determined as white or black.

Alaska--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Parole violators with new sentences: Include conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include other conditional release violators with no new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court- ordered releases. Other releases: Include releases to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and Federal detainer. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Race and Hispanic origin: Were estimated.

Arizona--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court- ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised early releases, supervised provisional releases, supervised work furloughs and releases to home arrest program. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include early releases to detainer and persons returned to prison pending a revocation hearing. The sex breakdown for the 49 inmates housed in local jails to ease crowding in prisons is estimated, based proportionally on admissions.

Arkansas--Arkansas revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1990 population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other unconditional releases: Court- ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of persons released under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814 and Boot Camp to supervision. Unknown race: Includes Cuban prisoners.

California--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentence: Include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory release with new sentence. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned to prison pending revocation hearings. Other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number in other

admissions categories. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some court-ordered releases. Supervised mandatory releases: Include some releases to parole. Other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number in other release categories. Jurisdiction population, inmates with a year or less sentence: Include civil narcotic addict commitments and county diagnostic cases. Unknown race: Includes inmates not categorized as white, black, or American Indian. Hispanic origin: Includes only Mexican- American inmates.

Colorado--Colorado revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1990, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences of more than 1 year includes a very small number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Include custody transfers of inmates to other states due to interstate compacts. Escapees: Numbers estimated. Other admissions: Backlogged sentenced inmates, housed in local facilities, awaiting Department of Correction bedspace. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. Race and Hispanic origin: Were estimated.

Connecticut--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returned from appeal or bond and some probation violators entering with or without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Does not distinguish inmates with probation conditions in effect upon expiration of the incarceration portion of their sentences. Includes some releases to probation supervision. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and pardon discharges. Other conditional releases: Community residence releases under supervision similar to that for parolees. Causes of death: Can specify only executions. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Connecticut. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Delaware--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Parole violators and conditional release violators with new sentences: Include violators with or without new sentences. Other admissions and releases: Include admissions from and releases to State hospitals, local hospitals and those inmates serving weekend sentences. Other admissions also include inmates who were changed from jail sentences of less than a year to prison sentences of more than 1 year. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Delaware. Unknown race: Includes Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

District of Columbia--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the detention center and having either no sentence or a maximum sentence of 1 year or less were included in the admissions, releases, and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is understated. Parole and other conditional release violators: The total number is actual; the counts of men within categories of violation are estimated. The female violators are counted as parole violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Only includes transfers from mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences and those released to probation. Cause of death: No cause is specified in the District of Columbia's data system. Jurisdiction population totals: Include 1,211 male D.C. code violators housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and 476 male inmates housed in other State facilities. Of these inmates, an undetermined number are being housed solely to ease prison crowding. Unsentenced inmates populations: Jurisdiction and custody counts include unsentenced inmates held for the first time in the District jail or detention center. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia. Race: Numbers estimated.

Federal prisons--Population total: Includes 1,776 inmates held under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Jurisdiction population, inmates with a year or less sentence: Includes 1,429 men and 52 women whose sentence length is unknown. Custody population, inmates with a year or less sentence: Includes 1,269 men and 43 women whose sentence length is unknown.

Florida--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Returns from appeal or bond hearings and other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number otherwise categorized. Include returns from authorized temporary absences on appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Include pardons, vacated sentences, and unconditional releases ordered by the Probation and Parole Commission. Other conditional releases: Include inmates released to supervised community release. Releases to appeal or bond and other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number otherwise categorized. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Georgia--Georgia revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1990 population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Parole violators with new sentences: Include some other conditional release violators without new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Include special reprieves and supervised reprieves controlled by the State Parole Board as well as Governor emergency releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pickup from jails.

Hawaii--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody totals are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated from information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System (CIS). Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Unknown race: Includes Puerto Ricans, prison-

ers of other Hispanic origin, and inmates who identified more than one racial background; however, prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry were counted as Asians or Pacific Islanders. Hispanic origin: Includes Puerto Ricans and individuals of Hawaii's "Other" race category with Spanish surnames.

Idaho--Jurisdictional population: Excludes 94 men and 9 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include Civil commitments. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases of Civil commitments. Race and Hispanic origin: Were estimated.

Illinois--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Data for inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with 1 year maximum sentences. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences, and some returned violators with charges pending. Other admissions and releases: Contain the difference between long-term admission and release movements not reported in other categories. Include transfers and release to/returns from medical furlough, writ appeal, or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Indiana--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Jurisdictional population: Exclude 711 male inmates awaiting pickup from local jails. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include parole violators with or without new sentences and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: The Parole Board determines the termination of sentences. Conditional releases, probations: Numbers estimated.

Iowa--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include persons returned to prison to await a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Include safekeepers. Other unconditional releases: Court- ordered discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Include prisoners remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing at which they were returned to parole. Also include inmates released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other conditional releases: Include releases to work release programs. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include safekeeper releases.

Kansas--New court commitments: Include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences: Include some probation violators who should have been categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include admissions not categorized at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Prisoners under supervision similar to that for parolees. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kentucky--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Prisoners returned to prison by court-order. May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Court-ordered releases, conditional or unconditional. May include some releases to appeal or bond.

Louisiana--Sentencing information: Population with sentences of more than 1 year includes 136 male and 21 female inmates with a year or less maximum sentence. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include inmates whose admission types were not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases, pardons, and good-time releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include inmates whose types of release were not known at the time of data collection. Race: Distinguished as white or black. Hispanic origin: Not included in Louisiana's data system.

Maine--Other conditional release violators only, no new sentence: Returns from probation. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Returns from intensive supervision program. Other conditional releases: Releases to Intensive Supervision Program. Other releases: Includes releases on detainers and warrants.

Maryland--Category estimates: The admissions, releases, and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data count only inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Parole violators, with or without new sentences: Include supervised mandatory release violators returned to prison. May also include parole violators pending revocation. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May include a small number of releases to appeal or bond.

Massachusetts--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimated. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 820 men and 13 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences, other conditional release violators with or without new sentences, and returns from appeal or bond. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and some releases to appeal or bond. Jurisdiction population, inmates with sentences of more than 1 year: Offenders who are sentenced to local correctional facilities for terms up to 2 1/2 years are excluded from counts of population, admissions, and releases; however, they may be included in reports about the jail population. Unknown race: Includes Hispanics who are not categorized as any other race.

Michigan--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Include transfers to and from mental hospitals, Federal prisons, and prisons in other States. Returns to/from appeal or bond: Contain the net difference between movements to and from the courts. Unspecified causes of death: Causes unknown at the time of data collection. Hispanic origin: Includes only Mexican- Americans, who are also categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Other Hispanic prisoners are classified as non-Hispanic.

Minnesota--Parole violators with new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases with new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include prisoners discharged after the Office of Adult Releases modified their sentences or after a court or executive order. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Hispanic origin: Includes 142 male and 1 female inmates categorized as unknown race. Custody population, unsentenced inmates: Include 23 male inmates held for Minnesota counties and 30 male inmates held for the U.S. Marshal.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Include some probation violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Include inmates awaiting revocation hearings, some returns from appeal or bond, and data adjustments. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional

releases: Work releases. Other releases: Inmates who went back to prison pending a parole revocation hearing that subsequently returned them to community supervision. Also includes some releases to appeal/bond. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Missouri--Parole violators with new sentences: Include other conditional release violators returned to prison. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include some other conditional release violators with no new sentences. Other admissions: Include returns from AWOL/escape, appeal/bond, and shock probation. Other releases: Include releases to AWOL/escape, commutations, court- ordered releases, and shock probation.

Montana--New court commitments: Include some probation violators with and without new sentences.

Nebraska--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Unknown race: Include inmates who did not identify their race.

Nevada--New court commitments: Include some returns from appeal or bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

New Hampshire--New court commitments: Include some prisoners returned from appeal or bond and may include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include parole violators who receive new sentences after readmission to prison. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases not specified as conditional or unconditional.

New Jersey--New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to the Intensive Supervision Program. Other admissions: Include inmates whose admission types were not known at time of data collection. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates who are not classified as white or black.

New Mexico--Parole violators only, no new sentences: May include parole violators with additional sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Include returns from community corrections program. Other conditional releases: Include releases to community corrections program. Causes of death: Can specify only executions.

New York--New court commitments: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Include transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Also include some inmates transferred to and from other agencies. Other admissions: Include 77 men and 4 women returned from conditional parole deportation to custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Services, as well as 4 men and 18 women returned following erroneous discharge. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes 2 men and 23 women for whom type of release was not indicated. Race and Hispanic origin: Categorized all Hispanic inmates, white and black, as white.

North Carolina--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. Although the maximum sentences of all such prisoners were more than 1 year, nearly all of them were included with those prisoners having sentences of 1 year or less. As a result, the counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences are understated, and the population count of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less is overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimated. Parole violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences and some other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the Dec. 31, 1991 populations. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, parole: Include some supervised mandatory releases. Unspecified causes of death: Include a death resulting from a motor vehicle accident while inmate was being transported to work in Department of Corrections vehicle.

North Dakota--New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences and some probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Include court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: The counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdiction: Include only prisoners transferred between prison and Ohio's Forensic Unit. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include sentences vacated by courts. Race and Hispanic origin: Include counts only of jurisdictional inmates in Ohio's custody.

Oklahoma--Sentencing information: The counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year may include a very small number of inmates with sentences of 1 year. New court commitments: Include an undetermined number of conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Include legislative cap releases. Other conditional releases: Include commutations and legislative cap releases to probation supervision. Other releases: Include court-ordered releases not specified as conditional or unconditional. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 411 men and 23 women housed in jails solely to ease prison overcrowding. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Oregon--Sentencing information: The counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with sentences of a year or less. Other admissions: Include inmates whose admission types were not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Other releases: Include 4 men with vacated sentences and types of release were not known at time of data collection.

Pennsylvania--Other admissions: Include persons returned by the Board of Probation and Parole on their original sentence pending revocation and those committed as technical or convicted parole violators. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Unspecified causes of death: Causes not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include persons released to parole status who had been returned to prison pending a revocation hearing and no revocation occurred. Unknown race: Include Hispanic inmates.

Rhode Island--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Other conditional releases: Include an inmate who went back to prison after an erroneous release to bail who was subsequently released. Unspecified causes of death: Include a death by drug overdose. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--New court commitments: Include some transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases and offenders who paid fines. Other conditional releases: Include inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections under the Emergency Powers Act.

Tennessee--Sentencing information: The counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. As a result, the population and movements of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators with no new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some probation and community correction programs violators returned without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Releases to parole: Include some mandatory releases to supervision. Other conditional releases: Include releases to community correction programs. Jurisdiction population total: Includes 1,929 men and 89 women housed in local facilities to ease prison crowding. Excludes 2,736 felons sentenced to serve their sentences in local facilities. Unknown race: Includes all inmates who are not classified as white or black. Hispanic origin: Tennessee's data system does not distinguish Hispanic origin.

Texas--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with or without new sentences: Texas' data system does not distinguish parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other admissions and other releases: Contain the difference between long-term admission and release movements not reported in other categories. Include prisoners returning from or leaving for long-term bench warrants and medical furloughs. Unspecified causes of death: Include all causes of death other than by execution and those relating to HIV infection. Other race: Includes inmates of Hispanic origin.

Utah--Other unconditional release: Include inmates whose sentences were terminated by the Board of Pardons. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection.

Vermont--Parole violators with or without new sentences: May include an undetermined number of other conditional release violators returned. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. "Lockups" operated by some cities and counties are excluded. Population and custody counts: Made Dec. 5, 1990. Race: Numbers estimated, with less than 0.5 percent of the men classified as non-white.

Virginia--Other admissions: Include parole revocations pending (both discretionary and mandatory), transfers, and returns from appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Include administrative releases. Supervised mandatory releases and paroles: Include releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include an undetermined number of persons who were returned to prison pending revocation of discretionary or mandatory parole, for whom no revocation occurred, who are being returned to parole or other supervised status. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions and releases: Include inmates whose admission and release types were unknown at time of data collection. Other race: Include inmates with mixed racial origins.

West Virginia--Conditional releases, probation: Include some releases to court jurisdiction of inmates declared unfit to remain in a particular minimum security facility. Other admissions: Include inmates whose admission type was unknown at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 263 men and 24 women housed in jails solely to ease prison overcrowding.

Wisconsin--Wisconsin revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1990 population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other admissions: Include 9 men and 2 women returned to prison following Special Action early releases and 1 man erroneously released. Other conditional releases: Include Special Action early releases. Other releases: Include court-ordered releases not specified as conditional or unconditional.

Wyoming--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations: May include a small number of administrative turnovers (starts and expirations of consecutive sentences). Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other releases, men: Include releases to detainer. Other race: Includes Hispanic prisoners.

Appendix 19

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991 Methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991***, NCJ-145861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 1-5. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collected data on prison admissions and releases, and on parole entries and discharges for calendar year 1991. Thirty-five States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Federal Parole Commission, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data. States reporting in the 1991 program were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Multiple admissions or releases per person during the year were recorded as separate events. The NCRP data covered prisoners admitted to or released from custody regardless of the jurisdiction where the prisoner was sentenced. Persons who were sentenced to a State prison but were admitted to or released from the custody of a local jail were included in the NCRP.

Beginning in 1983 all sentenced inmates, including those with a sentence of a year or less, were counted. To assure greater comparability across jurisdictions, the 1991 data include only inmates with a sentence of more than a year except where noted.

Data on sentence length refer to the offense with the longest sentence. Whenever a sentence had both a minimum and a maximum term, the maximum was used to define the sentence length. A life sentence was defined as any prison sentence with a fixed or maximum term of life in prison, regardless of the possibility of parole.

Time served refers to the amount of time spent in prison between the date of admission and the date of release or to the amount of time spent on parole between the date of prison release and the date of parole discharge. Time served in prison underestimates the actual time served because data on time spent in jail that was credited to the prison sentence for the current offense were not available for most inmates. All tables present data for time served in prison only.

Total time under supervision was calculated by adding time spent in prison and time spent on parole.

The medians were calculated from ungrouped data, since sentencing data do not conform to the standard assumptions permitting calculations from grouped data. Because nearly all sentences are multiples of 12-month units, the assumption of an even distribution of values within groups is not met. Therefore, a shift of only a few cases may increase or decrease the median by 12 months.

In contrast to the calculation of medians, mean sentence lengths excluded prisoners with a sentence of life in prison or death. Medians are sensitive to the uneven distribution of cases; means are strongly influenced by extreme values. Because of the limitations of each measure, both medians and means were reported for sentence length.

Time served data do not group at 12-month intervals. Both medians and means have been reported to provide a more accurate summary of the data.

Year-to-year comparisons should be restricted to those jurisdictions reporting data in all years of interest. Care should be exercised when comparing groups of inmates on sentence length and time served. Differences may be the result of factors not described in the tables, including variations in the criminal histories of each group, variations in the offense composition of each group, and variations among participating jurisdictions in their sentencing and correctional practices.

Offenses within categories

Each jurisdiction's offenses were recoded to a common set of offense codes. Attempts and conspiracies were included with completed offenses, except for attempted murders and conspiracies to commit murder, which were classified as assaults.

Offense types include the following offenses:

Homicide--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, voluntary manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and unspecified homicide.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary manslaughter.

Murder--murder and felony murder.

Manslaughter--negligent manslaughter, vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and negligent homicide.

Nonnegligent manslaughter--voluntary manslaughter, nonnegligent manslaughter, and aggravated manslaughter.

Unspecified homicide--homicide and homicide type not specified.

Kidnaping--abduction, kidnaping, and felonious restraint.

Rape--forcible rape, aggravated rape, sexual intercourse, and forcible sodomy without consent.

Other sexual assault--statutory rape, carnal abuse, gross sexual imposition by force, fondling, child molestation, and lewd acts with children.

Robbery--unarmed robbery, armed robbery, aggravated robbery, and forcible purse snatching.

Assault--attempted murder, simple assault, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, vehicular assault, and criminal injury to persons.

Other violent--extortion, intimidation, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment against a person.

Burglary--breaking and entering, burglary, and safecracking.

Larceny--theft, petty larceny, and grand larceny.

Motor vehicle theft--auto theft, conversion of an automobile, receiving and transferring a stolen vehicle, and unauthorized use of a vehicle.

Arson--arson and burning a thing of value.

Fraud--worthless checks, uttering, obtaining money by false pretenses, credit card fraud, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement.

Stolen property--possession, transportation, receiving, or selling of stolen property.

Other property--destruction of property, vandalism, criminal tampering, trespassing, entering without breaking, and possession of burglary tools.

Drug possession--possession or use of controlled substances.

Drug trafficking--importation, manufacture, cultivation, sale, or delivery of controlled substances; possession with intent to deliver.

Other drug--forging or uttering a false prescription for a controlled substance; possession of drug paraphernalia, unknown drug offenses, and violations of controlled substance acts where the type of violation was unspecified.

Weapons--unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, transportation, or possession of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or explosives.

Driving while intoxicated--drunk driving and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Other public-order--escape from custody, court offenses, obstruction of justice, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and decency violations, commercialized vice, and liquor law violations.

Other offenses--juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

Federal offenses were recoded to many of the same categories defined above. Specific Federal categories include the following:

Embezzlement--postal, bank, and benefit plans.

Fraud--postal, passport, Veterans' and other benefits, government employment, banks, computer, and impersonation.

Counterfeiting--postal, money orders, securities, and altering or forging currency.

Regulatory--violation of banking and insurance laws, smuggling, violation of customs, election laws, food and drug laws, maritime and railroad laws, retirement act and unemployment insurance, communication law, and other regulatory provisions.

Immigration--illegal entry, harboring or smuggling illegal aliens, and other immigration violations.

Tax law--internal revenue violations, including tax fraud, tax evasion, and failure to pay excise, alcohol, inheritance, withholding, Social Security, or other taxes.

Racketeering and extortion--threats through the mail, over the phone, or in interstate commerce, labor racketeering, RICO, money laundering, and interference with commerce by threat or violence.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Race

California codes Asians/Pacific Islanders as "unknown."

Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas code inmates of Hispanic origin as "unknown."

Ohio codes American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians/Pacific Islanders as "unknown."

South Carolina's parole release records code any persons other than white or black as "unknown."

Hispanic origin

In California, Michigan, and Oklahoma, Hispanics include only those of Mexican origin.

In New York, Hispanics include only persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

Federal parole release data on Hispanic origin were not available for persons released from prison before July 1983.

Education

Data on education in Maryland include credits for education received after entering prison for parole discharge records only.

Ohio data include people who have a college degree in the category of "some college."

Admission date

For New York parole release records, the date of admission is the original admission date, rather than the most recent date, if the inmate had been released and then returned.

For Federal parole release records, the date of sentencing is provided instead of the date of admission. This date is accurate for only new court commitments.

Admission type

In Colorado and New York, "new court commitments" includes some parole violators returned with new sentences.

In Minnesota, "new court commitments" includes probation violators.

In Massachusetts, "transfers" includes returns to prison after court appearance, temporary interstate transfers, transfers from other States, Federal transfers, transfers from county to State custody, and transfers from other secure facilities.

In Hawaii and Maryland, "new court commitments" includes all types of admissions.

Nebraska reported the following types of admissions: regular, multiple-offender, evaluator, Federal safekeeper, county safekeeper, and other. Since these could not be translated into the NCRP categories, they were coded as "missing/invalid data entries."

In Nevada, "parole revocation, new sentence" and "parole revocation, no new sentence" may have been underreported.

In Ohio, "new court commitments" includes an undetermined number of parole violators returned with new sentences.

In New York, admission type for parole revocations were reported for those with no new sentence only. There are no probation revocations because probation is considered a county function.

In North Carolina, "probation revocation" includes persons whose parole status was pending.

In Minnesota, "parole revocation with or without new sentence" includes mandatory parole violators returned and work release violators returned.

In North Carolina, "parole revocation, no sentence information" includes all parole violators with or without new sentences as well as pending parole revocations.

In South Carolina, "parole revocation, no sentence information" includes revocation of "Supervised Furlough II releases" and Emergency Powers Act releases.

In Texas, "parole revocation, no sentence information" and "mandatory parole revocation, no sentence information" include all parole revocations, with or without new sentences.

In Wisconsin, "parole revocation, new sentence" and "parole revocation, no new sentence" include returns of inmates released early because of overcrowding.

In South Carolina, "escapees returned" are not counted as admissions.

In Texas, "not known" includes inmates returning from vocational or educational programs.

Offenses

New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina reported only one offense--the most serious.

Minnesota reports only the most recent offense instead of the most serious.

For Federal parole release records, only two offenses per inmate are reported, usually the two most serious. If an inmate receives an additional offense after admission that is more serious than the original offenses, the inmate's record is updated to show that offense.

Maximum sentence and total maximum sentence

In Illinois and Maryland persons receiving indeterminate sentences were reported as "not known" on sentence length.

In Virginia "life" includes prisoners with sentences of "life without parole" and "death."

Texas reports only total maximum sentence instead of maximum sentence for the offense with the longest sentence.

Prison release date

In the Federal prison system and Maryland, the prison release date on parole exit records

is the date parole supervision begins, not the actual release date.

Prison release method

In Massachusetts, "parole board decision" includes some inmates released by the Massachusetts parole board to another parole board.

In New York, "parole board decision" includes some inmates released by commutation/pardon.

On prison release records in South Carolina, "parole board decision" includes inmates released from a Youthful Offenders Act sentence to a straight sentence and vice versa. Also "other unconditional release" includes those inmates who paid a fine after serving some prison time; those whose sentence was reduced; those who were retired; and those released for medical reasons. On parole release records, "parole board decision" includes inmates released to supervised furlough.

In Wisconsin, "parole board decision" includes early releases because of overcrowding.

In New York, "mandatory parole releases" includes early releases for good time served.

In Minnesota, "other conditional releases" includes work releases.

Mississippi's "other conditional releases" includes split sentences, work release, and supervised earned releases.

New York codes "releases to custody, detainer, or warrant" as either "parole board decision" or "mandatory parole release."

In Ohio, "other conditional releases" consists of releases for educational or vocational purposes, inmates paroled or shock paroled, on detainer, and under interstate compact.

In Oklahoma, "transfers to probation and probation from house arrest" are coded as "probation release."

In South Carolina, "other conditional releases" consists of persons released by the Emergency Powers Act, which include Supervised Furlough II, The Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act, and EPA II.

For the California Youth Authority, "other conditional releases" includes some discharges to prison.

"Other unconditional releases" in Maryland, Ohio, and Texas consists of court-ordered releases.

"Other unconditional releases" in Minnesota consists of discharges of persons with indeterminate sentences by the releasing authority.

In Mississippi, "other unconditional releases" includes shock probation, court suspensions, and court-ordered releases.

In Nebraska, "other unconditional releases" consists of persons whose sentence was vacated.

In Tennessee, "other unconditional releases" consists of unconditional releases to probation.

In Ohio, "other releases" consists of inmates-at-large who did not belong to any other NCRP category.

In Texas, "other releases" includes inmates released to attend vocational or educational facilities.

Parole release method

In the Federal prison system, "discharged, completion of term" includes absconders, inmates whose convictions were reversed, and inmates who were pardoned.

Maryland includes inmates who failed to comply with special conditions of their parole as "discharged, absconder."

In New York, "other releases" includes parole board decision (discretionary after 3 years) court-ordered releases; new revocations, not pursued; and cases in the revocation process in which statutory requirements were not fulfilled.

In Pennsylvania, "other releases" includes persons who have reached their maximum expiration date and who are in one of the following categories: criminal charges pending, absconders, or returned to home State.

Appendix 20

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991 Survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report*** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), pp. 1-4, 21, 22, 24, 49, 53, 75-82. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) was conducted as of Sept. 30, 1991. The 1991 NDATUS was a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), with other Federal agencies also cooperating in the survey. The NDATUS is a national survey which is designed to measure the location, scope, and characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust territories, and the Virgin Islands. The NDATUS is the only survey that includes private as well as publicly funded programs. Data collected from all treatment units include unit identification, type and scope of services provided, client capacity and utilization, selected client characteristics, sources of funding, and staffing. Prevention type facilities completed a partial survey, which includes data on unit identification and types and scope of services provided. Unless otherwise noted, all data are based on information collected as of Sept. 30, 1991.

The 1991 NDATUS was largely dependent on participation from the States to ensure proper identification of all existing active units, including new or closed units, and to assist in distributing and collecting the NDATUS forms from the participating units. Although the level of effort involved in reviewing and editing the NDATUS forms varied by State, a representative from each State attended formal training sessions to assure that he or she possessed sufficient expertise to perform the required survey functions and to provide assistance to the reporting units. To further clarify the reporting requirements, each State and reporting unit was provided a manual containing item-by-item instructions and a glossary of definitions. On-site technical assistance was available and offered to all States. Technical assistance to State staff was also provided by telephone.

For this survey, an individual was counted as an active client if the following three criteria were met: (1) the individual had been admitted to treatment and a treatment plan had been developed; (2) the individual had been seen on a scheduled appointment basis at least once during September 1991; (3) the individual had not been discharged from treatment by Sept. 30, 1991. For inpatients and residential patients, this definition applied to active clients as of Sept. 30, 1991. For outpatients, individuals were to be counted as active if they received treatment between Sept. 1 and Sept. 30, 1991.

Treatment unit participation

A total of 11,277 units reported data to the 1991 NDATUS; 80.3 percent of responding units provided treatment, the remaining 19.7 percent did not provide treatment. A total of 14,468 preprinted forms were mailed to the States for distribution to the programs or units. In addition, 390 new units identified by the States were surveyed using blank forms. A total of 14,858 treatment and prevention units were surveyed. Of these units, 1,111 were either closed, reported at the program level, were no longer appropriate for inclusion in NDATUS (i.e., no longer served substance abuse clients), or reflected duplicate forms. Thus of the total surveyed, 13,747 units were considered to be active units (although whether they are treatment units is not known where no response was received). Altogether, 11,277 units responded to the NDATUS, and 2,470 units did not respond. The 1991 NDATUS therefore achieved an overall response rate of 82.0 percent.

Data limitations

There are certain procedural considerations and limitations which must be taken into account when interpreting the data from the 1991 NDATUS. The following issues should be considered:

While NDATUS attempts to obtain responses from all known treatment units, it is a voluntary survey. While the response rate is believed to be very high among treatment units, it must be recognized that treatment units which did not respond to the survey are not reflected in the data presented.

Data on the number of reporting units from the 1991 NDATUS are not comparable to prior NDATUS surveys. In the 1987 NDATUS, States were given the option of allowing units to report aggregate data at the administrative or program level rather than at the clinic level. This option had not been available in previous NDATUS efforts. Under this option, a program consisting of a number of clinics may now report data for the entire program on one survey form rather than submitting a separate survey form for each clinic in the program. Since each completed survey was counted as a single reporting unit, this optional change in reporting level had the effect of reducing the number of currently operating units when compared to NDATUS surveys prior to 1987. It should be noted that if the choice was made to report at the program level, then the program level entry was the only one that appeared in the National Directory. While the data on numbers of units were rendered incomparable between NDATUS efforts because of the optional change in reporting level, the data on numbers of clients were not affected by the change in reporting level. Client data were unaffected because capacity, clients in treatment, and client characteristics, etc., from all component clinics were included in the program-level response. The choice to report at the program level was made either at the State level or by the units themselves. Thus the degree of reporting at the program level varied within and across States and probably varied between the 1987 NDATUS and the 1991 NDATUS.

Because NDATUS is based on a reference date, the data reported include only those clients who were in treatment as of Sept. 30, 1991. The definition of "in treatment" includes inpatients who were in the unit on Sept. 30, 1991 and outpatients who had been seen at least once during September 1991. Clients need not have actually been seen on that date to be reported but must have been currently enrolled in the treatment program. Exceptions to the reference point reporting procedures include data on funding, on the annual unduplicated client count, and on staffing. The first two of these items cover a 12-month period, and the third covers a one-month period. The funding data, as discussed below, are based on a 12-month period that included the reference date; this period may vary from one unit to another. The unduplicated count of clients is the number of different clients a unit served in the 12-month period ending with Sept. 30, 1991; thus, it is only unduplicated within units. As clients could be treated at more than one unit reporting to NDATUS within the time period covered, tabulations of the unduplicated annual client count variable may, in fact, include some multiple counting. Staffing data include all staff who worked during the month of September, regardless of whether they were still working on Sept. 30, 1991.

Data on total capacity must be treated with caution. The inpatient or residential capacity is determined by the unit's total number of beds. However, it should be noted that in

units providing multiple types of services, the same beds could be used by clients in different treatment modalities or types of care. Units that did not report total capacity were excluded from the calculations of utilization rates. The utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual number of clients by the total capacity and reporting the result as a percentage.

All active clients were identified as clients for a primary problem of drug abuse, a primary problem of alcoholism, or both drug abuse and alcoholism problems. Client diagnoses differed substantially among unit locations. For example, correctional facilities and other residential facilities had low proportions of alcoholism clients while halfway houses had low proportions of drug abuse clients. The distribution of reported diagnoses also varied considerably among States.

The NDATUS collects data on units, not individuals. Data on clients represent aggregate client counts for each reporting unit, not records on individual clients. Data collected in different matrices of the NDATUS form are only indirectly related at the unit level. Data on different client demographic characteristics, for example, are reported on different matrices. It is possible to report how many female clients and how many youth clients a unit has, but not how many female youth clients the unit has. Similarly, data on client characteristics and sources of funding are reported in separate matrices, so that relationships between funding and client characteristics cannot be analyzed directly. To avoid the loss of usable information, all responding units were retained in the database. When a unit did not report complete information, it was excluded from the tabulation for which data were missing. As a result, the number of treatment units on which tables are based varies somewhat from table to table.

Definitions of terms

Black (not of Hispanic origin)--A person having origins in any of the peoples of sub-Saharan Africa or Haiti who does not self-classify as Hispanic.

Capacity of treatment--The maximum number of individuals who could be enrolled as active clients as of Sept. 30, 1991 given the unit's staffing, funding, and physical facility at that time. For residential and other 24-hour care units, treatment capacity is equal to the number of beds available at the unit. For ambulatory (less than 24-hour care) units, treatment capacity reflects the maximum active client caseload a unit could carry. This maximum caseload would depend upon such factors as the percentage of staff hours devoted to direct client care, the average length of counseling sessions, and the frequency of client visits to the unit.

Hispanic--A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and all other Spanish cultures and origins, regardless of race (includes Central and South America and Spain).

Methadone treatment--Methadone maintenance or detoxification. Methadone maintenance is the continued administration of methadone, in conjunction with provision of appropriate social and medical services at relatively stable dosage levels. Methadone is used as an oral substitute for opiates during the rehabilitative phase of treatment. This category also includes those clients who are being withdrawn (i.e., detoxified) from maintenance treatment.

Nonmethadone treatment--Formal organized services for persons who have abused alcohol and/or other drugs. These services are designed to alter specific physical, mental, or social functions of persons receiving care by reducing client disability or discomfort, and ameliorate the signs or symptoms caused by alcoholism and/or drug abuse. For purposes of this survey, detoxification services are considered to be a treatment. This also is referred to as recovery services in some States.

Prevention/education--Activities that are intended to reduce or minimize the incidence of new drug abuse or alcoholism problems and the negative consequences of the use of alcohol and/or licit or illicit drugs. Available services may vary widely but generally are associated with information, education, alternatives, and primary and early intervention activities, and also may encompass services such as literature distribution, media campaigns, clearinghouse activities, speaker's bureau, and school or peer group situations. These services may be directed at any segment of the population.

Treatment unit--A facility having: (1) a formal structured arrangement for alcohol or drug abuse treatment or recovery using alcohol or drug-specified personnel; and (2) a designated portion of the facility (or resources) for treatment services; and (3) an allocated budget for such treatment services. The unit usually offers some form of initial evaluation or diagnosis of its clients and, thereafter, may include a wide range of different services, such as counseling, job placement, or other rehabilitation services. This is also referred to as a recovery unit in some States.

Unduplicated annual client count--The number of different clients a unit served in the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1991. This number is unduplicated only within units. As clients could be treated at more than one unit reporting to NDATUS at some time during the 12-month reference period, tabulations of the unduplicated annual count may in fact include some multiple counting.

White (not of Hispanic origin)--A Caucasian person having origins in any of the people of Europe (includes Portugal), North Africa, or the Middle East.

List of index reference terms

Abortion
Abuse and neglect
AIDS
Air piracy
Alcohol
Aliens
Amphetamines
Antitrust
Appeals
Arrests
Arson
Assault
Attitudes
Attorney general
Auto theft
Bail
Barbiturates
Bombings
Bribery
Budget
Burglary
Capital punishment
Child abuse and neglect
Cigarettes
Clearance rates
Clemency
Cocaine
Commutations
Compensation
Controlled substances
Corrections
Counsel
Counterfeiting
Courts
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Crime
Crime insurance
Curfew and loitering laws
Death penalty
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Defendants
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Juries
Juvenile corrections
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Kidnaping
Larceny-theft
Law enforcement
Lawyers
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Loansharking
Magistrates
Marijuana
Misdemeanors
Motor vehicle theft
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
Narcotic drug laws
National Crime Victimization Survey
Obscenity
Offenders
Offenses known to police
Opinion polls
Pardons
Parole
Payroll
Penitentiary
Personnel
Petit jury
Pocket-picking
Police
Pornography
Prisoners
Prisons
Probation
Property crime
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Prostitution and commercialized vice
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U.S. Attorneys
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Courts of Appeal
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. District Courts
U.S. Marine Corps
U.S. Marshals Service
U.S. Navy
U.S. Pardon Attorney
U.S. Parole Commission
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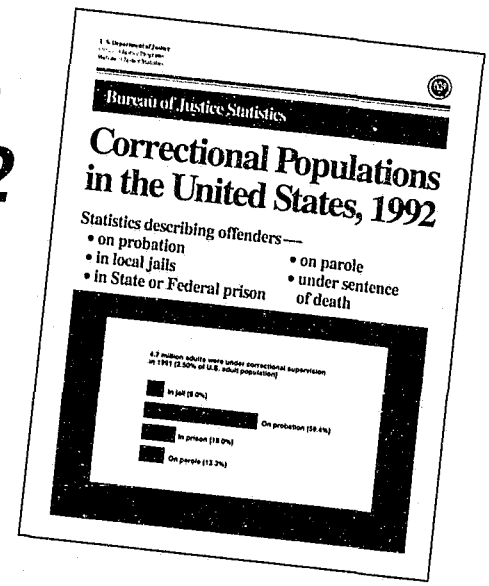

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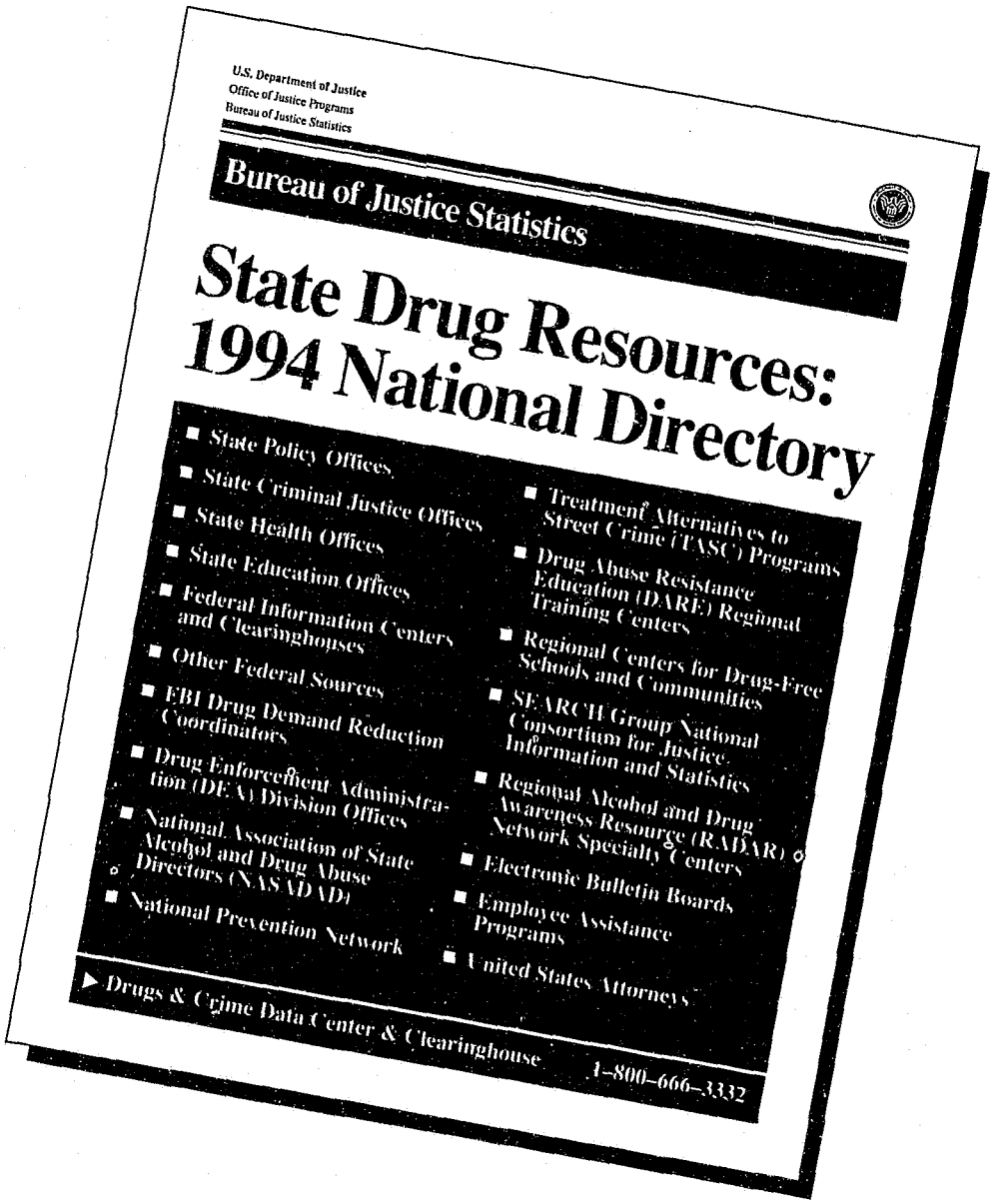

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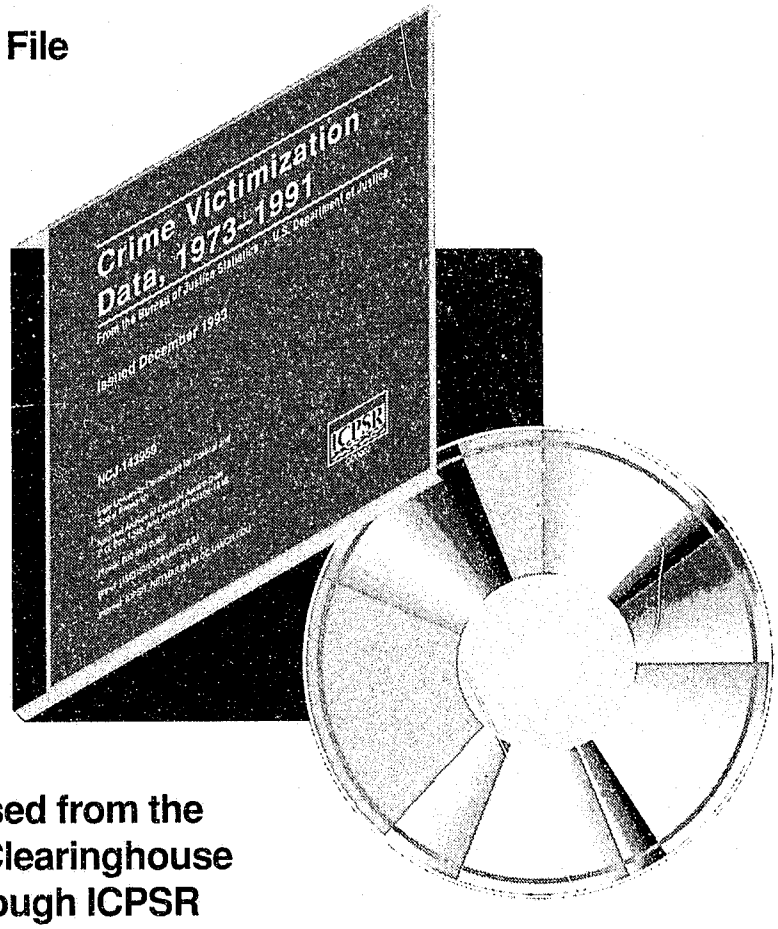

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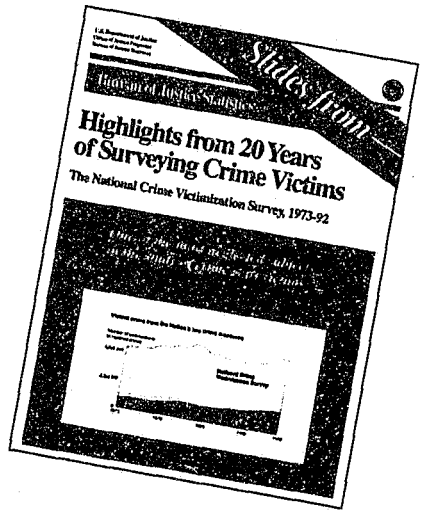
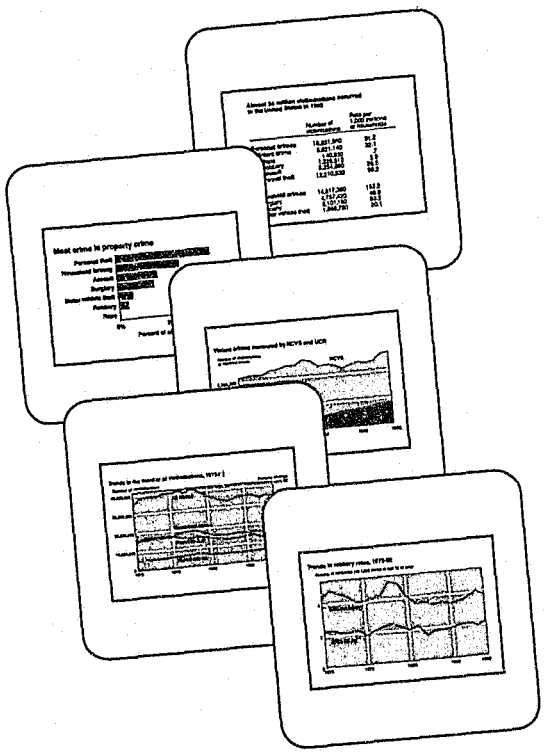
Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims

ON SLIDES!



The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) commemorates the 20th anniversary of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) by offering color slides to accompany its landmark report *Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims: The National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973–92.* These slides were specially designed for classroom use, training, and public presentations.

More than 40 slides illustrate the charts and graphs presented in the publication. Each slide is coded for ready reference to the full text of the report. Also included is a reproducible paper set of the slides (with supporting data tables) for creating overhead transparencies.



Slide topics answer the frequently asked questions:

- How much crime occurs?
- What are the trends in crime?
- Who are the victims of crime?
- How much crime occurs in schools?
- To what extent are weapons involved in crime?
- Are most crimes reported to the police?

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